# The New-York Times.

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## NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA.

*BY GRACE GREENWOOD.*

THE SEVERE CLIMATE OF PARIS—THE SEASON OF SUICIDES—FRENCH ESTIMATE OF POE—OLD INCIDENTS RECALLED—THE POET'S WEAK POINTS PLEASING TO PARISIANS.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1875.

I know now what makes—what has always made the French, especially the Parisians of the common order, so cruel. It is the climate. Anything more sullenly savage, more pitiless and perverse than the weather of November, December, and January—the *Nivôse, Pluviôse,* and *Ventôse* of the first Republic—here in this beautiful capital, can hardly be imagined. It is the nurse of discontents and despairs, *émeutes* and *coups d'état*—it is the parent of suicides and homicides. The true starting point of the first Revolution was the terrible Winter of 1784. No wonder men get desperate and turn into savages, women frantic and turn into hags, under such a frowning, menacing, pouring, pelting sky; no wonder they break out in a counter-reign of terror, return fire for frost, and spout back blood for rain. To say that it rains easier in Paris at this season than in other place in the world were to give a slight idea of the pluvial, fluvial, hydrodynamical state of things. To cease raining for any space of time appears to be no longer within the power or the providence of this dissolving firmament. Why, a little burst of sunshine seems to cause a convulsion of nature—she evidently looks upon a slight clearing away as the vacuum abhorred, and at once rallies the clouds from all quarters to fill it up. Sometimes she gets out her artillery, and rakes all heaven for fugitive and straggling sunbeams—she pursues after them into gardens and courts, and transfixes them with plunging lances of rain. Whenever these rare sunbursts come we don waterproofs, seize umbrellas, and set out for the Luxembourg Gardens, and, as they are within two minutes' walk, we occasionally make them before there comes a change in the weather. Once the rain met us at the gate, shutting down before us in a heavy, vertical pour—a liquid portcullis. To-day we had a full half hour in the grounds between two regular tempests, and it was marvelous to see the way in which the place, still glistening and steaming with dampness, filled with promenaders, famished like us for air and sun. Children and *bonnes*, old men and gossips, appeared all at once, and everywhere seemed to come up or down, like toads after the shower. Of late we have had a terrible windy time; it has rained signs and tiles and hailed chimney-pots. Hats and bonnets have been sent whirling along the street, and sometimes the owners after them. It is even said that some persons of light weight, such, perhaps, as bakers and soldiers, have been blown off the bridges and quays into the Seine. Yet dark, damp, turbulent, and tornadoish as November has been thus far, people assure us that December will be worse. That is the favorite time of all the year with the French for suicide. They would not, of course, have the same month as the English. Some *misérables*, on the principle that it is wise never to put off till to-morrow what can be as well done to-day, do not wait for the fullness of time, but in various ways are already infringing the "canon 'gainst self-slaughter." A week or two ago there was in good society a singular double suicide, caused by a little family unpleasantness. A gentleman whose wife had left him some months previous, on account of his proclivity for ruinous speculations, called at her lodgings, accompanied by his son, a youth of eighteen or nineteen, hoping, with the good news of a lucrative Government appointment, to effect a reconciliation. But the lady was inexorable, and persistently refused to admit either of her visitors, whereupon the heart-broken husband drew a revolver and blew out his desperate brains. It seems to have been a family liberally provided with the means of self-destruction, for immediately the son, with a filial piety essentially Parisian, drew another revolver and shot himself through the heart, falling dead on the body of his father. Even then the wife and mother, who had held a parley and witnessed the tragedy from an upper window, and who had literally the death of husband and son at her door, refused to open that door until summoned by the Police—more powerful than nature, humanity, or womanly pity. Gendarmes rushed in where angels could not tread.

PRACTICAL USE FOR THE COLUMN VENDOME. A VISIT TO THE MORGUE.

The Column Vendome is again a favorite point for the leap into eternity. It is getting to be a great altar of sacrifice and expiation. Few lives there thrown away are worth the world's keeping. Ruined speculators, bankrupt bankers, young spendthrifts, unlucky in cards or in love—plucked by gamblers or thrown over by their mistresses; Government employes dismissed from office for dissipation and dishonesty here their quick quietus make. Would it not be well, after all, for us to finish the Washington Monument? The present guardian of the column is humane, for a soldier, and never allows a suspicious, melodramatic-looking person to mount to the summit alone. One afternoon, lately, a young gentleman having a somewhat wild and melancholy aspect, hair rumpled and cravat awry, presented himself to the Sergeant, who, after having vainly attempted to dissuade him from ascending the column, on the ground that it was late and the weather not favorable, slyly sent after him two soldiers, with strict injunctions to keep within grasping distance of the unhappy young Monsieur's coat-tails. The stranger seemed not to notice them, but stood sadly looking out over the world of roofs, spires, and towers, most of the time through a veil of dreary drizzle, for an hour and a half. It was then time for the poor fellows to return to their barracks; they hurried down and the Sergeant hurried up, hardly expecting to be in time to avert the suicide. Near the top of the stairs, however, he met the young man, safe and sound, and, profound mystery of human nature, was a little disappointed. When they were both fairly down he laid his hand on the shoulder of his charge and said, "Now, confess, *mon ami*, when you first came you had the intention to throw yourself off the monument."

"Ah, yes," replied the melancholy gentleman, giving the inevitable shrug, "but you see, on looking down, I noticed those ugly sharp spikes of the railing, and reflected that in falling on them I might hurt myself. *Bon jour, Monsieur!*"

There is really no need of toiling up all those steps in order to rush on bloody death. One has only to attempt to walk slowly across any one of the narrow business streets or broad boulevards of the city, and a furiously-driven *voiture* or gigantic omnibus will do the business for him. Pedestrians have no rights which French *cochers* are bound to respect. Neither does the law protect or avenge them, for if one is run over on the street he is actually liable to be fined for causing a sensation, collecting a crowd, and obstructing the sidewalks. Some months ago a poor man, whose child escaped from his shop, ran into the street and fell in the way of an omnibus, arresting it and travel for a while in a very disagreeable way, was obliged to pay a fine of twenty francs. The child was killed. At the crossing of the streets, where there is an open space, there are certain round, slightly-raised places called "refuges," where one is safe from the chariots and the horsemen. They are like islands in the midst of the rapids of Niagara. Having reached one we "linger on the brink, and fear to launch away," thinking with a home-sick longing of the sturdy, gallant policeman of Broadway, our modern Santo Christofero. The most noble promenader is at the mercy of the most vulgar *charretier*. In the times of the Bourbons it was the aristocracy who tore through the streets of Paris at full speed, without even shouting "*gare!*" driving over the people. Now it is the people who drive over the aristocracy. So the world advances. "*Marchons!*"

A VISIT TO THE MORGUE.

The Morgue ought nowadays to have some occupants. We visited it a few weeks ago—but it was after one of the rare bright spells of the Autumn, and as we were entering, with thrills of awe and dread, we met a couple of young Frenchmen, and heard one say to the other, with a shrug of dissatisfaction: "Not a single fish." We found the black marble slabs, on which the unknown dead lie in ghastly state, all empty, and nothing to be seen but a melancholy array of sorry vestments, taken from time to time from the unfortunates and preserved for the purpose of identification. It seemed like a very poor establishment for the sale of old clothes. It was a fearfully suggestive collection—forlorn hats, desperate bonnets, demoralized coats, shawls with a despairing droop to their corners, shoes and boots yet stamped with the weariness of hopeless wandering, rusty black gowns—the last melancholy livery of respectability.

It is said that there is always a crowd at the Morgue, coming and going. The French certainly have an unappeasable appetite for the horrible and the mysterious. They can "sup full of horrors," and sleep the better for it. *Ennui* is their only nightmare. There has lately been brought out at one of the theatres here a drama, founded on a criminal *cause célèbre*—something most fearful and revolting in its character. Goborian's terrible stories of crime, usually glorifications of "the patient search and vigil long" of the detective—mystery working against mystery—the cunning, the counter-plotting, the outwitting wit, the master roguery of justice, are exceedingly popular, as are translations of Edgar A. Poe's weird sketches—yet more terrible, because betraying a more rare and profound art—the last inimitable touches of genius—delicate, yet Dantesque. By the way, Parisian journals are giving some details of Poe's life and death, *à propos* of the news (new here) of the tardy erection of a monument over his grave in Baltimore. They accuse us of not having duly honored, of not yet knowing much of "Monsieur Edgard Poe," whom they pronounce the greatest romancer, critic, and poet which America has ever produced. Ah, could they know how "Lost Lenore" haunts us!—how those "Bells" are rung in our ears forever—how that implacable "Raven" croaks his "Nevermore" from every lyceum reading desk in the land, over every public school rostrum, "still is sitting—never flitting." Yet it may be that Poe is less keenly appreciated at home than by his smaller circle of readers here—for he was a man born, not out of his century, but out of his country. Decidedly he should have been a Frenchman. In Philadelphia, where he for a time resided, he was not well understood, perhaps—certainly he was not much liked by Philadelphia literary men and publishers of a quarter of a century ago. They found the faults and infirmities which time and fame have mellowed into eccentricities and misfortunes difficult things to deal with in personal and business relations. They rebelled occasionally—such is the weakness of human nature—against the moods, the caprices, and the splendid arrogance of genius. Yet, it is finally to Philadelphia literary men, headed by a munificent Philadelphia publisher, (Mr. Childs,) that we owe the erection of this monument, which is appreciation and honor put into beautiful and enduring form, fit to be a pilgrim shrine for the poet's most poetic French admirers.

One journal has given a fine translation of the full report of the hospital physician who attended Poe in his dying hours. It is strange to read again here the broken last sentences uttered so long ago—words so "wondrous pitiful;" the "exceeding bitter cry" of a dissatisfied soul; the sad "It is finished" of an unfinished life; and yet through the mists and shadows of delirium and death—from the profound abyss of remorse and despair—with what a startling brilliance shone out the wonderful imagination of the poet; what marvelous strength and profound pathos; what awful picturesqueness of expression were his, even to the last moment. It seemed that his soul gathered to itself its faded and wandering splendors as it went drifting away into the unknown.

The same paper in which this interesting account appeared contained also a tribute of respect to "Mme. Marie Clemme," the beloved and devoted mother-in-law of Poe—a noble representative of a much-maligned class of women—the standing targets for masculine benedictine satire, almost from the day of the first marriage. Cain was doubtless the man to cast the first stone at a mother-in-law, the mysterious lady of the land of Nod, and to set the fashion so worthy of him. I was grieved, but hardly surprised, to find in another column of this identical journal an anecdote, embodying the same immemorial, insatiable, mocking, mannish spirit. A gentleman, calling on a distinguished foreign Minister, a short time ago, was told that no visitors were received that day. "But you see," he said to the domestic, "I have a *lettre d'audience*, and I come on a matter of importance." "I am very sorry, Monseiur, but it is quite impossible to admit you. His Excellency is burying his mother-in-law to-day, and when his Excellency buries his mother-in-law he does not like to be disturbed."

### *CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.*

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11.—The following are the closing official prices of mining stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 357½; California, 67⅝; Segregated Belcher, 82½; Ophir, 51¼; Chollar, 88½; Savage, new Stock, 16½; Imperial, 8½; Mexican, 19; Gould & Curry, 19¼; Best & Belcher, 60¾; Hale & Norcross, 44¾; Crown Point, 24½; Yellow Jacket, 82½; Empire, 5½; Alpha, 18; Belcher, 26¾; Confidence, 19; Sierra Nevada, 20⅛; Exchequer, 11¾; Overman, 53½; Justice, 32¼; Caledonia, 24.

### *ACCIDENT TO A FREIGHT TRAIN.*

DOVER, N. H., Dec. 11.—A freight train on the Portsmouth and Dover Railroad broke apart this morning, and a car of corn was thrown from the track. Two other cars were injured. A brakeman was slightly injured.

## EXPLOSION OF DYNAMITE.

*MANY PEOPLE KILLED AND INJURED*

A SERIOUS DISASTER AT BREMERHAVEN—FIFTY PERSONS KILLED AND MANY WOUNDED—THE SAILING OF THE STEAM-SHIP MOZEL DELAYED BY THE CASUALTY—HER PASSENGERS NOT INJURED.

BREMEN, Dec. 11.—The North German Lloyds have received the following telegram:

BREMERHAVEN Dec. 11.—After the steam-ship Mosel had embarked her passengers for New-York to-day in the outer port a case of dynamite on the quay exploded, killing fifty persons and wounding many. The Mosel is so badly damaged that she cannot sail to-day. It was at first supposed that the boiler of the tug-boat Simson, used in carrying the passengers from the dock to the steamer, had exploded.

BREMEN, Dec. 11.—It has been ascertained that the explosion was of a case of dynamite belonging to the personal baggage of a passenger. But few details have yet been received, and no names of killed or wounded have been telegraphed. It is presumed, however, that the actual passengers suffered little, but that the fatalities were chiefly among those accompanying them.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Bremen, just received, says that the explosion occurred on the wharf, where the case of dynamite was lying among the personal baggage of the passengers.

The steamer Mosel is not much damaged. The force of the explosion was very great, and many persons were killed or injured. It is not yet known whether the killed and wounded were passengers by the steamer. Particulars will be sent as soon as received.

ONLY TWO OF THE MOSEL'S PASSENGERS KILLED—THE STEAMER NOT INJURED—THE DYNAMITE BEING SMUGGLED ON BOARD.

BREMEN, Dec. 11.—Later details of the dreadful calamity at Bremerhaven have just been received.

It is now supposed that the case of dynamite was being smuggled aboard by a passenger. Only two of the passengers by the Mosel were killed by the explosion.

The steamer itself, it now appears, suffered no particular damage on account of her great distance from the scene of the explosion. One of the wounded passengers of the Mosel, Mr. Etinel, of Bremen, is dead. Forty persons were killed altogether. Instead of the Mosel, the Salier, will sail for New-York on Tuesday next.

THE DISPATCHES SENT TO OELRICHS & CO. IN THIS CITY.

Inquiries at the office of the company in this City, No. 2 Bowling green, elicited the following facts: At 11 o'clock yesterday morning the following private dispatch was received by Messrs. Oelrichs & Co. from the agents of the company in Bremen:

A great explosion has occurred at Bremerhaven of a case of dynamite on the quay, belonging to the passengers' luggage. Many lives lost. The steamer Mosel is slightly damaged, but we expect to sail her to-morrow. LLOYD.

It was at first reported that the fifty persons killed were a portion of the passengers belonging to the steamer Deutschland, which was wrecked a few days ago in the North Sea, and that the accident was caused by the bursting of the boiler of the tug-boat used in putting them aboard. This proved to be incorrect. Nothing further was received at the office of the company yesterday, and it was not known there whether the persons injured were the men composing the crew of the tug-boat or the laborers on the quay. They were confident, however, that none of the passengers of the Mosel were among the injured, since the company always employ two tug-boats, one to convey the passengers from the wharf to the steamer, and the other to transport the luggage. In explanation of the discrepancy between the dispatch sent by the Associated Press and the one received by them, the agents said that it was probable that in the excitement of the moment some one rushed off to Bremen, and telegraphed his first impressions of the disaster without waiting to learn the actual facts. Bremerhaven, where the accident occurred, is at the mouth of the River Weser, and Bremen is about thirty-five miles up the river. The Associated Press has no office at Bremerhaven. The river is not navigable, and passengers are transported from Bremen to Bremerhaven by railroad. The passengers rescued from the wreck of the Deutchsland are at Southampton, and the Mosel was to have taken them on board on Tuesday to bring them to New-York. It was not known to what extent the Mosel had been injured by the explosion, but the New-York agents believe it to be slight, as the dispatch received from Bremen in the morning stated that she would undoubtedly sail to-day.

Dynamite, the substance which is said to have caused the explosion, is also known by the name of "giant powder," and was invented by a Swedish chemist named Nobel. It is chiefly used for blasting purposes, and is the most powerful explosive agent known to chemistry. It is composed of finely-pulverised silex, or silicious ashes, or infusorial earth, found in Hanover, Germany, and known as Kiesselguhr. It will absorb and retain three times its weight of nitro-glycerine, and has the consistency of, and closely resembles common brown sugar. If ignited in the open air, and not confined in any space, it will burn quietly, emitting nitrous fumes. It is generally recognized as the safest of all explosives, as it is not liable to explode by light shocks, like pure glycerine, and is not affected by high temperature. It is usually exploded by a fuse or a cap. Its greatest danger, according to M. Guyot, a French chemist, arises from the fact that the nitro-glycerine is liable to separate from the mixture and assume its original state, when it may explode upon receiving a slight concussion.

The company do not allow the transporting of any explosive materials on their vessels, and so careful are they in that respect that linseed-oil is used for illuminating purposes.

### *THE LOSS OF THE DEUTSCHLAND.*

CORRECTIONS IN THE LIST OF LOST AND SAVED—DISPATCH RECEIVED BY OELRICHS & CO.

The following private dispatch was received by Messrs. Oelrichs & Co. on Friday afternoon, from Bremen, in reference to some of the Deutchsland passengers:

*Oelrichs & Co.:*

Babett Rinder and child Margaret, and Maria Weisner all drowned. If the bodies are recovered the graves will be marked. George Hoernel, omitted from previous list, saved. WILLIAMS.

The above were steerage passengers. G. Moelk, of this City, received a dispatch yesterday from Bremen, through Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., that his wife, who was among the passengers saved, was well, but that his child had died while being conveyed from the steamer to Harwich on board the tug. That is all the additional information which had been received yesterday by the agents in New-York in reference to the Deutschland. No reports had reached them direct confirming the dispatches received by the Associated Press yesterday morning saying that the Deutschland had gone to pieces.

### *COMPROMISE ON PUDDLERS' WAGES.*

PITTSBURG, Dec. 11.—The Iron Manufacturers' Association and Puddlers' District Union held another conference this afternoon, which was continued until a late hour this evening. A compromise was effected at $4 75 per ton for boiling, the arrangement to continue in force until Feb. 14.

### *THE METHODISTS ON THE THIRD TERM.*

SALT LAKE, Dec. 11.—At a meeting of Methodist ministers in this city on the 9th inst., resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of Bishop Haven and the Methodist preachers of Boston, in nominating Grant for a third term, and denouncing the course pursued by President Grant in regard to this Territory.

### *NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.*

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE GENEVA AWARD BILL—ARMY AND NAVY MATTERS—THE TREASURY—THE NEW INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The bill introduced in the Senate on Thursday by Mr. Conkling to repeal the twelfth section of the act organizing the court to distribute the Geneva award, so as to allow insurance companies to participate in that award, is not intended to allow the claims of foreign companies. When the bill for organizing the court was being perfected by the Senate Judiciary Committee two years ago, one of the reasons urged for the insertion of the twelfth section excluding insurance companies, was that stockholders in many of our companies were foreigners, and it would not be proper to allow them the benefit of the award.

Lemuel T. Ellis has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Brandt.

Capt. John F. Weston, Commissary of Subsistence, is ordered to temporary duty at the headquarters Department of Dakota. Inspector General James A. Hardie is directed to proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., under special instructions from the Secretary of War to examine into the necessity of certain improvements to the barracks and quarters, and other public structures at that post. The resignation of Capt. A. H. Holgate, Corps of Engineers, has been accepted. First Lieut. Charles R. Barnett, Fifth Artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, Chester, Penn., relieving First Lieut. G. P. Colton, First Artillery, who is ordered to join his regiment.

Ensign Lucien Young is ordered to the Powhatan, at Norfolk, Va. The following storekeepers have been appointed: Charles P. Amet, John Hayward, Julius P. Dunham, and William H. Eberle, all for the First District of Illinois; James G. Banting, for the First District of Ohio; Edward Byrne, for the Sixth District of Tennessee; William Pettis and James A. Maxwell, for the Fourth District of Georgia, and John W. Baird, for the Fifth District of North Carolina.

The Newly-appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. John Q. Smith, of Ohio, has arrived in Washington, and assumed charge of the Indian Bureau to-day.

The Treasurer now holds $365,317,412 in bonds to secure bank circulation, and $18,626,500 to secure public deposits. National bank circulation outstanding, $344,481,903, of which amount $2,127,750 is in gold notes. National bank notes received for redemption to-day, $556,853; total receipts for the week ending to-day, $3,682,290. Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $263,343 42; for the month to date, $3,572,790 80; and for the fiscal year to date, $51,173,269 17. The Customs receipt to-day were, $351,028 01; for the month to date, $3,118,927 35; and for the fiscal year to date, $71,165,572 34.

Gen. Eaton, Commissioner of Education, has received a letter from Hon. Lyon Playfair, of England, in reference to an educational exhibit at Philadelphia in 1876. He says: "If you succeed you will have a more methodical and lasting result than we have obtained in this country. I hope to be in the United States in the third or fourth week of August next year, but the intentions of a political man are much governed by political exigencies." Mr. Playfair was formerly Postmaster General under Gladstone, and at present is a member of Parliament, representing the universities of Scotland.

Mr. Riddle, counsel for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, appeared in the District Court to-day and stated that he had heretofore dismissed, in entire misapprehension of the wishes of the company and without authority, the suits against certain persons for the recovery of money received by them on account of the subsidy, and on his motion the court reinstated the cases.

### *THE MISSISSIPPI RIOTS.*

A CAROUSAL THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLES—MISTAKES ON BOTH SIDES—NO FEAR OF FURTHER DISTURBANCE.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 11.—The following account of the origin of the riot at Rolling Fork, Issaquena County, Miss., is obtained from a gentleman just from that place who was present at the time: On Saturday night, Nov. 27, a party of negroes had assembled at the village, and were drinking and carousing, and one of them pushed against a youth whom he met in the street, using rough language at the same time. The youth drew a knife and inflicted a scalp wound on the negro, and then fled to a store for safety. The negroes became very much exasperated, and vowed vengeance, but to prevent this a warrant was obtained for the youth, charging him with assault with intent to kill. Before it could be served the negroes broke into the store and beat the young lad severely with an iron bar. Finally one of the party shot the boy in the thigh. At the report of the pistol the negroes ran, but the whites had begun to assemble, and fearing a general riot pursued them and captured ten of them, put them in a store-house, and placed a guard over them. During the night one of the guard, not on duty, came out on the porch with a gun on his shoulder, and was ordered away by the sentinel on duty. As he turned, the gun, which was cocked, struck against the window and was discharged. The negro prisoners, thinking that they were being fired upon, stampeded, and the guard opened up an indiscriminate firing, wounding two of their own number and two of the negroes, all slightly, but the prisoners escaped. Sunday the most intense excitement prevailed there as it was learned that Noah Parker and Arthur Brooks, two notorious negroes, were trying to organize the negroes for an assault on the place, and the whites were organized under Rev. Mr. Ball, a Baptist minister, who arrested Brooks and Parker, and in the attempt to rescue them them the rencontre reported last night occurred.

### *A BRAZILIAN STEAMSHIP AGROUND.*

BALTIMORE, Dec. 11.—The steamship King Richard, Capt. Pierson, of the King line, which sailed from here yesterday morning for Rio Janeiro, ran aground on Bodkin Point, twelve miles below this city. Immediately after running ashore the head of her condenser was blown off. Nobody was hurt. Her passengers, eight in number, including Hon. James R. Partridge, United States Minister to Brazil, were brought back to the city on a tug-boat. The King Richard also carried the United States mails for St. Thomas, the Argentine Republic, and Rio. The disabled steamship has been lightened, and will be towed back to the city for repairs. The mail was a large one, consisting of twenty-two bags from New-York and five from Baltimore and Philadelphia. Messrs. C. Morton, Stewart & Co., agents of the line, state that the steamer will most probably be repaired and ready to sail by Wednesday noon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Post Office Department this afternoon received a telegram stating that the steamer King Richard, which sailed from Baltimore on the 9th inst., for Brazil, via St. Thomas, has returned to Baltimore for repairs, and will start again next Wednesday, the 15th inst. Supplemental mails for Brazil and the West Indies will be dispatched accordingly.

### *RAILROAD RECEIVER APPOINTED.*

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 11.—A Receiver has been appointed for the Monmouth County (N. J.) Agricultural Railroad, an important local road designed to run, when completed, from Freehold to Keyport, in Monmouth County, and connecting with the Long Branch Road. This road was bonded to the amount of $700,000 for the purpose of connecting it with roads leading to Manchester, in Ocean County, and thence to Camden, and in order to carry out this plan an agent was sent to Europe to negotiate these bonds. This did not succeed, and the work upon the road was suspended and so remained for nearly two years. Mr. D. H. Viedenburg, of Freehold, filed a bill on the 10th inst. in behalf of the President of the road and the paid-up stockholders, to declare the road insolvent and appoint a Receiver. The matter was referred to the Vice Chancellor. The Vice Chancellor declared the road insolvent, and to-day Col. S Meridith Dickinson was appointed Receiver.

## THE WHISKY RING TRIALS.

*GEN. HENDERSON'S SUCCESSOR.*

JAMES O. BROADHEAD, A STRONG OPPONENT OF THE ADMINISTRATION, APPOINTED TO THE PLACE—THE DISMISSAL OF HENDERSON INDORSED AT ST. LOUIS—GEN. BABCOCK READY FOR TRIAL.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—James O. Broadhead has accepted the place made vacant by the discharge of Mr. Henderson as Government Attorney. He is a strong opponent of Grant's Administration, though not so personally hostile to the President as Henderson.

There is a growing feeling here that the Cabinet was fully justified in its criticism upon ex-Senator Henderson, and that respect for the President and the Government generally demanded his dismissal. Henderson undoubtedly deserves great credit for his successful conduct of the cases against the Whisky Ring robbers, but it is argued that his services in this respect should not be allowed to balance the outrage upon professional propriety in his attack upon the President. Henderson feels the rebuke very keenly, and is preparing an elaborate vindication of his course. A meeting has been called for Monday night by certain of his adherents and admirers to express their indignation at his dismissal, but the occasion promises to be quite insignificant.

Gen. Babcock will not arrive here until Monday. He announces his readiness for trial whenever the Government is prepared to proceed. His indictment is still the absorbing topic of conversation among all classes of people. The District Attorney expresses perfect confidence in his ability to secure a conviction. It is generally understood that the prosecution has other and stronger evidence than that furnished the Grand Jury. The testimony upon which Babcock was indicted consisted of the telegrams supposed to have been written by him and which have heretofore been published. It is believed that without corroborative evidence they will not be considered by the jury to be conclusive of his guilt.

GEN. BABCOCK GIVES BAIL FOR HIS APPEARANCE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Gen. Babcock this morning gave bail here for his appearance in St. Louis, in the sum of $7,000.

BURBANK AND REYNOLDS CONVICTED—NO MORE TO BE TRIED TILL THE JANUARY TERM.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—The case of Burbank and Reynolds, rectifiers, tried for conspiracy, was given to the jury at 3:30 P. M. to-day. At 11 o'clock to-night the jury brought in a verdict of guilty.

There will be no more criminal prosecutions in the whisky cases until the January term.

### *PUBLIC OPINION AT WASHINGTON.*

COMMENT AT THE CAPITAL ON HENDERSON'S DISMISSAL—THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION CORDIALLY SUSTAINED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A telegram was received by the Attorney General to-day from United States Attorney Dyer, at St. Louis, saying that Mr. Glover, who had been offered the position of special counsel for the Government in the place of Gen Henderson, was forced to decline for private reasons, which would be communicated to the Attorney General by letter.

Up to a very late hour this afternoon no other appointment of a special counsel to fill the vacancy had been sanctioned by the Government. The United States Attorney at St. Louis this afternoon forwarded the name of an eminent lawyer for the position, but his designation awaits the approval of the department, which cannot be obtained until after a conference between the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Attorney General. This will probably take place to-morrow, and the result will be promptly telegraphed to St. Louis. According to the telegram of yesterday, from the Attorney General to the United States Attorney at St. Louis, the selection of a special counsel was referred to him. The nomination of Mr. Glover was suggested on account of a high estimate of the ability of that gentleman held in the Department of Justice, and there was some disappointment that other matters prevented the acceptance of the office tendered. A telegram from Mr. Glover, received to-day by the Attorney General, reads as follows:

"Conflicting professional engagements prevent my accepting your appointment. I have written."

The wishes of the Department of Justice in this particular are but to one point, and that is the selection of a counsel who shall be equally fair and fearless in the discharge of his official functions, and in this expression of views the President, Secretary Bristow, and the Attorney General entirely accord, with the additional inclination that, should two lawyers of equal professional eminence be presented for appointment to the responsible office, they would rather have a gentleman of different political opinions from the Administration than one politically in accord with the President.

Attorney General Pierrepont, in conversation this evening upon the subject of these prosecutions, said the President was ardent in his demand for counsel who would be absolutely fearless in the discharge of the duties attending his office, and would not be satisfied with anything short of the most vigorous and impartial prosecution of the work intrusted by the Government to his hands. Upon the topic of the determination reached in Cabinet meeting yesterday to dispense with the services of Mr. Henderson, there is a free and unreserved expression of opinion in the highest official quarters, and members of the Cabinet say that the vigor of that counsellor in pressing to the utmost his prosecution of offenders received nothing but indorsement. The construction upon the language of certain parts of his speech in the Avery trial was that it is personally offensive to the President and unwarranted by any circumstance arising in the trial. This opinion is declared to be general among Cabinet officers, and Secretary Bristow, who, it had been intimated, might not be disposed to thoroughly acquiesce in the determination to dispense with Gen. Henderson's services, did so as heartily as any other member of the Cabinet.

There is very little comment upon the action of the Court of Inquiry in not at present pursuing the investigation for which it was organized. This in the highest judicial circles is considered perfectly proper, and the feeling here is in entire harmony with the action of the Court of Inquiry, which will be acquiesced in by the War Department. There is here, as elsewhere, a general and very animated conversation upon the latest results of the trials, with varied comment upon the discharge of the special counsel. The Attorney General has unhesitatingly given his opinion in regard to the dismissal of Mr. Henderson from further conduct of the cases, and says that Mr. Bristow in this, as in other matters, fully concurs with him as to the propriety of the action taken by the Government. Several joint telegrams, signed both by Judge Pierrepont and Secretary Bristow, have been recently sent to St. Louis referring to the pending trials.

The subject of the indictment of Gen. Babcock has had little attention here to-day, in comparison with the change of counsel in St. Louis.

It is intimated in official quarters, in response to suggestions that it is possible that the House of Representatives may be disposed to investigate the circumstances attending the trials, that every act on the part of the Government will bear the fullest examination, and an investigation by the direction of Congress would be far from unwelcome.

The statements made in the above paragraphs are derived altogether from conversations with Cabinet officers, and present only an official view of circumstances really happening in connection with the whisky fraud trials. There is now the widest comment upon them in all quarters, and outside of high official circles a great variety of sentiment is expressed upon the removal of Henderson.

### *SPEAKER KERR SERENADED.*

HE RESPONDS BRIEFLY, AND SENATOR WALLACE SPEAKS OF THE TRUSTS COMMITTED TO THE DEMOCRATS—SERENADES TO OTHER LEADING DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Democratic Jackson Association and the Metropolitan Democratic Club formed a torch-light procession to-night, and proceeding to Willard's Hotel serenaded Speaker Kerr, who spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: It would be very improper for me to-night to do more, in the present condition of my health, than simply, in a few words, to express to you the great gratification I have in receiving at your hands this evidence of respect and appreciation, and to express to you my acknowledgement for the courtesy you have manifested in extending to me this very cordial reception. I beg you to accept my thanks and to excuse me from saying anything more. I bid you all a good night.

Speaker Kerr retired amid cheers and music. Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, was then introduced, and said:

The Forty-fourth Congress had now been entrusted to the Democracy, and it was for them to prove their ability in lessening the burdens of an oppressed and over-taxed people, to stop the leaks and to punish wrong doers. Economy must mark every step, and the Government be administered for the benefit of all sections. The Democracy were about to enter upon their trial. The people themselves were the judges. It was for the Democrats in Congress to prove their fitness for the high places to which they were called. They must be governed by statesmanship deep and wide enough to cover every section and the great interests of all, and judgment and discretion must mark their pathway.

Senators English, Thurman, and Stevenson, and Representative Cox were also serenaded, and they respectively acknowledged the compliment in brief remarks.

### *THE FRENCH AND IRISH CATHOLICS.*

THEY DISAGREE AS TO A MATTER OF FUNERAL ETIQUETTE AT MONTREAL—WHY THE BELLS WERE NOT TOLLED FOR FATHERS MURPHY AND LYNCH.

MONTREAL, Dec. 11.—Considerable ill-feeling exists here in consequence of the bells of the French Church not being tolled during the funeral procession of Father's Murphy and Lynch. On inquiry being made at the office of the *Fabrique* as to the reasons for the omission, the officer in charge said it was customary for the members of a congregation to subscribe a certain sum required for tolling the bells for a funeral, which was not done in this case. Even priests' funerals are no exception to this rule. He further said that no insult was intended to the Irish population by the omission. The President of the St. Patrick's Society has called a special meeting of the members for Monday evening. The call reads as follows:

The opinion widely prevails that a slight was offered to the memory of the deceased priests, involving an insult to the Irish Catholics of the Dominion in the apparently willful omission to toll the funeral bells of the Catholic churches in this city, an omission considered more galling owing to its never having happened before upon such a solemn occasion. Our national self assertion and the preservation of the respect we owe to our Church demand an expression of our sentiment and an explanation of this strange and painful circumstance.

### *THE WEATHER.*

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure has moved eastward into Upper Canada; the pressure has risen in the Mississippi Valley and westward; it has fallen in the Atlantic States and lower Lake region; warmer southerly winds, threatening weather, and occasional light rain prevail in the Middle and Eastern States; north-west winds, cloudy and clearing weather over the upper lakes and the Upper Mississippi Valley. The Ohio River continued to rise at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For Sunday in the South Atlantic States, falling barometer, warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, variable north-east and north-west winds.

For Gulf States, north-west to south-west winds, stationary or rising barometer, cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, cooler north-west winds, partly cloudy, and clear weather.

For the upper lake region, upper Mississippi, and lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, hazy, and partly cloudy weather, preceding a storm centre.

For lower lakes, rising barometer, westerly winds, cooler, cloudy, and clearing weather.

*For the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, falling, followed by rising barometer, cooler, south-west and north-west winds, cloudy weather, and occasional light rain or snow.*

For canal regions of New-Jersey and Virginia, temperature remain freezing.

The Ohio continues slowly rising.

### *THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP CONTEST.*

RICHMOND, Dec. 11.—Four ballots were had in caucus this morning for United States Senator, but no one man received the required seventy-one votes, a majority of the Conservatives of the Legislature. Hon. John Goode, Jr., led on all four ballots. Several new names were voted on without materially changing the result. The caucus then adjourned for the regular session of the General Assembly.

Two more ballots were taken this afternoon, being fourteen in all. On the last ballot Goode received 44 votes, Johnson, 43; J. R. Tucker, 36. The caucus then adjourned to Monday morning. This filibustering will probably be continued until Tuesday, when a direct vote for United States Senator will be taken in joint session of the General Assembly, as required by law. The name of State Senator John W. Daniel was presented to the caucus to-day, but immediately withdrawn. It is evidently the intention of his friends to keep him back for the closing contest. He is very strong and will make a good run.

### *THE WESTERN UNION REDUCTION OF WAGES.*

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11.—Much excitement seems to prevail among the employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company at this point and throughout the entire country, in consequence of a rumored large reduction in wages, which is said to have been ordered to take effect on the 1st of January next. A reduction of from five to twenty-five per cent. in the wages of the employes took place on the 1st of August last, and a further reduction, ranging from two and a half to twenty-five per cent., is said to have been decided on by the Executive Board, at a recent meeting in New-York. Meetings are to be held at the various large cities to-morrow to protest against this last reduction.

### *RIVER AND CANAL NAVIGATION.*

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 11.—In consequence of moderate weather there is a sudden resumption of navigation on the Upper Hudson. Steamers and tugs are hurrying north and south to regular Winter quarters. The steamer Harder, of the Stuyvesant Freight line, has gone south. The steamer Norwich has gone south with a heavy tow of barges, schooners, and canal-boats. There are heavy fields of floating ice all along the river.

MILFORD, Dec. 11.—Navigation on the Delaware and Lehigh Canals closes to-day.

### *LIFE INSURANCE CONSOLIDATION.*

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—To-morrow morning's papers will announce a change in the directory of the St. Louis Life Insurance Company. This company will pass into the control of the officers and directors of the Life Association of America, and the two companies will be hereafter conducted under one and the same management.

### *GOODS FOR THE CENTENNIAL.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Dr. Brugsch Bey, the Commissioner of Egypt to the Centennial Exhibition, notifies the Director General that the members of the commission will leave Bremen on the way hither Dec. 18. The Egyptian exhibits, filling 149 cases, were shipped from Alexandria on Nov. 15. A portion of the Swedish exhibits have now arrived.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

*FRANCE.*

ELECTION OF LEGITIMISTS TO THE SENATE—THE SUPPORT OF THE LEFT GIVES SUCCESS TO THE LEGITIMISTS.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 11.—The following seven Legitimists have been elected to the Senate: Messrs. De la Rochette, Deputy for Loire Inférieure; Pajot, Deputy for the Nord; Théry, for the same department; the Count de Treville, Deputy for Aude; the Count of Cornulier-Luciniere, Deputy for Loire Inférieure; Dumon; the Marquis De Franchieu, Deputy for the Hautes, Pyrénées. There were also elected Col. De Chadois, of the Left Centre, Deputy for Dordogne; Humbert, of the Left, Deputy for Haute Garonne, and Kolb Bernard, of the Right, Deputy for Nord. This makes ten altogether. The success of the Legitimists is owing to the support of the Left.

*SPAIN.*

SEVERAL CARLIST SOLDIERS FROZEN TO DEATH—THE STRENGTH OF THE CARLIST FORCES.

HENDAYE, Dec. 11.—The weather in this neighborhood is still severe. Several Carlist soldiers have been frozen to death.

The Carlist forces are estimated at 52,000 men, with 105 guns.

*THE MESSAGE IN CUBA.*

THE COMMENTS OF THE HAVANA PRESS—THE PRESIDENT'S SENTIMENTS APPARENTLY NOT SATISFACTORY TO THEM.

HAVANA, Dec. 11.—The *Voz de Cuba*, commenting on that part of the President's Message which relates to Cuba, says: "Gen. Grant's language seems to have been chosen to wound the susceptibilities of the Spaniards. He seems to like playing with fire. He does not know the temperament of the Spaniards any more than Napoleon did."

The *Diario* censures the tone of the Message which was published while negotiations were pending between the United States and Spain. It praises faintly the President's refusal to acknowledge the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, and says that the part of the Message relating to Spain is studiously obscure. Finally, the *Diario*, at the conclusion of two columns and a half of criticism says: "We believe Gen. Grant has disgusted the insurgents, and he has wounded Spanish pride in his unfounded assertions. His entire Message is contrary to the spirit of the American people, who eminently desire peace, and has satisfied no one."

*CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.*

MOVEMENT FOR THE UNION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—THE AUTHOR OF THE SAN MIGUEL MASSACRE SENTENCED TO DEATH—OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

PANAMA, Dec. 2.—The steam-ship Honduras arrived from Central America on the 1st inst., and brought news to the following effect:

Plenipotentiaries from the five States are to meet at Guatemala in January next to discuss a basis for their union.

Padre Palacios, the priest who was the cause of the outrages, murders, and incendiarism at San Miguel, in Salvador, has been condemned to death by a military tribunal. It is yet uncertain if the sentence will be carried out.

The Government of Guatemala has suppressed its Legation in Belgium and retired from Don Carlos Gutierrez his credentials as its Minister Plenipotentiary both there and in Switzerland.

On the 15th ult. an outrage was committed on Mr. Henry Martin, a merchant and American citizen, doing business at Greytown, Nicaragua. He was arrested by an order of the Governor General, Benard, and kept a prisoner in the Cabildo. He could get no explanation as to what he was charged with. Mr. J. J. Andreas, United States Commercial Agent, protested, and Mr. Martin was finally sent to Granada and was only released on heavy bail being given.

The political tempest in the United States of Colombia has in a measure ceased. President Perez at Bogota issued a decree on the 11th ult. declaring the state of siege to be suspended and order established in the Federal Republic. News has been received here by way of the Cauca that the President and Legislature of that State have interested themselves in behalf of Panama. Commissioners were sent from Cauca to confer with the President of the Union, who, on being informed of the acts of Gen. Camargo in Panama as Commander in Chief of the Army of Colombia, expressly said that the conduct of Gen. Camargo was disapproved of, and his views would not be carried out. The people in Panama are glad to have the state of siege abolished, though doubting very much of the good faith of President Perez. Gen. Camargo only obeyed instructions, and the vote of this State must be got for the Government candidate, Señor Parra, at all hazards. Panama continues under the Provisional Government of Señor Aizpuru until the convention now in session shall nominate a permanent President.

The Constituent Convention met in the Municipality building, Panama, on the 28th ult. The message from President Aizpuru was read. In it he takes particular pains to point out the illegality of the elections this year for President of the Republic and members of Congress, and the necessity of the convention naming others in their places. The probability is that in framing the new Constitution the Presidential term will be extended to four years instead of two. Gen. Correso was elected President of the convention, a fact which is of considerable significance.

The United States steamer Omaha left here for Peru on the 26th ult. The United States steamer Shawmut is still at Aspinwall.

The 27th, 28th, and 29th days of November were devoted in Panama to the celebration of the feasts of the anniversary of the independence of the Isthmus.

The United States steamer Richmond, flag-ship, was to sail from Callao Nov. 25 for Valparaiso.

In Ecuador the election excitements still continue. The greatest number of votes had been registered in favor of Señor Borrero, the Liberal candidate, and there was little doubt of his election. Private letters from Guayaquil speak of the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country by a popular demonstration against them.

The news from Peru to the 21st ult., in a financial point of view, is of the most gloomy description. The Government and the banks may be said to be virtually bankrupt. The negotiations at Paris for the sale of 2,000,000 tons of guano were not accepted by the Government. It resolved to wait for more liberal offers. The Société Génerale would buy the guano, but only obliging itself to satisfy the claims, interest, and sinking fund of Peruvian creditors abroad. The consequence of all this is that in Peru silver and gold coin have again reached a premium of fifteen per cent.; the Government, unable to fulfill its treaty obligations with the banks, in which it was stipulated that before the end of the present month a certain sum in sterling exchange would be delivered to those institutions, and from whence the banks hoped to recuperate their comparatively exhausted vaults, is now virtually bankrupt, the certificates of indebtedness issued by the Treasury are rapidly depreciating, and even prices of dry goods, &c. The Société Génerale further stipulated that all disagreements should be settled by the Courts of Paris, in lieu of those of Lima, basing their objections on the troubles experienced here by the house of Messrs. Dreyfus, Hermanos & Co. An opposition is forming against Gen. Prado, who is yet absent in Chili. Congress will have to decide between the contending candidates. A boat race was to take place at Callao on the 23d ult. between the boats of the United States steamer Richmond and those of the Peruvian man-of-war Huascar, two miles distance, twelve-oared cutters, and $2,000 prize. There has been a great fire at Malabrego. Small-pox is prevailing at Ayabaca.

On the 22d of September last, the treaty with Chili was ratified. The guano is to be worked in common in the territory between 22° and 25° of south latitude. Any questions arising out of the treaty are to be submitted to arbitration.

Except details about the electoral effervescence for President there is nothing new from the Republic of Chili.

### *FLIGHT OF A DEFAULTING TREASURER.*

SARATOGA, Dec. 11.—Intelligence was received here from Ballston at 2 o'clock that Treasurer Mann had suddenly disappeared, and it is thought he has fled the country.

# THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER

## CLOSING SCENES OF THE TRIAL.

THE VERDICT OF THE JURY—WAINWRIGHT'S DEATH SENTENCE—SEVEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT FOR HIS BROTHER—HOW THE CONVICTS RECEIVED THE DECISION.

On Wednesday, Dec. 1, the trial in London of the brothers Wainwright for the murder of Harriet Lane came to a close. The summing up by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn was heard with breathless attention by the densely-packed court. The *Daily Telegraph*, describing the scene, says: The manner of the Judge as he leaned on the desk before him and poured his impressive accents into the receptive ears of the jury was conversational, but not the less dignified. He had his notes before him, and turned them over as he spoke; but his hand was oftener raised to bespeak deep consideration for those remarks which flowed from a marvelous memory of all that the sheet of paper contained, and it was seldom that he paused to consult the written language. If, as now and then happened, he was moved by a spirit of clemency to imagine palliative circumstances in the case of Thomas Wainright, the probable conversations between the two men were suggested with a natural ease and fluency that charmed by its *vraisemblance*. The very tone of familiar discourse, the colloquialisms, even the vulgarities of confidential talk, were called up as vividly as if the jury had heard the brothers debating over the troubles which beset the elder. With a benignity which sits well on justice, his lordship explained how he could account for the conduct of the younger man in what is called the Frieke episode, by some hypothesis less harsh than that of his being a plotter in the assassination of Harriet Lane. When, having pointed out that the case of conspiracy to murder failed against Thomas Wainwright, the Lord Chief Justice went further, and said that it necessarily failed against Henry also, the painful hope that struggled into the white face of that prisoner was shocking to see. It was but an instantaneous gleam; and when it had gone out into the darkness of sheer dispair one could see that Henry Wainright's determination to play his part out to the end had sustained a severe shock, and that all his practised command of feature was needed to support the pitiable show. He was not acting, however, when, after the interval which the court and the prisoners had taken for refreshment, he re-entered the dock to hear the remainder of the Judge's summing-up, and bowed smilingly towards some one sitting at the table below. This some one, in fact, was Mr. William Wainwright, the head of the family; and it would be hard indeed to deny a guilty wretch that sincerity of gratitude which the most depraved might feel for a staunch and affectionate brother. The costs of the defense, and all the incidental charges of alleviating the misery of the two prisoners, have fallen on Mr. Wainwright, whose anguish of mind is deeply commiserated by all his neighbors. The aged mother of William, Henry, and Thomas Wainwright has, it is feared, permanently lost her reason, which has latterly shown many signs of succumbing to the shock it has sustained.

It was 3:45 o'clock when the Lord Chief Justice concluded his summing up and the jury retired to consider their verdict. At 4:38 the jury were again seated in the box, having been absent fifty-three minutes. At the same moment the Lord Chief Justice was ushered in by the Under Sheriff. Silence was called by the usher, and the prisoners were placed at the bar. The chairs on which they had sat had been removed, and the two Wainwrights now stood in front of the dock to receive judgment. The faces of both were pale, and betrayed a perceptible amount of nervous agitation. Nevertheless, both prisoners stood erect and bore themselves with some degree of fortitude. Henry gave one quick and anxious glance toward the jury, and it seemed as he did so that his pallor increased and his countenance fell. Thomas raised his hand to his chin, and passed it over his face.

The jury having answered to their names,

Mr. Avory, the Clerk of Arraigns, demanded of them if they had all agreed upon their verdict.

The Foreman—We have.

Mr. Avory—Do you find the prisoner, Henry Wainwright, guilty or not guilty on the first count of the indictment, which charges him with wilful murder?

The Foreman—Guilty.

Mr. Avory—You find him guilty of the murder of Harriet Louisa Lane?

The Foreman—We do all say he is guilty.

Mr. Avory—Do you find Thomas George Wainwright guilty of being accessory before or after the fact?

The Foreman—Not guilty before, but guilty after.

The announcement of the verdicts had greater apparent effect on the younger prisoner than on Henry, the elder, who, but for a transient expression of anguish, remained unmoved. Thomas was evidently laboring hard to maintain an appearance of self-control.

Mr. Avory (to the jury)—Then you say that Henry Wainwright is guilty of the murder of Harriet Louisa Lane, and that Thomas Wainwright is guilty of being an accessory after the fact; and that is the verdict of you all.

The Foreman—It is.

Lord Chief Justice—Call upon them.

Mr. Avory—Henry Wainwright, you have been indicted for the wilful murder of Harriet Louisa Lane. To that indictment you have pleaded not guilty, and for your trial you have put yourself upon your country, and that country has found you guilty. Have you anything to say why judgment of death should not be pronounced against you?

Proclamation of silence having been made, the Lord Chief Justice put on the black cap, and was about to pass sentence, when Henry Wainwright claimed permission to speak. The convict proceeded in a clear and well-pitched voice, entirely free from any trace of agitation, and distinctly audible all over the court, to make the following statement: "I should like to make one or two observations, and they shall be very short indeed, my Lord. I have first to express my deep obligation for the untiring energy and for the ability of my counsel during this protracted trial. I thank him and all who have assisted him deeply. My thanks are due to the many, many friends who have with such prompt alacrity come forward to give me their valuable and substantial assistance. I have not been able to reply to them all personally—"

The Lord Chief Justice (interrupting)—I cannot allow you to make a speech.

The Prisoner—It is no speech, my Lord.

The Lord Chief Justice—The only question is, whether you have anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed?

The Prisoner—Then I will only say, standing as I do now upon the brink of eternity, and in the presence of that God before whom I am shortly to appear, that I swear that I am not the murderer of the remains found in my possession. I swear that I have never in my life fired a pistol. I swear also that I did not bury those remains; and the proof that I did not exhume those mutilated remains has been proved before you by witnesses. I have been guilty of great immorality; I have been guilty of many indiscretions; but for the crime of which I have been brought in guilty I leave this dock with a calm and a quiet conscience. My Lord, I thank you for you for your kindness and patience in allowing me to say these few words.

The Lord Chief Justice then passed sentence of death upon the prisoner. The condemned convict, Henry Wainwright, was at once removed, and his brother Thomas stood alone in the dock.

The Lord Chief Justice—Thomas George Wainwright, the jury have, I think quite rightly, acquitted you of the heavier crime of having entered into the scheme which was conceived by your brother with a view to the perpetration of the murder of which he has been found guilty. The jury are of opinion, and have pronounced their verdict accordingly, that having become aware of the crime he had committed, you have allowed yourself to be influenced by his solicitations and persuasions to lend yourself to the concealment of that crime. No fraternal affection, no regard or sympathy which one brother should have for another, can excuse in the eyes of the law the offense which consists in aiding the murderer to escape from the consequences of his crime. Where such an offense is substantiated, although very far short indeed of the crime of murder, yet it is one which must be punished with proper severity; for by the concealment of crimes of this kind they are enabled sometimes to be perpetrated with impunity, and the safety of human life is thereby imperriled. I am quite ready to believe you acted under the influence of your brother's bad persuasion, and that if it had not been for him and his influence over you, you would not have lent yourself to that concealment of this crime of which you have been found guilty. I take that into serious consideration. I believe you to have been his dupe, and his tool, and his victim, and that he has in some degree to answer practically and morally for your crime as well as his own. Taking into consideration his greater age and probable influence over you, I believe you have yielded, though weakly and wrongly, to the promptings of fraternal affection, for which I make due allowance. One brother stands to another brother on a different footing from that of one individual to another. That is a matter which can only be taken into account to mitigate the gravity of the offense and the punishment, without in any way affecting the character of the crime. On the whole, I think I exercise merciful consideration toward you when I sentence you to penal servitude for seven years.

Thomas Wainwright, who made no attempt to utter a word, but seemed perfectly dazed by the occurrences of the last few minutes, was then removed.

## A DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.

Louis Lesser, a prominent fancy goods dealer, at No. 38 Newark avenue, Jersey City, made a desperate attempt at suicide yesterday, which will doubtless prove successful. He was at the store about 9 o'clock, and about half an hour later went to his residence, No. 137 Wayne street. He went to his room, and about five minutes later his wife heard the report of a pistol; she ran up stairs and found her husband lying upon the floor in a pool of blood which was oozing from four wounds, three in his breast and one in his mouth. In his right hand he clenched a revolver, four chambers of which had just been emptied. During intervals of consciousness Lesser said that business difficulties had prompted him to the act. He reiterated the statement that he was honest, but that he could not pay his debts. It was generally supposed that Lesser was doing a good business, as his store was continually crowded, but his neighbors say that his embarrassments were caused by the fact that he sold his goods so low as not to be able to make any profit. Last night he was still alive, but his attending physicians stated positively that he could not survive until this morning. Lesser is about thirty-three years old, and has a wife and three children. His attempted suicide gave his wife a terrible shock, and fears are entertained that she will lose her reason.

## THE BOWEN LIBEL SUIT.

THE DEFENDANTS ASK FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS TO TAKE EVIDENCE—ARGUMENT ON THE MOTION.

The libel suit of Henry C. Bowen against the Brooklyn *Eagle* was before Judge Reynolds, of the City Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The defendants moved to amend the pleadings in what is known as the Kidd case, by putting in the answer certain matters alleged by the defendant in the other action, and for a commission to Hartford, Conn., to procure the testimony of Henry S. Pearson, who was intimately connected with the Kidd Salvage Company, as to Henry C. Bowen's interest therein. They also moved for a commission to take the testimony of Mr. Lewis, assignee of Jay Cooke, as to Henry C. Bowen's contracts with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. De Witt, for the defendants, spoke in support of the motions, and said that they would be ready for trial when these two commissions would return. He said they moved to amend the answer in the Kidd case so as to answer two charges made against Mr. Bowen, contained in the amended answer in the first case. They found on investigation that running all through the article on the Kidd Salvage Company there is a palpable intimation or accusation of religious hypocrisy and personal rascality against Mr. Bowen, and they proposed, apart from the question of the connection of Mr. Bowen with the Kidd matter, to justify this part of the article, and they set up, under oath, in their amendment that Mr. Bowen is, as these extracts and imputations tend to charge him, a hypocrite and a rascal.

Mr. Winfield, in the absence of ex-Judge Fullerton, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Bowen, and opposed the motions. He said the defendants had over a year to prepare their defense and that they were not now entitled to further delay. He charged that they had not desisted from attacking the plaintiff, and that the motions then made were not made in good faith. The motion for a commission should have been, he said, made long ago. He had examined the interrogatories that are to be addressed to the witness in Connecticut, and he found the extent of them to be to ask him if he was one of the original organizers of the Capt. Kidd Company. Now, said the speaker, it cannot be held that the ends of justice are to be promoted or justified by a commission to the State of Connecticut to prove the existence of the Salvage Company, and there is no evidence here that they are not facts which they are not able to prove by other witnesses. It has been said that the motions for the amendment of the answer in two of these cases have been noticed, and that the questions as to the propriety of their amendment were presented to this court. We concede that. Now, why was not this motion made some time ago? The very fact that motions for amendments were made in two of the cases, would justify this expectation. If it had been made, so much time would have been gained. In conclusion Mr. Winfield said that if the commissions asked for by the defendants be granted, the plaintiff might as well abandon his case for it could not be tried in his life time, or in the life time of the court.

Mr. William A. Beach, of counsel for the defendants, argued in favor of the motions, and said they should be granted, not only as a legal right, but of moral and social right. He said: "Why should this gentleman who comes into this court for a certificate of character resist the delay of a week or two weeks for a full and truthful presentation of evidence which shall either maintain the accusation against him, or which will present such mitigating circumstances as will soften our offense if we have been guilty of one. I agree with the gentleman, Sir, that character is very rarely established by an action of slander or libel. The best vindication from reproach, public or private, is that reputation which is won by an honest and unblemished life. The gentleman assumes that this crusade against Mr. Bowen has been vindictive and unrelenting, that these charges are utterly false and unfounded, and, if not known to be so originally, they were soon discovered to be, and that, nevertheless, the determination was pursued to assail and vilify and destroy, and even now, when we are approaching the trial of this case, that no disposition has been manifested to compose this difficulty. If the gentleman had happened to be associated with this litigation somewhat longer, and if I had been fortunate enough to have been brought in contact with gentlemen of such liberal and just notions of the subject, he would have a better knowledge. I tell him, there has been a persistent effort to arrange these difficulties between these parties. I foresee that the trial of this case will lead to investigation, and I may say to revelations which will not be complimentary or beneficial to either of these parties. In my judgment I believed the instant I was connected with this case that such a reparation, founded upon an honest belief at the time of writing this article, might have been obtained by the plaintiff, and the errors or mistakes occurring in this article would be corrected, and a withdrawal of hot and the ill-tempered expressions which would satisfy the plaintiff would have taken place. But, Sir, I was met by the cry of money. Without any concurrence with my clients, but animated only by that spirit which I think ought to belong to the profession engaged in litigation of this character, which cannot either be useful to the public or pleasant with the court, I made this effort to compose this difficulty, and I repeat, Sir, the cry was money. 'Henry C. Bowen will not be satisfied with any settlement of these suits which will not fill his pockets with the gold of these defendants.' I had then but one answer to make, and I made it. It was, that if the purpose of Mr. Bowen was to speculate upon a libel suit, there was not a dollar which would be rendered him in that crusade; that he must get at the end of a disgraceful trial and get the money by the best means that he could. Now, I say to my learned friend, as he and I are recent attachés of this litigation, that if he will meet me in the spirit which I have suggested, that I will most cheerfully co-operate with him and relieve your Honor from all this vexatious and scandalous difficulty. Until that is done, it is necessary for these defendants to resist these actions according to law, and in a just and lawful spirit, and by legal and just means. We ask your Honor for an opportunity to do that—that is all. We ask your Honor for a slight delay, which will not affect them seriously in the prosecution of their case."

Mr. Beach having concluded, Judge Reynolds said: The only suggestion I have to make is that, in a case which involves so much feeling on both sides as this, and in which such large interests are involved, the only fair course for the court is to decide upon the ordinary principles which govern these cases. We have no guide but these general rules. I will endeavor to decide by those rules. You will please hand me over the affidavits and the interrogatories.

Mr. Beach—We have, by mutual consent on both sides, referred the papers in the other motion.

Judge Reynolds—I want to see the complaint in this suit in which the amendments are proposed, and the proposed amendments and the newspaper articles.

Mr. Beach—I suggest to the other side, ought there not to be some intimation as to the trial?

Judge Reynolds—I will decide these motions on Monday.

Mr. De Witt—Won't your Honor decide in the course of a day the matter in regard to the commission to Philadelphia?

Judge Reynolds—My impression is in regard to that that you are entitled to the commission there. You have asked no stay.

Mr. De Witt—No stay at all.

Judge Reynolds—I will grant that motion, unless Mr. Holt has some specific reasons.

Mr. Holt—I did not intend to say anything on the argument of this motion. I ought to say in reference to this commission for Philadelphia—when the motion was made the other day to amend the answer in the other case, we specifically consented to such amendment, believing at the time that nothing inserted in that amendment was admissible upon the trial of the case; and in order to prevent a delay in the trial of the case, which would have been rendered necessary by the submission to your Honor of the question involved in that motion. Just as soon, however, as that amendment is made, there come motions for commissions to be sent to all parts of the country.

Mr. De Witt—There are no other motions for commissions whatever.

Mr. Holt—A motion for a commission to Philadelphia, with the announcement of a motion to send to Minnesota. Now, I submit simply upon that question, that our position in reference to this amendment is just the same as though this matter had been pleaded in the answer in the first place. The question is here whether that amendment is admissible, whether the matter inserted by that amendment is admissible. Now, on the question of delay, I want to call attention once more to the—

Judge Reynolds—They don't relate to the merits. They relate to the impropriety of publishing articles in the paper. I think myself that is a fair subject of criticism.

Mr. DeWitt—The statutes of this State, we sincerely think—

Judge Reynolds—Wait a moment, until I finish the sentence.

Mr. DeWitt—I beg pardon.

Judge Reynolds—It seems to me it is legitimate argument. It may be difficult for the court to procure jurors who have not formed opinions.

Mr. Holt protested strongly against the *Eagle* being permitted to attack Mr. Bowen pending the trial of the suits, when Mr. De Witt remarked that a suggestion from the court to the editor of the paper would be sufficient to prevent further criticism.

After some further discussion, Judge Reynolds decided to set the Kidd case down for Tuesday, granting the commission to Philadelphia without a stay, with the understanding that if the amendment is not allowed the defendants are to go on and try the case at that time. If the amendment was allowed, it would probably result in the postponement of the case for the term. He would decide whether he would give a stay when he had looked at the papers, and would announce his decision on Monday.

## STEAMER ARRIVED.

The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond, which left Liverpool on Dec. 2 and Queenstown on Dec. 3, reached this port last evening, with news later by three days.

# GENERAL MISCELLANY.

## A SINGLE HAIR.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY AT THE TRIAL OF THE ALLEGED MURDERER OF MABEL H. YOUNG, IN BOSTON.

On Thursday, at the trial in Boston of Thomas W. Piper for the murder of Mabel H. Young in the belfry of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, on Sunday, May 23, Dr. Joshua B. Treadwell, who took part in the autopsy, described the injuries of the child, and said that death was caused by the wounds on the head; these must have been produced by a swift, hard blow of a rapidly moving object. Witness described the appearance of the blood spots in the church tower and on the window sill; those on the sill might have been made by a man's hand which was bloody. The witness then described minutely the examination he had made of Piper's clothing; he found a spot on the left sleeve of the coat that looked like blood, on the left lappel, and two others close by, and there were indications that other spots had been washed or rubbed; on opening the coat he found a hair adhering to the breast inside; it was a scalp hair; the bulb was on it and appeared fresh; afterward, in a fortnight, it was shrunken, showing that when he first saw it it had recently been pulled from a head; there is a difference, he continued, in certain heads between the hair of a child and an adult; he had been to No. 50 East Chester Park; was there on the 18th of October; took some hair said to be the hair of Mabel Young; examined it under the microscope; had quite a wad of it; some of it had the bulb attached; [a question of identity of the hair was raised by the defense, but the court ruled that testimony could be taken. The defense took exception to the same.] The doctor continued: The hair was in the neighborhood of seven and a half inches in length; at autopsy found the hair was longer on the back; the hair at the autopsy was cut close to the scalp; had examined hair several times [witness here defined the characteristics of hair by which hair from different heads can be classified]; he used a power of 500 diameters in his microscopic examination; the hair he took from the coat was a remarkably smooth hair; the transverse lines were not far apart, did not run across the hair, were regular distances apart, the pith extended nearly the whole length, broken at intervals; it was a remarkably large hair; the color was quite light; measured at first 160th of an inch in diameter, it shrank to 240th of an inch; the hair had not been cut for some time, and so tapered at the ends; on the hair was some excretion; on the bunch of hairs taken from East Chester Park found nineteen with a bulb; on three of them found an excretion the same as on the single hair; taken from the coat; they corresponded in lines, in smoothness, in size; 16 showed the pith of the character of the single one; the color under the microscope was the same; the average diameter of these hairs was one 264th of an inch; the smallest was one 333d of an inch; the largest, one 241st part of an inch; had examined hair found in a good many heads, but this hair was so peculiar could identify it as belonging to the hairs taken from Mabel's head; taking 500 of the hairs cut, about 300 had pith well marked; in other words, in this hair was an unusual number that had pith; the hair had the same general, the same special, characteristics as that taken from Mr. Hobbs; hairs that fall usually fall with a shrunken bulb, caused by disease; could tell whether a hair was pulled out or had fallen from a head. The cross-examination in regard to this matter was very searching, and at its close the witness said he would not say the hair could not have come from any other head.

On Friday Professors Babcock, Fitz, and Wood were called by the defense to testify regarding the same matter. Prof. Fitz said that he had found hairs among those which came from the head of the child varying in size from 1-650 of an inch to 1-230 of an inch—these figures being the extremes. It is thus seen that he found none so large as the one taken from Piper's coat, nor so large as the average of those examined by Dr. Treadwell (1-264 of an inch.) He also testified that in most particulars hairs taken from the head of a Miss Gibson, a young lady in whose company Piper is said to have spent the evening previous to May 23, could not be distinguished from those from the child's head. Prof. Babcock testified similarly on this latter point. He measured many hairs from both heads, and although there were larger hairs, on the average, among those of Miss Gibson than those of Mabel Young, yet there were very many as small as any taken from the head of the latter. The largest hair he found among those from the head of the murdered child, given him for examination, was 1-306 of an inch, and the smallest was 1-766 of an inch in diameter. Prof. Wood corroborated both these witnesses.

## CHARLES O'CONOR'S CONDITION.

HE CANNOT LIVE MUCH LONGER—AGAIN LONGING FOR DEATH.

Yesterday was the first day since Mr. O'Conor's illness that he was unable and unwilling to talk. This is regarded as an unfavorable sign by his friends, as heretofore his sister, Mrs. Sloan, has been in the habit of conversing with him as long as it was thought advisable to do so. Yesterday he had no words for her or his nurse, both of whom maintained constant watch at his bedside. He remained in a comatose state and in one position until early in the evening, when Cardinal McCloskey visited him, and after conversing with the patient for some time the Cardinal offered prayers and retired. Mr. O'Conor then sank into a deep sleep, which was unbroken until 9 P. M. When Dr. Keyes arrived on a second visit, Mr. O'Conor roused from his drowsiness and listened attentively to the directions of the physician, but refused to comply with his recommendations. Dr. Keyes advised the patient to take beef tea and beef juice, which he thought might strengthen him, but Mr. O'Conor refused to take it, and said that he had even lost his taste for fruit, and would take nothing hereafter but toast water. Dr. Keyes said he was very sorry that the patient was so perverse, as the nourishment in toast water was next to nothing. In reply to a question as to the foundation of the rumor that Mr. O'Conor was insane, Dr. Keyes said there was not an atom of truth in the rumor. Mr. O'Conor's mind was as sound as ever. He did not think he would die that night, but he had already held out an incredible length of time. He thought the cause of Mr. O'Conor's perversity and irritability could be attributed to a longing desire for death.

## VICTIMS OF THE INQUISITION.

FIVE THOUSAND SKELETONS FOUND IN THE WALLS OF A HOSPITAL IN PERU.

*From the Panama Star, Dec. 1.*

The *Opinion Nacional* of Lima published the following on Thursday last:

We are informed that the day before yesterday an immense quantity of human remains were taken from one of the walls of the old San Andreas Hospital. In consequence of repairs now being made, it became necessary to throw down one of the walls of the Chinese ward, which adjoins the department named "Our Lady of Mercy," and the laborers, to their surprise, found that the wall was hollow and filled with human remains. As was to be expected, work was then pushed on more rapidly, and our informant says that on that day alone several hundred skeletons were removed, and that the dresses of all remained in good condition. On the following days the work of removal was continued, and we are informed that already between 4,000 and 5,000 skeletons have been discovered.

It appears inexplicable to us how the walls of an edifice of this kind could be converted into a cemetery. Less rational does it appear that this mass of bones should be the shocking traces of some horrible human hecatomb, as a well-informed gentleman has suggested.

It may be well to remember that the San Andreas Hospital was built in 1557, under the protection of the Marquis of Cañete, Don Andrés Hurtado, and at the instance and by the advice of a Spanish priest named Molina. Since then up to the present time it has been employed for the charitable and humane purpose for which it was constituted, and for this reason the present discovery is the more remarkable. How can one imagine that in an establishment for the preservation of health such a mass of bones could intentionally be accumulated? On the other hand, how can we account for the perpetration of a gigantic crime of which no trace remains?

In addition to the above we may add that the impression generally prevails that these bones belong to victims of the Inquisition. They appear to be from 150 to 200 years old, and from their appearance lead to the belief that the bodies were thrown into the opening between the walls. All the skeletons appear to be clothed, and dresses, boots and shoes are found mixed with large quantities of women's hair. A portion of a Spanish missal has also been found, but nothing of any value.

## TWENTY-FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

At a meeting of the Twenty-fourth Ward Republican Association, held last evening, the following nominations were made: For President, J. V. Traphagen; Vice President, F. W. Sonneborn and John W. Balfon; Treasurer, Charles E. Barndollen; Secretary, Charles A. Berrian; Doorkeeper, Alexander F. Wescott; Delegates to Central Committee, William Herring and James L. Wells. Mr. J. F. Jessup was appointed Acting Secretary, to officiate at the primary meeting to be held on Tuesday evening next.

## DESPERATE ASSAULT ON A WATCHMAN.

At 11 o'clock last night, Celsari Muzzi, a watchman, of No. 69 Oliver street, entered the Oak Street Police Station, bleeding profusely from a serious wound on his head, and stated that an attempt had been made to murder and rob him. Muzzi stated that two Italians entered his place last night and attempted to rob him. A desperate struggle ensued, during which one of his assailants struck him on the head with a mallet, inflicting a dangerous wound. His cries for assistance alarmed some of the neighbors, whereupon his assailants fled, and succeeded in making their escape. Muzzi was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. The Italians who made the assault on Muzzi are known, and Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, is confident that he will secure their arrest.

## MASONIC NEWS.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS AND REUNIONS OF LODGES.

Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16, F. and A. M., held its annual reunion at the St. Nicholas Hotel last evening, and the occasion was one of much interest to the members present. M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master of Masons of the State, a member and Past Master of the lodge, was present. Speeches were made by him and by W. Stephen M. Wright, R. W. John P. Roberts, Rev. Morris A. Tyng, Brother Edward L. Gaul, Brother George W. Van Siclen, and others. The party broke up about midnight, having passed an exceedingly pleasant evening.

The following were elected officers of the lodge for the ensuing year on Friday evening last, and after their election duly installed by Grand Master Thorne: Stephen M. Wright, M.; John I. Waterbury, S. W.; Samuel A. Banks, J. W.; Joseph Darrow, Treasurer; Chauncey W. Brown, Secretary; James C. Seymour, Marshal; Rev. Morris A. Tyng and Rev. William T. Egbert, Chaplains; Willis Van Winkle, Senior Deacon; George F. Frost, Junior Deacon; Robert A. Fisher, Senior Steward; John J. Fuhrmann, Junior Steward; William Smith, Tiler; Jonathan N. Tift, George Sanderson, and Samuel S. Carll, Trustees of Charity Fund, and Dr. Robert McMurray, William T. Wardwell, and Dr. George H. Perine, Delegates to Board of Relief.

The annual election of officers of Greenwich Lodge, No. 467, F. and A. M., was held on Friday evening, Dec. 10, at their rooms, Masonic Temple, with the following result: Jerome H. Ferris, W. Master; Leander Waterbury, S. Warden; Alden S. Swan, J. Warden; S. P. Waterbury, Treasurer; John McIntyre, Jr., Secretary; Rev. R. H. Barnes, Rev. L. G. Olmstead, Chaplains; Alfred Gagneux, S. Deacon; George W. White, J. Deacon; George R. Bevans, Marshal; H. J. Chapman, S. M. C.; James Boden, J. M. C.; W. H. Lefferts, Jr., S. Steward; W. E. Brinkerhoff, J. Steward; Richard Clark, Organist; Charles H. Van Orden, Tiler; S. T. Brow, Charles H. Covell, George W. Beekman, Trustees. The installation ceremonies were conducted by R. W. John F. Baldwin, D. D. G. M., after which R. Worshipful John F. Baldwin presented to C. H. Covell, retiring Master, on behalf of the lodge, a handsome Past Master's jewel. After the closing of the lodge a fraternal dinner was partaken of by the members.

Palestine Chapter, No. 255, R. A. M., at their annual election, held in Egyptian Rooms, Masonic Temple, elected the following officers for the ensuing Masonic year: John G. Fitzgerald, M. E. H. P.; William Harwood, King; D. A. Van Ham, Scribe, (re-elected;) George W. Smith, Treasurer, (re-elected;) Solomon N. Cohn, Secretary, (re-elected;) William Dowling, George, Ascher, and Maurice Lee, Trustees.

## RELIGIOUS LECTURES.

DR. ARMITAGE TO DELIVER A COURSE OF LECTURES ON REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

At the request of Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and a number of other gentlemen Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage has consented to deliver a course of lectures on revivals of religion in connection with the union preaching services of the up-town noon prayer-meeting. Following is the correspondence on the subject:

*Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D.:*

DEAR SIR: Having heard that you have prepared a course of lectures on "Revivals of Religion," to be delivered to your congregation, we respectfully request that you will favorably consider an invitation to give them in connection with the union preaching services of the up-town prayer-meeting in the church on Madison avenue, corner of Forty-second street.

(Signed,) Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Albert D. Vail, J. Spencer Kennard, George H. Hepworth, R. M. McBurney, C. B. Hatch, A. S. Ball, Alexander Lyle, E. F. Remington, Winfred Hall, C. V. Fitch, S. W. Stebbins, B. J. Gardner, F. W. Butler, Robert B. Bateman, E. Whitney, William Plested, Edmund Bleecker.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

*To Messrs. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and others:*

DEAR BRETHREN: Your favor of this date received. Allow me in reply to say that I do most cheerfully comply with your request, in the hope that some little help may be afforded thereby in promoting the work of God in this City. If it meets with your approval I will devote the evenings of next week to the delivery of the following lectures on revival work in New-York City, namely: Monday—"The need of this work in this City." Tuesday—"We must meet failure here without earnest individual work." Wednesday—"The sort of preaching needed for success." Thursday—"What Sabbath-school teachers can do in this work." Friday—"How to labor successfully with anxious souls." Yours, affectionately, THOMAS ARMITAGE.

## REV. DR. MILLER AND CHRIST CHURCH.

A meeting of the congregation of Christ Church was held last evening in the lecture-room to consider the subject of a call from Trinity Church, New-Orleans, now under consideration by their Pastor, Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson. Gen. Cass was appointed Chairman, and called for a statement of the object of the meeting. Mr. Davis said that he had made such a statement to the Vestry, which he would repeat to the meeting. He said that the present financial system of the church was such that, according to the best estimate that could be made, there would be a deficit of about $8,700 on May 1, 1876. The Chairman said that the object of the meeting was to express the sincere attachment of the congregation for their Pastor and their appreciation of the true and good work which he had done. It was now proposed to see what could be done. Brief explanations were made by Mr. E. A. Quintard and others, from which it appeared that the vestry had consented to receive the resignation of Dr. Thompson after careful consideration of the financial condition of the church. This action had been cordially approved by the congregation in view of the facts. Mr. Kent explained that the financial condition might be bridged over for the present, but in order to ask Dr. Thompson to stay, they must decide whether they could keep affairs right. Dr. Thompson was dependent on his labors for support. Mr. Kaiser said that it had been a series of efforts alone that had carried the church along. Unless the church was prepared to pay expenses it would not be fair to ask him to stay. The salary of the Rector was now in arrears $3,000, and this ought to be paid. He was sure, however, that Dr. Thompson was not contemplating leaving on any pecuniary grounds. It was explained by others that Dr. Thompson had proffered his resignation because of his belief that he was doing no good; that he had no ground to work on, and was like a man flapping his hands in the air. A resolution was offered by Mr. Comstock that the congregation request the vestry to beg Dr. Thompson to reconsider his resignation. Mr. Peckham offered as a substitute a resolution doubling the rent of the pews now rented and diminishing by one half the rent of those not rented. The substitute was ruled out of order, and the original motion was carried. It was stated that pews had been rented at reduced rates for some time past. Gen. Cass was instructed to convey the conclusion of the meeting to Dr. Thompson. The meeting then adjourned.

## THE TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The meeting of the Tammany Committee on Organization, which was to have been held yesterday, was postponed until Tuesday next. The chief business of the meeting will be to prepare for the holding of primaries for the election of members of the General Committee for the ensuing year. The representation in the committee from the different Assembly districts and the two wards will be based, it is understood, upon the returns of population contained in the last census—one member of the committee being allowed to each 100 votes cast for the Democratic ticket at the last election. It is stated on good authority that every member of the present committee, including those who were identified with the old Ring will be excluded from the new organization. This action will be taken, it is said, because John Kelly wishes to make the public believe that he has no affiliation with the friends of Tweed. Among other political measures resolved upon by the Tammany leaders is one to remove the veil of secrecy from the proceedings of the Tammany Society. For this purpose, as has been already stated in THE TIMES, a committee has been appointed to consider the feasibility of so amending the constitution of the society as to make it no longer secret. This committee will report at the first meeting of the society in January.

## THE ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

After the adjournment of the regular meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association, held last evening at Republican Hall, a caucus of the members was held for the purpose of naming candidates to be supported at the primary election to be held on Tuesday evening next. Col. George Bliss, President of the association, was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Andrew J. Sparks, Secretary of the caucus. On motion, a committee consisting of five members from each ward was appointed to suggest a ticket. Before the committee had retired to perform its duties, Col. Bliss took occasion to state that he would not accept a renomination for the Presidency if tendered, believing that he could not pay that attention to the office which the proper performance of its duties required. In his position as a member of the association he would always endeavor to promote the interests of the organization and the desires of its members. After deliberating for a period of about twenty minutes the Committee on Nominations submitted the following ticket, which was unanimously adopted as that to be supported on Tuesday evening:

President, Knox McAfee; First Vice President, Charles A. Peabody, Sr.; Second Vice President, Alanson S. Jones; Secretary, Andrew J. Sparks; Treasurer, William Laimbeer; Inspectors of Election, G. W. Hamilton and J. E. Rogers; Delegates to the Central Committee, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Samuel G. Acton, C. D. Van Wagenen, George W. Wilson, James A. Chrystie, James McAfee, John Murray, John P. Windolph, George Bliss, John H. White, M. F. Blake, and C. C. Pinckney.

# ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON

## MR. M. D. CONWAY'S SECOND LECTURE.

THE STORY OF ENGLAND'S PATRON SAINT—THE IMPRESSION OF THE OLD DRAGON DERIVED FROM THE CROCODILE—THE SEARCH MUST BE MADE IN THE FOSSIL-BED OF THE HUMAN MIND—THE CLASSIC MYTHS WHICH SURROUND THE SUBJECT.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway delivered yesterday evening the second of his course of lectures. His theme was on the myth of St. George and the Dragon. He commenced by saying that it was Thackeray's maxim that everybody had his dragon. He always used to have in his bedroom a picture of St. George and the Dragon to sustain him in his conflict against his dragon. The chief impression of the old dragon seems to have been derived from the crocodile, though the head of the hydra would appear to have been suggested by the octopus. This dreadful creature, familiar to the visitors of the Brighton Aquarium, was so hideous and so appalling to the imagination that some people wanted to have the aquarium put down by the Government for showing so horrible a creature. But in the search for the dragon one must not look too closely either to the crocodile, or to the octopus, but rather to the fossil beds of the human mind. Its proper color was green, its throat was fire-red, and in these particulars it would seem to have some reference to the ocean-born storms swallowing up and engulfing mariners and ships. But the strangest and most important feature in the dragon was undoubtedly derived from the serpent. For as the serpent was imagined to be connected with the underworld divinities, and to be the guardian of all treasures hidden in the earth, so this peculiarity attached also to the dragon. It was supposed that those serpents who guarded the special treasures of the King of the nether regions were jeweled as to their heads, and obtained wings so that they might fly to the sun and put it out, because of its quickening influences it enabled the cereal seeds to escape from the earth and spring up as waving grain. Now, the winged serpent is evidently the origin of the dragon myth.

In the Greek myths all the horrible dragons, chimeras, hydras, &c., were the brood of Echidna and Typhon. The story of the Laocoon would seem to be a type of the power of sin or vice to bind and enchain the human soul, and this is still further forced upon the mind by philosophy. The Latin word *anguis*, or snake, is the origin of the English word anguish, and the Latin takes its root in the primeval Sanscrit. But in the earliest times the dragon myths don't seem to have had any moral meaning, but to have typified the dangerous powers of nature. The dragon that guarded the Hesperides in the well-known picture is of a color that suggests the glaciers of the mountains, and probably some important dragons of poetic story had such an icy origin. Others were not so simple in birth, for the chimera slain by Bellerephon seems to be somewhat political. The chimera had three heads, one of a goat, one of a serpent, and one of a dragon. It is probable that two of these referred to barbaric races over whom Bellerephon achieved decisive victories, and the serpent signified their supposed Plutonic and superhuman power. The name implies this, for Bellerephon means slayer of the hairy, and, therefore, the name of Bellerephon became among the Greeks a national emblem of victory, and on many coins recording triumphs the head of Bellerephon is on the obverse.

The most famous historical dragon slayer was St. George, of Cappadocia. Mr. Emerson has written very slightingly of this gentleman, who figures as the emblem of chivalry; has shown that he was a bacon contractor who made a fortune by cheating the soldiers, went into politics, became a priest, embraced Arianism, was promoted to the Bishopric of Alexandria, was thrown into prison by the Athanasian party, and lynched by an Egyptian mob. Mr. Ruskin, one of the most chivalrous men in existence, one who loves right ardently and hates wrong still more fiercely, was extremely angry at the attacks made by Emerson and Gibbon on the patron saint of England, and endeavored to prove that there was some mistake about this. He argued, moreover, that these remarks came with an ill grace from Mr. Emerson, because in New-York they had canonized St. James Fisk, and covered his coffin with flowers—roses, lilies, and camellias. But feeling that this was not so strong as the case demanded, he tried to find some other St. George not stained with the peculations and crimes of him of Cappadocia, but he had been particularly successful. His conclusion of the controversy was, that no matter what might be the facts about St. George, he now was united in the minds of all men with ideas of bravery and patriotic devotion, and that the sneers of Gibbon and of Emerson could have no effect upon the feelings of those who so regarded him.

It is a very remarkable thing that, in Japan, a serpent is considered the vilest of animals; but a dragon is thought to be of high birth and of great importance. It is a royal ensign. Nor is this confined to Japan, for in ancient Britain the most famous King was known as Arthur Pendragon, and the royal banner of the mythic King was a white dragon. This peculiarity arose from an old belief that, when a child was born, destined to become a very great man, a dragon was created also to devour it. In time the fact that the dragon was inimical to the new born child was forgotten, and all that was remembered was the synchronous appearance. So that, when the astronomer royal informed the happy father of a prince apparent that a dragon had appeared in the skies, it was taken as a high compliment, and the dragon became, so to speak, an appendage of royalty. The breaking up of the Roman Empire, perhaps, was the moving power which brought ideas of dragons and dragon-slayers to Britain, and was probably a distorted image of these stories which gave to Cornwall its St. Petros and to Ireland its St. Patrick. These saintly personages, it is true, did not slay any dragons, but they got rid of all the reptiles that could be found in these localities. St. Columba, of the Island of Iona, also did good service in the same way.

All these dragons, many as they seem, are really one—the Python of ancient days, the sea serpent of modern. If we analyse any of them this will certainly appear. Take, for example, the Lambton worm. Young Lambton used to fish on Sundays in the River Ware, and was very profane when his catch did not come up to his expectations. He felt a strong pull one Sunday, and drew in his line, but when he discovered that there was nothing on the hook save a small black worm, he swore hugely. He threw it into a well, and shortly afterward became converted and went to the Holy Land, where he distinguished himself by his piety—that is by the number of Saracens he slew. During this time the people of Ware were suffering terrible things, for the worm had grown into an enormous monster which breakfasted on villages and lunched on towns, and supped on a hundred or so of cows. Young Lambton was sent for, and by strategem and bravery combined contrived to slay the monster which had no less than nine eyes, and coiled itself in nine coils round a mountain in the neighborhood of the River Ware. It is plain that the number nine was derived from Scandinavian sources nine being the magic number of that race. Also, it is clear that the dragon represents nothing but a storm, the growth of a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand to something of enormous and portentous size which blots out the sun's light, and threatens to overwhelm all the works of the agriculturist and the village homes. So widespread, however, is the legend that there are at least twelve noble houses in England who hold their lands in consequence of their ancestors having slain fiery dragons in single combat.

From this point Mr. Conway pointed out that in this universal myth, of which Apollo slaying the Python may be considered the most poetic, and the most widely illustrated by art, there was the one prevailing idea of man devoting himself to fearful danger, and the probability of horrible death for the benefit of his fellows. And he closed his discourse by a description of Turner's great picture on this subject.

## FRANCIS TOMES & CO.

About this time, when all good people are searching for appropriate Christmas presents, a friendly word of advice to go to No. 5 Maiden lane will not be misplaced. Here can be found an assortment of goods from which everybody can be pleased. The firm, now styled Francis Tomes & Co., was established in 1815, and Mr. Francis Tomes has been in business for forty years. He has built up during that time a business reputation which of itself would attract the customers who are certain to congratulate themselves if they "examine his stock before buying elsewhere." The buyers for this house are constantly in England and all the principal markets of Europe, on the look-out for novelties, and the stock displayed in the show-room of the firm amply justifies the taste they display in their selections. A principal specialty is cutlery. In this department can be found hundreds of varieties of pocket-knives, many of them handsomely mounted in gold and silver, for presents. Rodgers', Wostenholm's, and Crooke's goods are kept in all varieties. Razors of the finest kinds, including those of W. & S. Butcher's make, are in sets of two, three, four, and seven, in Russia leather cases. Ladies' scissors in cases of assorted sizes, and table cutlery of the most elaborate finish are to be had at reasonable prices. Among the fancy goods are fans in shell, pearl, and ivory, riding and driving whips, with elegant handles, the carving and gold-mounting of which send the prices up a graduated scale until the daintiest are out of the reach of the economical. Every description of dainty bijouterie for the dressing-table, the smoker's sanctum, the library, or the parlor stand, is to be found among the brass goods, the china ware, and the fancy glass articles. Along one counter is a line of tiny picture frames for cartes de visite from the smallest to the imperial size. Among the ivory goods are plain brushes at only $30 a pair, so costly is the material; puff boxes without a trace of carving that are yet so delicate and of such size that they cost $18 or $20 apiece; London-made hand-glasses, with borders of elaborately-carved roses and leaves, that are priced at $30 or $35 each, and quantities of less expensive articles. Among the leather goods are boxes of all kinds for jewels or razors, cigars or stationery. Writing desks, dressing-cases, card cases, and trifles for all imaginable uses. There is a full line of Rodgers' dressing-cases, and there are Vienna goods of Russia leather and morocco. Opera glasses of all kinds are kept, from the plainest to the most elaborate in style; also, flasks, hand-screens of the finest silk, odor boxes with sets of two, four, or six cut-glass vials inside, candlesticks of antique or modern pattern in glass and metal, ladies' belts, chatelaines, girdles, and reticules. Another specialty is the umbrella department. In this are ladies' and gentlemen's umbrellas of all kinds and sizes, with ivory and wooden handles of all patterns. Another specialty is guns and sporting and military goods of all sorts.

## THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND INSTITUTIONS—EVIDENCE IN REGARD TO THEIR MANAGEMENT—SUGGESTIONS FOR THEIR IMPROVEMENT BY COMMISSIONER ISAAC H. BAILEY.

The Assembly Committee on Crime held its regular Saturday session at the City Hall yesterday, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Senator-elect Bixby being present during the earlier portion of the day. The most interesting testimony was that given by Hon. Isaac H. Bailey, who offered several suggestions relative to the improvement of the various institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

Commissioner Thomas Brennan testified that there were seven keepers to guard the Work-house on Blackwell's Island. The inmates of this building were transferred at stated periods to the other institutions without guard, and were thus able to escape when desirous of so doing. It was necessary to have a larger force of keepers in order to properly guard the institutions. It was now proposed to keep the long-term prisoners in the prison proper in order to prevent their escape. The prisoners discharged at the suggestion of the Commmissioners were all Work-house commitments, never Penitentiary prisoners. A petition to remit a fine was never made by a Commissioner until a prisoner had served five or six months over his original sentence. The witness suggested the establishment of some system by which the vagrants called "revolvers" could be regularly employed on public work. He thought a contract system would enable these inmates to pay for their board and lodgings. The witness also stated that if the Commissioners had the means they would employ vagrants. He recommended the abolition of the short-term sentencing, or the system of repeatedly sending drunkards to the island for ten days. The witness further testified that the guard-boats and deputy keepers were the guards principally relied on for the prevention of escape. It would be a more reliable system, he suggested, to employ sailors for oarsmen instead of prisoners committed to the island. Old and young offenders were now separated, thus accomplishing a partial reform of the old system of commingling all classes of criminals. The witness expressed his conviction that the island needed a new female penitentiary for the proper accommodation of inmates of that sex.

Commissioner William H. Stiner, having been recalled, testified briefly to the condition of the board when he came into office, especially as related to the funds collected from licenses. At the conclusion of the testimony a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

After recess Commissioner Isaac H. Bailey testified as to the number of institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. He suggested that the restriction that prevents convict labor from being employed should be removed by legislation. It has the effect of nullifying the reformatory influence of the institutions, and makes them a great burden upon tax-payers. Reform has been initiated in the management of the island hospitals, but the amendment he suggested had never been attempted. If it was accomplished, the labor of the lunatics, especially, could be usefully and judiciously employed. The law authorizing the transferring of children committed to the work-house to other institutions, was, the witness thought, undoubtedly intended to put children in situations where they would be under the influence of home associations, so to speak. To prevent escapes in the future, the Commissioners have determined to exercise a greater oversight on that class of criminals whose long terms would make it an object to escape. The witness, in this connection, stated that an increase of the number of keepers would be as judicious as it was necessary. A very limited guard is necessarily kept over the prisoners being transferred from the Work-house to the other institutions. It did not pay to send ten-day men to the island. If it could be so arranged as to commit these men long enough to enable them to learn a trade, the separation from old and debasing associations, and the removal from temptation, would operate to the benefit of the prisoner. At the Tombs the facilities for the separation of criminals are so very limited that the reform can scarcely be initiated. In relation to the remission of fines the witness stated that when a Warden recommends that the case of a criminal unable to pay a fine be considered by the Commissioners, the latter refer the matter to the discretion of the Magistrate making the original commitment. The "commutation system" had worked well since its establishment. The Blackwell's Island Prison having been erected in another age almost, it now proves inadequate to the demands upon it, but the only way to improve or increase its accommodation was by rebuilding it, which would entail great expense. A prison built expressly for the accommodation of females should be erected on the Island. This might prove instrumental in removing the necessity of crowding this class of inmates, as they now are, in the narrow wing at present devoted to them. The laws governing the relation of man and wife, as regards the supporting of the latter by the former, were, the witness thought, as stringent as it was judicious for them to be. The witness stated the Commissioners were daily expecting the report of a committee of experts, composed of four officers of the Navy and two citizens, who had thoroughly investigated the condition and government of the school-ship Mercury, and until that report was received he did not wish to make any suggestions relative to the subject.

At the conclusion of the testimony the committee adjourned until Wednesday next at 11 o'clock, that session being the last but one to be held by the committee.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE CITY DEPARTMENTS—MORE ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Senate Committee continued its inquiry into the management of the New-York City departments yesterday. Capt. A. W. Craven, formerly for nineteen years Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, testified as to the comparative expense of work done by contract and work done by the day. While in office he had contracted most of the work of the department, and he was convinced that if the same course should be taken now by the different departments the City would be saved a great deal of money. James Cochrane testified as to his experience in Justices' Courts. The Marshals testified correctly, he thought, when they said that they took all they could get. Witness had seen several of them, but had obtained little satisfaction as to any systematic rates; he had employed one man, named Gerrish, to execute some warrants, and offered to pay him $2, which was ninety cents above the fee fixed by law; Gerrish refused to take $2, and says that he will sue for $15, which is the least he will take. Witness thought that the Judges were in league with the under officers, and that the Justices' Court employes were altogether a bad lot of men.

Thomas Lillis corroborated the testimony given the previous day as to Foreman Corkery's incapacity for his position in the Department of Public Works. Lillis had seen Corkery intoxicated several times, and had known him to be sent home on a truck when too drunk to walk. He testified also that he had known of men rated as "rockmen" who did only the work of ordinary laborers; they were evidently favorites to whom some official wished to make a daily present of twenty-four cents, the "rockman's" wages being $1 84 and the common laborer's only $1 60. Witness, in speaking of the time wasted by idle laborers, said that he had seen a dozen laborers cease work and quietly stand watching a fellow-laborer cleaning his shovel, the operation consuming perhaps five minutes. The committee resume work Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

## PASSENGERS SAILED.

*In steam-ship City of Berlin, for Liverpool.*—Duncan McPherson, Miss Sarah W. Moore, Walter Macgregor, Mrs. H. J. King, J. C. Kendall, Mr. and Mrs. Beers and child, Edward H. Williams, wife and infant, E. Walsh, Edward Orrin and wife, Miss Lizzie Waters, William Chapman, James G. Hamill, John M. Phelps, Charles Barker, Mr. Bonham, Mr. Graham, William Fitzgerald, Mrs. G. P. Orrin, Mrs. E. C. Dunbar, Thomas Fielden, Charles E. Thompson, Mr. McMillan, Mr. Parselow, Capt. Powlis, Henry S. Grove, A. E. Irving, William Turkington, Henry Trisdorfer, M. J. W. Harris, H. J. Sargeant and wife, Mr. Locke, Mrs. Eliza Burro, Miss Clotilde Burro, D. G. Patton, wife, and infant, J. Feldman, Mr. Masserang, T. Boyd, Mr. Alexander, John Brown, George Dudley Waring, Samuel Ward, J. A. Cutler, Alfred Allott, W. R. Pape, Thomas J. Mercer, George B. English, Mrs. George B. English, Mrs. E. D. Stewart, Titus Salt, Herbert Crossley, Miss Jenny Stone English, Miss Amy B. English, John B. Loveland, Charles Bamford, W. E. Bamford, Mr. Woodward, J. Scoville, A. V. Dion, E. Lefebre, D. P. Rumsey, Mrs. D. P. Rumsey, Miss Cornelia Rumsey, Miss Grace Rumsey, T. W. Palmer, Mrs. T. W. Palmer, Miss Grace Palmer, C. Bradbury, John McAllister, Thomas D. Kingan, Mr. Brayley, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Allan, Mr. Jackson, John Moat, B. S. Barrett, Mrs. B. S. Barrett, Emil Chandoux, Mr. La Trobe, G. A. Batchelor, T. Henderson, William Heath.

*In steam-ship Champion, for Charleston.*—Miss Wright, Miss D. Weston, Miss A. Lounds, Dr. Ward and wife, E. B. Eveleth, J. Wright, Mrs. H. Cohen, Jacob Cohen, Mark Cohen, Miss A. Cohen, Miss H. Cohen, Mrs. McGee, Mrs. O. Clark, H. Shumway, H. Grafton, C. C. Akerman and wife, P. H. Hall, C. B. Edwards, W. J. Ellison and wife, E. H. Cheney, George Hopcraft, E. Kirchner, H. Waval, Miss Burns, Mrs. Charles Skeels, Mrs. A. E. Buffington, Mrs. J. H. Utter, Mrs. Sayre, Miss Ward, D. C. Leach, wife, and nurse, C. N. Dorr, J. G. Hewitt, Miss E. Hatch, Miss F. Hatch, Miss A. Hatch, Miss E. O. Wagner, Miss Campbell, Miss J. Irwin, H. L. Bruns and wife, Mrs. Crafts, Miss Crafts, Mrs. P. V. W. Brinkerhoff, Mrs. M. N. Hunter, W. W. Carson and wife, Louisa Moffatt, Lavinia Watson, H. Edwards, E. A. Upson and wife, G. L. Campbell, ?. Akerman, F. L. Graves, E. Donnelly, P. Tobin, F. Brader, P. B. Mayhew, M. Fury, E. Willard, C. Eilert, G. Lindell, T. Shine.

*In steam-ship Adriatic, for Liverpool.*—Samuel Lord, Mrs. Marshall, Miss Marshall, Miss Lord, Miss Bradbury, Miss Katie Lord, Mrs. H. F. Lahey, James F. Lahey, Master R. F. Lahey, Master George Perry, Rev. A. M. Hough, Miss A. A. Hitchcock, Miss E. S. Peters, G. A. Garre, Edmund Loder, Charles E. Culver, Mrs. Culver, Miss Nellie M. Culver, Mrs. C. A. Goleman, Mrs. I. Duncan, Joseph Aspdin, Luke Howgate, William Rodh, Peter D. Dodds, James I. Roy, J. W. Harris, Victor Swarzchild, R. J. Tackaberry, Charles H. Foster, G. W. R. Griffith, J. Donnelly, Caryl Coleman, John J. Quarry, Thomas Griffin, Kessler Smith, Jacob Lederhos, Mr. Lamarche, Frederick Eaton, B. Beaumont, Patrick Rooney, J. H. Cook, P. H. Hill, William Thackman, T. A. Jones, Frank Henriques, W. H. Chapman, Arthur Lee, A. Abraham, L. M. Kahn, J. M. Van Note.

*In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.*—H. F. Hammon, B. Lainhart, H. Howland, C. D. Pearson, C. Heneman, N. Alford, F. Rodemacher, W. Hencke, W. H. Cheppue, J. F. Butler, J. Wilbur, wife, child and servant, D. W. Crosby and wife, Dr. Collins, S. M. Styles, F. W. Styles, Miss J. S. Porter, Platt Adams and wife, Miss S. Lencke, Miss L. M. Smith, F. DeBary and son, E. Staples, Mrs. J. H. Crun, Miss L. F. Weil, J. W. Comfort, John Snedecor, Mrs. Jennie Bashlut and sister, N. Bashlut, Mrs. M. Muller and 5 children, J. Caldwell, Austin Turney, Thomas Tyther, M. Hogan, P. Hart, John Clancey, Frank Ridder, John Reed, F. Allen, F. Henry, C. F. Guinn.

*In steam-ship Labrador, for Havre.*—Mr. Washburne, Mr. De la Boulinière, Mr. Petigny-Meurisse, J. Bosch-Puig, A. Blum, Mme. Blum, Capt. W. Delvinne, H. W. Lindsley, Mr. Calimet, Vicente Yrquierdo, Mlle. Hélène Holt, Mlle. Catherine Holt, Mme d'Almena, Mme H. Cook, A. Lefebvre, Mr. Combe, J. B. Molera, Mme. M. Abadie and children, Joseph E. Wepfer, Jean Abadie, Mme. Charles, H. Miller, A. Chrétien, Gabriel Leblon, L. Martin, J. St. Ange, Mr. Dupaquier, Mme. Dupaquier, A. Clement, L. Dazet, P. Sangerlé, A. Rambold, J. Gruber, Mr. Bolinaud, C. Durieux, P. Sergent, F. Smith, Mr. Pougat, E. Guyon, Mme. Viand and child, J. Binard, F. Leger, A. Germain.

*In Steam-ship Queen, for Liverpool.*—E. Gill, John Eyre, Lemuel Hayward, Mrs. Lemuel Hayward, William Parr, Miss Parr, Master Parr, and Miss Gise, J. A. Middleton, Chief Engineer Egyptian Army M. C. Kiley, Hon. G. W. Baker, Miss Mary Benham, C. R. Hall, Robert Yates, Mrs. Yates, Miss Yates, Miss Emma Yates, Miss Yates, Maggie Yates, Miss Baugh, Mrs. F. De Melfe, F. J. Wheelwright, A. W. Edmonds, Frederick Baker, R. A. Gerald, A. E. Jennings, Miss Gallienne, Richard Clark, wife and child.

*In steam-ship Ashland, for Savannah.*—G. T. Shetler, E. Ashton, A. Ever, J. Neville, J. Farley, P. Murphy, M. Judge, F. Rose, J. Rose, G. Schoenenberg, T. E. Luithrelel, W. Tully, P. J. Conroy, T. Deggan, T. Smith, Robert Ferguson, L. E. Embree and wife, Charles W. Peck, John Simpson.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

*In steam-ship Acapulco, from Aspinwall.*—Mrs. A. Robbins, Miss Annie Ryan, J. A. Thompson, C. O. Wanderkinch, M. Haynes, C. A. Burgess, E. L. Brant, Miss E. D. A. Riely, J. A. Tinney, Edward Emmett, William Fuller, Fred Turner, Samuel Jason, Adelpho Candon, Mr. Marshall and wife, Mr. Sinclair and wife, S. L. Isaacs and wife, Mrs. Backus, D. N. Denison, Capt. Johnson.

*In steam-ship City of Richmond, from Liverpool.*—Mrs. G. F. Comstock, Mrs. J. N. Babcock, Miss M. C. Gifford, Edward Smeeth, E. Aspinall, Miss M. L. Wilson, Mrs. S. Schofield, Henry Woollett, Mrs. Woollett, George Pendie, D. M. Telford, Joaquin C. Y. Ribas, William Popham Davis, Newton Crane, Mrs. Crane and infant, Mrs. Tipping, Mrs. Jost, Miss Grace Allen, Mr. Cotterill, Charles Croily, Miss R. Carberry.

## MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:16 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon rises..5:34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:50 | Gov. Island..7:39 | Hell Gate....9:01

# MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

## CLEARED.

Steam-ships Labrador, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre via Plymouth, L. De Bebian; City of New-York, Philip, San Francisco, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Ashland, Whitehurst, Savannah, Robert Lowden; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, James W. Quintard & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans, &c., Clark & Seaman; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, &c., Clark & Seaman; The Queen, (Br.,) Bragg, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Victoria, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Holland, (Br.,) Simpson, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; America, (Ger.,) De Limon, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Switzerland, (Belg.,) Jackson, Antwerp, &c., G. W. Colton; Italy, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; City of Berlin, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Adriatic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; George W. Elder, Reed, New-Orleans, Charles A. Whitney & Co.; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; General Whitney, Hallett, Boston; George H. Stout, Ford, Philadelphia.

Ships St. Petersburg, (Norw.,) Hansen, Bristol, Eng., C. Tobias & Co.; Strathearn, (Br.,) Jarman, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.; Black Hawk, Baker, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Feit Eriksen, (Norw.,) Mathiesen, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Orelein, Bockmann & Co.

## ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Dec. 7, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, Aspinwall Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Dec. 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 22 cabin and 82 steerage passengers to John G. Dale. Dec. 9, lat. 43 35, lon. 56 28, passed steam-ship Wisconsin, from Liverpool for New-York.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Williams, Aux Cayes Nov. 20, Jacmel 26th, Port-au-Prince 30th, Kingston Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Eggert, (Fr.,) Barwise, Shields 16 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong W. and N. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark Tigre, (Ital.,) Ferrari, Rio Janeiro 70 ds., with rosewood to Brown Brothers & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 25 in lon. 35; had strong N. W. gales for the last twenty days; lost and split sails.

Bark Sabine, (Fr.,) Rousseau, Rio Janeiro 63 ds. and Hampton Roads 8 ds., with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 14, in lon. 34.

Bark Annie Bragington, (of Weymouth,) Smith, Yokohama 135 ds., via. Delaware Breakwater, with teas to Wood, Payson & Colgate—vessel to George F. Bulley; passed Cape of Good Hope Oct. 1, St. Helena 12th, and crossed the equator Nov. 1, in lon. 29; has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark John F. Rottmann, Ray, Genoa 75 ds., with marble and rags to J. B. Phillips & Son—vessel to John Zittlosen; passed Gibraltar Oct. 12; has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Ellsworth, (of Boston,) Waso, Manila 154 ds., with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed Anjier Aug. 19, Cape of Good Hope Sept. 29, and crossed the equator Oct. 28 in lon. 35 W.; had moderate weather and lay becalmed for 14 ds. in lat. 20; was 14 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds.

Bark Atalanta, (Ger.,) Von Lubke, Bremen 62 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Nov. 1, lat. 35, lon. 20, spoke bark Cardenas, (Ger.,) from Rotterdam for Montevideo.

Bark Devetl Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Kuczavich, Bristol 53 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Ferrara, Primo, (Ital.,) Marle, Cattania 82 days, with sulphur to order. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 11.

Bark Chariot, (Ital.,) Garguilo, Hamburg Sept. 9, via Plymouth Oct. 7, with empty barrels to F. S. Robinson. The C. put into Plymouth through stress of weather.

Brig Belle of Devon, (of Plymouth,) Adams, Rio Janeiro via Hampton Roads 76 ds., with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Oct. 10, in lon. 39 W. Was 26 ds. in Hampton Roads awaiting orders.

Schr. Hattie E. Smith, (of Newburyport,) Lee, Abacoa 15 ds., with fruit to J. Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Was 12 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Madison Holmes, (of Port Jefferson,) Baylis, Tampico 29 ds., with mdse. to Brown Brothers & Co.—vessel to A. Dayton & Co. Has been 14 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Cora, (of Dennis,) Robbins, Grand Turk, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Franklin Woodruff—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. W., cloudy.

## SAILED.

Steam-ships Switzerland, for Antwerp; Labrador, for Havre; America, for Bremen; Adriatic, City of Berlin, and The Queen, for Liverpool; Victoria, for Glasgow; George W. Clyde, for Galveston, via Key West; George W. Elder and Hudson, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Ashland, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; Old Dominion, for Norfolk, &c.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; ships Sea Witch, for Iquique and a market; St. Patrick, for Liverpool.

## NOTICE TO MARINERS.

As a precautionary measure in the event of the iron buoys being carried away or misplaced by ice, spar buoys of the color and numbers are being placed alongside the iron buoys in the lower bay and approaches.

A. C. RHIND, Captain U. S. N.,
Light-house Inspector Third District.

Office of Light-house Inspector, Third District, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Steam-ship Acapulco, Gray, from Aspinwall Dec. 3, which arrived 10th, reports: Dec. 5, off Cape Mayal, spoke steam-ship Colon, hence, for Aspinwall; lighthouse keeper reports the following as passing Dec. 1: Schr. Harry White, from St. Marcs, for Philadelphia, and schr. J. H. Convers, from Navassa, for Wilmington, N. C.; Dec. 6, in Crooked Island Passage exchanged signals with steam-ship Claribel, bound N.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 11.—Arr. brig Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Inagua.

Sld. steamer Caspian, (Br.,) Trock, from Liverpool, for Baltimore, 10th; brig Elsie, (Br.,) Lovegrove, Porto Rico.

HAVANA, Dec. 10.—Arr. steamer Austin, Morgan, Rockport, Texas; brig Mechanic, Gould Shieldsboro'; schrs. Phoebe, Modon, New-York; George Sealey, Blohme, Galveston.

SAGUA, Dec. 7.—Sld. barks Acacia, Anderson, Boston; Daring, Branscomb, do.; schr. Joseph Grindle, Freethy, Mobile.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 10.—Arr. bark Ebiana, (Br.,) Scott, Bristol. 11th, barks Annie Troop, (Br.,) Hill, Bristol; Torryburn, (Br.,) Jones, Sydney, C. B.; brig C. Heviot, (Br.,) Carter, do.; schr. C. E. Scammell, (Br.,) Smith, do.

Cld. 10th, brig Para, (Br.,) Stevens, Cardenas.

Spoken Dec. 5, in lat. 50 14 N., lon. 33 30 W., steamer Hibernian, (Br.,) Archer, Baltimore for Liverpool, (via Halifax,) bound E.

Schr. Ida, of Wellfleet, Mass., was abandoned, no date, in lat. 41 20, lon. 65 30; crew taken off and landed at Liverpool, N. S., Dec. 10, by brig Ida, from Demerara.

## LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Sld. Sarah M. Smith, Cake, Sterling, Tubal Cain.

Arr. out on the 8th inst. Alfaria, the latter at Elsinore, and Brothers.

Arr. out on the 11th inst. Carlo R., Prosperita, both at Falmouth; J. P. Berg, Prince Rudolph, Ina, Aktive, N. B. Palmer, the latter at Deal, and August Loeffler.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 11.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Murphy, from New-York Dec. 1, arr. here at 8 o'clock this morning on the way to Liverpool.

## MARINE DISASTERS.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 11.—The German bark Demetra, Capt. Klammer, from Memel for New-Haven, has arr. here with damage to rigging.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Advices received here announce that the American schr. Hartstene, Capt. McNairn, from Charleston Oct. 14, for Revel, Russia, has stranded at Torexo, Sweden.

# CURRENT LITERATURE.

## WINTER.

I.

Blue-green firs waver in a water wan,
Save where red boles and robes unmoved and dim
Show the keen wizard Frost prevails upon
Even rivers; a low clink bewrays a slim
Bird who hath lighted on the marge to drink.
Aerial webs invisible, that link
Sere russet fern with glumes of yellow grass,
And green fir-needles, are; alpable star-chains
Of fairy jewels; from furze points they pass;
Every dark-green lance of broom sustains
Like burden; all are fledged with crystal soft.
Mist frozen in plumulets; many a taper tuft
Adorns the wine-stained bramble, and the blade,
And bronzy twigs of trees bereft of shade.

II.

Brakes white with frost, and orange reeds are fair,
Beneath yon sombre masses of cold firs,
Stream-mirrored, while a silver birch's hair
Hangs, like dark smoke, athwart the laden air.
Winter upon small marish pools confers,
As on our panes, with palms and wreaths of hers,
A delicate starflower beauty, rivaling
All fragile water-petals of sweet Spring;
Sparkles wine-dark ferruginous fens and ling,
Desolate lowlands where the bitterns booms.
And now at nightfall, from where forest looms,
A dragon train walls 'thwart the solitude
Flame-breathing, with a long self-luminous brood,
And livid long low steam among gray glooms.

III.

Snow falls—hath fallen—all the land is white.
Pure snow clings frozen to labyrinths of trees;
They in a narrow lane aloft unite;
Winter hath clothed with a pure foliage these,
Pitying them, bereft of Spring's delight.
How fairylike their veiled pale silences!
Feathery shadows a gray mist informing
With beauty, as frail corallines dim sea.
Some alien planet our earth seems to be!
Earth lies fair in her shroud and slumbereth;
So fair the pure white silence of dim death!
Lo! the sun's fleeting phantom faintly warming
Mists into heaven's blue, while they flush and flee;
Budding birch-sprays hang laughing jewelry
Of opal ice athwart the lift that clears;
Clinking it falls, or melts in jubilant tears.

IV.

Gayly snow flounces earthward in the sun,
Or frozen glisters with an icy edge
To windward of the elmbole; birds in dun
Plumage, fair-formed elves, whistle in the hedge,
Scatter its ermine mantle; as they run,
Dint earth's blithe stainless carpet; shake the foam
Splashed upon all green brambles, and red-fruited
Hollies, or thorns, or briars, where they roam;
Our ever sweet-songed robin richly suited,
And birds reserving for a leafier home
And lovelier lands the voice wherein love luted,
Erewhile in yon dead Summer: shadows blue
Nestle where beast or man hath trodden deep
In crisp starred snow; fur mantles fair endue
Thatched roof, wain, barn, and byre, and slowly creep,
To a fringe of diamond icicle: the waters are asleep.
No skaters whirr and whirl, as erst, upon the unprisoned gray
Smooth water; no chubby children slide and shout and play.
Pile the illumining logs within, and let them crackle gay!
Bright holly and green mistletoe cheering our hearths we keep;
Warm glint the polished chairs and glasses, while yule fires glow deep.
But when dear babes lie dreaming, with a halo near the moon,
And at their nursery doors are set small fairy-appealing shoon,
There will float a voice of mystic bells over earth's pale swound,
And sweet sad fays of memory to haunt us in their sound!

—*Good Words.* RODEN NOEL.

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

## THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

*Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.*

### CHAPTER XXXI.

ETHELBERTA'S DRESSING-ROOM—MR. DONCASTLE'S HOUSE.

The dressing of Ethelberta for the dinner-party was an undertaking into which Picotee threw her whole skill as tiring-woman. Her energies were brisker that day than they had been at any time since the Julians first made preparations for departure from town; for a letter had come to her from Faith, telling of their arrival at the old cathedral city, which was found to suit their inclinations and habits infinitely better than London; and that she would like Picotee to visit them there some day. Picotee felt, and so probably felt the writer of the letter, that such a visit would not be very practicable just now; but it was a pleasant idea, and for fastening dreams upon was better than nothing.

Such musings were encouraged also by Ethelberta's remarks as the dressing went on.

"We will have a change soon," she said; "we will go out of town for a few days. It will do good in many ways. I am getting so alarmed about the health of the children; their faces are becoming so white and thin and pinched, that an old acquaintance would hardly know them; and they were so plump when they came. You are looking as pale as a ghost, and I dare say I am too. A week or two at Knollsea will set us right."

"Oh, how charming!" said Picotee, gladly. Knollsea was a village on the coast, not very far from Melchester, the new home of Christopher; not very far, that is to say, in the eye of a sweetheart; but seeing that there was, as the crow flies, a stretch of twenty miles between the two places, and that more than half the distance was without a railway, an elderly gentleman might have considered their situations somewhat remote from each other.

"Why have you chosen Knollsea?" inquired Picotee.

"Because of aunt's letter from Rouen—have you seen it?"

"I did not read it through."

"She wants us to get a copy of the registry of her baptism, and she is not absolutely certain which of the parishes in and about Knollsea they were living in when she was born. Mother being a year younger, cannot tell, of course. First I thought of writing to the clergyman of each parish, but that would be troublesome: and if we go down there for a few days, and take some lodgings, we shall be able to find out all about it at leisure. Gwendoline and Joey can attend to mother and the people down stairs, especially as father will look in every evening until he goes out of town, to see if they are getting on properly. It will be such a weight off my soul to slip away from acquaintances here. At the same time I ought not to speak so, for they have been very kind. I wish we could go to Rouen afterward; aunt repeats her invitation as usual. However, there is time enough to think of that."

Ethelberta was distressed at last, and beholding the lonely look of poor Picotee when about to leave the room, she could not help having a sympathetic feeling that it was rather hard for her sister to be denied so small an enjoyment as a menial peep at a feast when she herself was to sit down to it as guest.

"If you still want to go and see the procession down stairs you may do so," she said reluctantly; "provided that you take care of your tongue when you come in contact with Menlove, and adhere to father's instructions as to how long you may stay. It may be in the highest degree unwise; but never mind, go."

Then Ethelberta departed for the scene of action, just at the hour of the sun's lowest decline, when it was fading away, yellow and mild as candle-light, and when upper windows facing north-west reflected dissolving views of tawny cloud with brazen edges, the original picture of the same being hidden from sight by soiled walls and slaty slopes.

Before entering the presence of host and hostess, Ethelberta contrived to exchange a few words with her father.

"In excellent time," he whispered. "About half of them are here."

"Mr. Neigh?"

"Not yet; he's coming."

"Lord Mountclere?"

"Yes. He came absurdly early; ten minutes before anybody else, so that Mrs. D. could hardly get on her bracelets and things soon enough to scramble down stairs and receive him; and he's as nervous as a boy. Keep up your spirits, dear, and don't mind me."

"I will, father. And let Picotee see me at dinner if you can. She is very anxious to look at me. She will be here directly." And Ethelberta joined the chamberful of assembled guests, among whom for the present we lose sight of her.

Meanwhile the evening outside the house was deepening in tone, and the lamps began to blink up. Her sister having departed, Picotee hastily arrayed herself in a little black jacket and chip hat, and tripped across the park to the samep oint. Chickerel had directed a maid-servant known as Jane to receive his daughter and make her comfortable; and that friendly person, who spoke as if she had known Picotee five and twenty years, took her to the housekeeper's room, where the visitor deposited her jacket and hat, and rested awhile.

A quick-eyed, light-haired, slight-built woman came in when Jane had gone. "Are you Miss Chickerel?" she said to Picotee.

"Yes," said Picotee, guessing that this was Menlove, and fearing her a little.

"Jane tells me that you have come to visit your father, and would like to look at the company going to dinner. Well, they are not much to see, you know; but such as they are you are welcome to the sight of. Come along with me."

"I think I would rather wait for father, if you will excuse me, please."

"Your father is busy now; it is no use for you to think of saying anything to him."

Picotee followed her guide up a back staircase to the height of several flights, and then, crossing a landing, they descended to the upper part of the front stairs.

"Now look over the banister, and you will see them all in a minute," said Mrs. Menlove. "Oh, you need not be timid; you can look out as far as you like. We are all independent here; no slavery for us; it is not as it is in the country, where servants are considered to be of different blood and bone from their employers, and to have no eyes for anything but their work. Here they are coming."

Picotee then had the pleasure of looking down upon a series of human crowns—some black, some white, some strangely built upon, some smooth and shining—descending the staircase in disorded column and great discomfort, their owners trying to talk, but breaking off in the midst of syllables to look to their footing. The young girl's eyes had not drooped over the handrail more than a few moments when she softly exclaimed, "There she is, there she is! How lovely she looks, does she not?"

"Who?" said Mrs. Menlove.

Picotee recollected herself, and hastily drew in her impulses. "My dear mistress," she said blandly. "That is she on Mr. Doncastle's arm. And look, who is that funny old man the elderly lady is helping down stairs?"

"He is our honored guest, Lord Mountclere. Mrs. Doncastle will have him all through the dinner, and after that he will devote himself to Mrs. Petherwin, your 'dear mistress.' He keeps looking toward her now, and no doubt thinks it a nuisance that she is not with him. Well, it is useless to stay here. Come a little further—we'll follow them." Menlove began to lead the way down stairs, but Picotee held back.

"Won't they see us?" she said.

"No. And if they do, it doesn't matter. Mrs. Doncastle would not object in the least to the daughter of her respected head man being accidentally seen in the hall."

They descended to the bottom and stood in the hall. "Oh, there's father!" whispered Picotee, with childlike gladness, as Chickerel became visible to her by the door. The butler nodded to his daughter, and became again engrossed in his duties.

"I wish I could see her—my mistress—again," said Picotee.

"You seem mightily concerned about your mistress," said Menlove. "Do you want to see if you have dressed her properly?"

"Yes, partly; and I like her, too. She is very kind to me."

"You will have a chance of seeing her soon. When the door is nicely open you can look in for a moment. I must leave you now for a few minutes, but I will come again."

Menlove departed, and Picotee stood waiting. She wondered how Ethelberta was getting on, and whether she enjoyed herself as much as it seemed her duty to do. Picotee then turned her attention to the hall, every article of furniture therein appearing worthy of scrutiny to her unaccustomed eyes. Here she walked and looked about till an excellent opportunity offered itself of seeing how affairs progressed in the dining-room. Through the partly-opened door there became visible a sideboard which first attracted her attention by its richness. It was, indeed, a noticeable example of modern art-workmanship, in being exceptionally large, with curious ebony moldings at different stages; and, while the heavy cupboard-doors at the bottom were enriched with inlays of paler wood, other panels were decorated with tiles, as if the massive composition had been erected on the spot as part of the solid building. However, it was on a space higher up that Picotee's eyes and thoughts were fixed. In the great mirror above the middle ledge she could see reflected the upper part of the dining-room, and this suggested to her that she might see Ethelberta in the same way by standing on a chair, which, quick as thought, she did.

To Picotee's dazed young vision her beautiful sister appeared as the chief figure of a glorious pleasure-parliament of both sexes, surrounded by whole regiments of candles grouped here and there about the room. She and her companions were seated before a large flower-bed, or small hanging garden, fixed at about the level of the elbow, the attention of all being concentrated rather upon the uninteresting margin of the bed, and upon each other, than on the beautiful natural objects growing in the middle, as it seemed to Picotee. In the buzz of conversation Ethelberta's clear voice could occasionally be heard, and her young sister could see that her eyes were bright, and her face beaming, as if divers social wants and looming penuriousness had never been within her experience. Mr. Doncastle was quite absorbed in what she was saying. So was the queer old man whom Menlove had called Lord Mountclere.

"The dashing widow looks very well, does she not?" said a person at Picotee's elbow. It was her conductor, whom Picotee had quite forgotten. "She will do some damage here to-night you will find. How long have you been with her?"

"Oh, a long time—I mean rather a short time," stammered Picotee.

"I know her well enough," continued Menlove. "I was her maid once, or rather her mother-in-law's, but that was long before you knew her. I did not by any means find her so lovable as you seem to think her when I had to do with her at close quarters. An awful flirt—awful. Don't you find her so?"

"I don't know."

"If you don't yet you will know. But come down from your perch—the dining-room door will not be open again—and I will show you about the rooms up stairs. This is a larger house than Mrs. Petherwin's, as you see. Just come and look at the drawing-rooms."

Wishing much to get rid of Menlove, yet fearing to offend her, Picotee followed up stairs. Dinner was almost over by this time, and when they entered the front drawing-room a young man-servant and maid were there rekindling the lights.

"Now, let's have a game of cat-and-mice," said the maid-servant, cheerily. "There's plenty of time before they come up."

"Agreed," said Menlove, promptly. "You will play, will you not, Miss Chickerel?"

"No, indeed," said Picotee, aghast.

"Never mind, then; you look on."

Away then ran the housemaid and Menlove, and the young footman started at their heels. Round the room, over the furniture, under the furniture, through the furniture, out of one window, along the balcony, in at another window, again round the room—so they glided with the swiftness of swallows and the noiselessness of ghosts. Then the housemaid drew a jew's-harp from her pocket, and struck up a lively waltz *sotto voce*. The footman seized Menlove, who appeared nothing loath, and began spinning gently round the room with her, to the time of the fascinating measure

Which fashion hails, from countesses to queens,
And maids and valets dance behind the scenes.

Picotee, who had been accustomed to unceiled country cottages all her life, wherein the scamper of a mouse is heard distinctly from floor to floor, exclaimed, in a terrified whisper at viewing all this, "They'll hear you underneath, they'll hear you, and we shall all be ruined!"

"Not at all," came from the cautious dancers. "These are some of the best built houses in London—double floors, filled in with material that will deaden any row you like to make, and we make none. But come and have a turn yourself, Miss Chickerel."

The young man relinquished Menlove, and on the spur of the moment seized Picotee. Picotee flounced away from him in indignation, backing into a corner with ruffled feathers, like a pullet trying to appear a hen.

"How dare you touch me!" she said, with rounded eyes. "I'll tell somebody down stairs of you, who'll soon see about it."

"What a baby; she'll tell her father."

"No I shan't; somebody you are all afraid of, that's who I'll tell."

"Nonsense," said Menlove; "he meant no harm."

Playtime was now getting short, and further antics being dangerous on that account, the performers retired again down stairs, Picotee of necessity following. Her nerves were screwed up to the highest pitch of uneasiness by the grotesque habits of these men and maids, who resembled nothing so much as pixies, elves, or gnomes, peeping up upon human beings from their shady haunts underground, sometimes for good, sometimes for ill—sometimes doing heavy work, sometimes none; teasing and worrying with impish laughter half suppressed, and vanishing directly mortal eyes were bent on them. Separate and distinct from overt existence under the sun, this life could hardly be without its distinctive pleasures, all of them being more or less pervaded by thrills or titillations from games of hazard, and the perpetual risk of sensational surprises.

Long before this time Picotee had begun to be anxious to get home again, but Menlove seemed particularly to desire her company, and pressed her to sit awhile, telling her young friend, by way of entertainment, of various extraordinary love adventures in which she had figured as heroine when traveling on the Continent. These stories had one and all a remarkable likeness in a certain point—Menlove was always unwilling to love the adorer and the adorer was always unwilling to live afterward on account of it.

"Ha—ha—ha!" in men's voices was heard from the distant dining-room as the two women went on talking.

"And then," continued Menlove, "there was that duel I was the cause of between the courier and the French valet. Dear me, what a trouble that was; yet I could do nothing to prevent it. This courier was a very handsome man—they are handsome sometimes."

"Yes, they are. My aunt married one!"

"Did she? Where do they live?"

"They keep a hotel at Rouen," murmured Picotee, in doubt whether this should have been told or not.

"Well, he used to follow me to the English Church every Sunday regularly, and I was so determined not to give my hand where my heart could never be, that I slipped out at the other door while he stood expecting me by the one I entered. Here I met M. Pierre, when, as ill luck would have it, the other came round the corner, and seeing me talking to the valet he challenged him at once."

"Ha—ha—ha!" was heard again afar.

"Did they fight?" said Picotee.

"Yes, I believe they did. We left Nice the next day, but I heard some time after of a duel not many miles off, and although I could not get hold of the names, I make no doubt it was between those two gentlemen. I never knew which of them fell; poor fellow, which ever it was."

"Ha—ha—ha—ha—ha—ha!" came from the dining-room.

"Whatever are those boozy men laughing at, I wonder?" said Menlove. "They are always so noisy when the ladies have gone up stairs. Upon my soul I'll run up and find out."

"No, no, don't," entreated Picotee, putting her hand on her entertainer's arm. "It seems wrong; it is no concern of ours."

"Wrong be hanged—anything on an impulse," said Mrs. Menlove, skipping across the room and out of the door, which stood open, as did others in the house, the evening being sultry and oppressive.

Picotee waited in her seat until it occurred to her that she could escape the lady's maid by going off into her father's pantry in her absence. But before this had been put into effect Menlove appeared again.

"Such fun as they are having up there," she said. "Sombody asked Mr. Neigh to tell a story which he had told at some previous time, but he was very reluctant to do so, and pretended he could not recollect it. Well, then, the other man—I could not distinguish him by his voice—began telling it, to prompt Mr. Neigh's memory, and, as far as I could understand, it was about some lady who thought Mr. Neigh was in love with her, and to find whether he was worth accepting or not, she went with her maid at night to see his estate, and wandered about and got lost, and was frightened, and I don't know what besides. Then Mr. Neigh laughed too, and said he liked such common sense in a woman. No names were mentioned, but I fancy, from the awkwardness of Mr. Neigh at being compelled to tell it, that the lady is one of those in the drawing-room. I should like to know which it was."

"I know—have heard something about it," said Picotee, blushing with anger. "It was nothing at all like that. I wonder Mr. Neigh had the audacity ever to talk of the matter, and to misrepresent it so greatly."

"Tell all about it, do," said Menlove.

"O no," said Picotee. "I prumised not to say a word."

The flighty Menlove pressed her to tell, but finding this useless the subject was changed. Presently her father came in, and, taking no notice of Menlove, told his daughter that she had been called for. Picotee very readily put on her things, and on going outside found Joey awaiting for her. Mr. Chickerel followed closely, with sharp glances from the corner of his eye, and it was plain from Joey's nervous manner of lingering in the shadows of the doorway instead of entering the house, that the butler had in some way set himself to prevent all communion between the fair tiring-woman and his son for that evening at least.

He watched Picotee and her brother off the premises, and the pair went on their way toward Connaught Crescent, very few words passing between them. Picotee's thoughts had turned to the proposed visit to Knollsea, and Joey was sulky under disappointment and the blank of thwarted purposes.

### CHAPTER XXXII.

ON THE HOUSETOP.

"Picotee, are you asleep?" Ethelberta whispered softly at dawn the next morning, by the half-opened door of her sister's bedroom.

"No, I keep waking; it is so warm."

"So do I. Suppose we get up and see the sun rise. The east is filling with flame."

"Yes, I should like it," said Picotee.

The restlessness which had brought Ethelberta hither in slippers and dressing-gown at such an early hour owed its origin to other causes than the warmth of the weather, but of that she did not speak as yet. Picotee's room was an attic, with windows in the roof—a chamber dismal enough at all times, and very shadowy now. While Picotee was wrapping up, Ethelberta placed a chair under the window, and mounting upon this they stepped outside, and seated themselves within the parapet. The air was as clear and fresh as on a mountain side; sparrows chattered, and birds of a species unsuspected at later hours could be heard singing in the park hard by, while here and there on ridges and flats a cat might be seen going calmly home from the devilries of the night to resume the amiabilities of the day.

"I am so sorry I was asleep when you reached home," said Picotee. "I was so anxious to tell you something I heard of, and to know what you did; but my eyes would shut, try as I might, and then I tried no longer. Did you see me at all, Berta?"

"Never once. I had an impression that you were there; I fancied you were from father's carefully vacuous look whenever I glanced at his face. But were you careful about what you said, and did you see Menlove? I felt all the time that I had done wrong in letting you come; the gratification to you was not worth the risk to me."

"I saw her, and talked to her. But I am certain she suspected nothing. I enjoyed myself very much, and there was no risk at all."

"I am glad it is no worse news. However, you must not go there again; upon that point I am determined."

"It was a good thing I did go, all the same. I'll tell you why, when you have told me what happened to you."

"Nothing of importance happened to me."

"I expect you got to know the lord you were to meet."

"O yes—Lord Mountclere."

"And it's dreadful how fond he is of you—quite ridiculously taken up with you—I saw that well enough. Such an old man, too; I would't have him for the world."

"Don't jump at conclusions so absurdly, Picotee. Why wouldn't you have him for the world?"

"Because he is old enough to be my grandfather, and yours, too."

"Indeed he is not; he is only middle aged."

"O Berta! Sixty-five at least."

"He may or may not be that; and if he is, it is not old. He is so entertaining that one forgets all about age in connection with him."

"He laughs like this—'Hee-hee-hee'!" Picotee introduced as much antiquity into her face as she could by screwing it up and suiting the action to the word.

"This very odd thing occurred," said Ethelberta, to get Picotee off the track of Lord Mountclere's peculiarities, as it seemed. "I was saying to Mr. Neigh that we were going to Knollsea for a time, feeling that he would not be likely to know anything about such an out-of-the-way place, when Lord Mountclere, who was near, said, 'I shall be at Lychworth Court in a few days, probably at the time you are at Knollsea. The Imperial Archæological Association hold their meetings in that part of Wessex this season, and Coomb Castle, near Knollsea, is one of the places on our list.' Then he hoped I should be able to attend. Did you ever hear anything so strange? Now, I should like to attend very much, not on Lord Mountclere's account, but because such gatherings are interesting, and I have never been to one; yet there is this to be considered, would it be right for me to go without a friend to such a place? Another point is, that we shall live in menagerie style at Knollsea for the sake of the children, and we must do it economically in case we accept Aunt Charlotte's invitation to Rouen; hence, if he or his friends find us out there it will be awkward for me. So the alternative is, Knollsea or some other place for us?"

"Let it be Knollsea, now we have once settled it," said Picotee, anxiously. "I have mentioned to Faith Julian that we shall be there."

"Mentioned it already? You must have written instantly."

"I had a few minutes to spare, and I thought I might as well write."

"Very well; we will stick to Knollsea," said Ethelberta, half in doubt. "Yes—otherwise it will be difficult to see about aunt's baptismal certificate. We will hope nobody will take the trouble to pry into our household.... And now, Picotee, I want to ask you something—something very serious. How would you like me to marry Mr. Neigh?" Ethelberta could not help laughing with a faint shyness as she asked the question under the searching east ray. "He has asked me to marry him," she continued, "and I want to know what you would say to such an arrangement. I don't mean to imply that the event is certain to take place; but, as a mere supposition, what do you say to it, Picotee?" Ethelberta was far from putting this matter before Picotee for advice or opinion, but like all people who have an innate dislike to hole-and-corner policy, she felt compelled to speak of it to some one.

"I should not like him for you at all," said Picotee, vehemently. "I would rather you had Mr. Ladywell."

"O, don't name him!"

"I wouldn't have Mr. Neigh at any price, nevertheless. It is about him that I was going to tell you." Picotee proceeded to relate Menlove's account of the story of Ethelberta's escapade, which had been dragged from Neigh the previous evening by the friend to whom he had related it before he was so enamored of Ethelberta as to regard that performance as a positive virtue in her. "Nobody was told, or even suspected, who the lady of the anecdote was," Picotee concluded; "but I knew instantly, of course, and I think it very unfortunate that we ever went to that dreadful ghostly estate of his, Berta."

Ethelberta's face heated with mortification. She had no fear that Neigh had told names or other particulars which might lead to her identification by any friend of his, and she could make allowance for bursts of confidence; but there remained the awkward fact that he himself knew her to be the heroine of the episode. What annoyed her most was that Neigh could ever have looked upon her indiscretion as a humorous incident, which he certainly must have done at some time or other to account for his telling it. Had he been angry with her, or sneered at her for going, she could have forgiven him; but to see her manœuvre in the light of a joke, to use it as illustrating his grim theory of woman-kind, and neither to like nor to dislike her the more for it from first to last, this was to treat her with a cynicism which was intolerable. That Neigh's use of the incident as a stock anecdote ceased long before he had decided to ask her to marry him she made no doubt, but it showed that his love for her was of that sort in which passion makes war upon judgment, and prevails in spite of will. Moreover, he might have been speaking ironically when he alluded to the act as a virtue in a woman, which seemed the more likely when she remembered his cool bearing toward her in the drawing-room. Possibly it was an antipathetic reaction induced by the renewed recollection of her proceeding.

"I will never marry Mr. Neigh!" she said, with decision. "You need not think over any such contingency, Picotee. He is one of those horrid men who love with their eyes, the remainder part of him objecting all the time to the feeling; and even if his objections prove the weaker and the man marries, his general nature conquers again by the time the wedding trip is over, so that the woman is miserable at last, and had better not have had him at all."

"That applies still more to Lord Mountclere, to my thinking. I never saw anything like the look of his eyes upon you."

"Oh, no, no—you understand nothing if you say that. But one thing be sure of, there is no marriage likely to take place between myself and Mr. Neigh. I have longed for a sound reason for disliking him, and now I have got it. Well, we will talk no more of this—let us think of the nice little pleasure we have in store—our stay at Knollsea. There we will be as free as the wind. And when we are down there, I can drive across to Coomb Castle if I wish to attend the Imperial Association meeting, and nobody will know where I came from. Knollsea is not more than five miles from the Castle, I think."

Picotee was by this time beginning to yawn, and Ethelberta did not feel nearly so wakeful as she had felt half an hour earlier. Tall and swarthy columns of smoke were now soaring up from the kitchen chimneys around, spreading horizontally when at a great height, and forming a roof of haze which was turning the sun to a copper color, and by degrees spoiling the sweetness of the new atmosphere that had rolled in from the country during the night, giving it the usual city smell. The resolve to make this rising the beginning of a long and busy day, which should set them beforehand with the rest of the world, weakened with their growing weariness, and an impulse to lie down just for a quarter of an hour before dressing ended in a sound sleep that did not relinquish its hold upon them till late in the forenoon.

*To be Continued.*

A REMINISCENCE OF THE FRENCH OPERA.—Let us profit by an *entr'acte* of this ill-appreciated piece of patchwork, and look round the brilliant and densely-peopled *salle*, where we shall find most of the regular subscribers in their accustomed places, not in the best of temper, it is true, but that is Signor Bottesini's fault, not ours. We catch a flying glimpse of the old Marquise de las Marismas enthroned in her *avant-scène*, as she bends forward to survey the occupants of the boxes opposite, (the gentle reader will remember that we are talking of 1854;) and in the front row of the *balcon* on the same side of the house we require no opera glass to recognize "the Persian." Who this mysterious *mélomane* may have been no one knew; whether he really were a subject of the Shah, even that hundred-eyed Argus, the *Figaro*, had been unable to fathom; but for many a year he had been a fixture in Paris, and a constant patron of the Rue Le Pelletier and the Salle Ventadour. With his long, flowing, white beard and conical black cap, his hands firmly fixed on the velvet-covered rim before him, there he sat, probably enjoying the music after his own fashion, but calm, unmoved, and solemn, until a minute before the final crash of the orchestra, when he disappeared as quietly as he had entered. One evening, a few years ago, to the astonishment of the *ouvreuse*, the overture to the "Barbiere" had been played—nay, the first act had actually commenced, but his place still remained vacant; people couldn't believe their eyes, the very musicians looked up in dismay, and the cavatina of *Almaviva* was scarcely listened to, so preoccupied were all present with the unaccountable absence of the white-bearded and black-capped amateur. Even the fashionables in the stalls became excited. *Toi, qui as de veux perçans*, said a waggish *boursier* to his neighbor, "*vois si tu ne l'aperçois pas.*" Alas! not the best lorgnette that Chevalier ever made could descry the regretted absentee; nor were the public long left in doubt as to the cause of his non-appearance; before *Figaro* had thundered out his bravura air, a whispered "*Il est mort ce matin*" had gone the round of the house, and five minutes later the empty seat was appropriated by a dark-whiskered stranger, and the audience were vehemently applauding "Largo el factotum."—*London Society.*

INSTINCT AND ACQUISITION.—A ferret strangled herself by trying to squeeze through too narrow an opening. She left a very young family of three orphans. These I gave, in the middle of the day, to a Brahma hen which had been sitting on dummies for about a month. She took to them almost immediately, and remained with them for rather more than a fortnight, at the end of which time I had to cause a separation, in consequence of the hen having suffocated one of the ferrets by standing on its neck. During the whole of the time that the ferrets were left with the hen the latter had to sit upon the nest; for the young ferrets, of course, were not able to follow the hen about as chickens would have done. The hen, as might be expected, was very much puzzled at the lethargy of her offspring. Two or three times a day she used to fly off the nest, calling upon her brood to follow; but upon hearing their cries of distress from cold, she always returned immediately and sat with patience for six or seven hours more. I should have said that it only took the hen one day to learn the meaning of these cries of distress; for after the first day she would always run in an agitated manner to any place where I concealed the ferrets, provided that this place was not too far away from the nest to prevent her from hearing the cries of distress. Yet I do not think that it would be possible to conceive of a greater contrast than that between the shrill peeping note of a young chicken and the hoarse growling noise of a young ferret. On the other hand, I cannot say that the young ferrets ever seemed to learn the meanings of the hen's clucking. During the whole of the time that the hen was allowed to sit upon the ferrets she used to comb out their hair with her bill, in the same way as hens in general comb out the feathers of their chickens. While engaged in this process, however, she used frequently to stop and look with one eye at the wiggling nest-full with an inquiring gaze expressive of astonishment. At other times, also, her family gave her good reason to be surprised; for she used often to fly off the nest suddenly with a loud scream—an action which was doubtless due to the unaccustomed sensation of being nipped by the young ferrets in their search for the teats. It is further worth while to remark that the hen showed so much uneasiness of mind when the ferrets were taken from her to be fed that at one time I thought she was going to desert them altogether. After this, therefore, the ferrets were always fed in the nest, and with this arrangement the hen was perfectly satisfied—apparently because she thought that she then had some share in the feeding process. At any rate she used to cluck when she saw the milk coming, and surveyed the feeding with evident satisfaction. Altogether I consider this a very remarkable instance of the plasticity of instinct. The hen, it should be said, was a young one, and had never reared a brood of chickens. A few months before she reared the young ferrets she had been attacked and nearly killed by an old ferret which had escaped from his hutch. The young ferrets were taken from her several days before their eyes were open.—*Nature.*

FINDS IN THE RAG-BAG.—The "finds" in the rag-bag and the rubbish-heap are sometimes not a little curious. A mistress allows Betty, the maid, to keep a rag-bag; and occasionally Betty yields to the temptation of putting into that bag articles which are certainly not rags. But apart from any suspicion of dishonesty, valuables find themselves in very odd places, through inadvertency or forgetfulness. We need not say much about such small creatures as insects, spiders, or lizards, that are found by the paper-makers in bundles of esparto; they are unwelcome intrusions rather than finds. A patent lock was once found among the contents of a family rag-bag; and as it was worth five shillings, the buyer was well content. An old Latin prayer-book, bought as waste-paper, had a bundle of nails, curiously linked together, packed inside it. Half-sovereigns and other coins are found in cast-off pockets, in the heels of old stockings, and inside the linings of dresses. An old coat, purchased by a London dealer, revealed the fact—a joyful fact to the buyer—that the buttons consisted of sovereigns covered with cloth. Three pounds sterling, in German paper money, found their way into a bundle of German rags that reached a paper-maker. The London Rag Brigade boys once found a bank check-book, and on another occasion six pairs of new silk stockings, in waste paper and rags which they had bought; these unexpected articles were, to the honor of the *Brigade*, at once returned. A rare find once occurred in the Houndsditch region. A dealer—of the gentle sex, we are told—gave sevenpence and a pint of beer for a pair of old breeches; while the bargain was being ratified at a public house, the buyer began to rip up the garment, when out rolled eleven golden guineas wrapped up in a thirty-pound bank note. We rather think, that in strictness of law, the guineas of this treasure-trove belonged to the crown; but most likely the elated buyer and the mortified seller made merry over the windfall. Many people, in the days when banking was little understood, had a habit of concealing their spare money about their persons; thus, an old waistcoat, bought for a trifle, was found lined with bank notes! But of all the finds, what shall we think of a baby? A paper manufacturer assures us that in a bag of rags brought from Leghorn, and opened at an Edinburgh paper-mill, a tiny baby was found, pressed almost flat. Poor bantling! Was it accidentally squeezed to death in a turn-up bedstead, or was some darker tragedy associated with its brief history?—*Chambers's Journal.*

ENGLISH WANTS.—We find men advertised for who are well up in frying fish and peeling potatoes; who are accustomed to mind baked-potato cans; who are pie makers, used to the pie and eel; who are comfit makers, used to steam pans; who are accustomed to open oysters; who are vegetable cooks. Accompanying these are men used to corks; who can get up clubs; who have a thorough knowledge of dressing; who are dollymen, or experienced in washing by hand-punch; who can push the sale of hand-made Glasgow biscuits, or have no objection to pushing that readier article of propulsion—a truck; who can rub down and flat; who are used to the round knife, or to the ground-off saw; who can do a round; who can stuff well; who are milkers; feeders; used to boiling-room; to carcase-work; to hammer and shovel; and who can kill. Some men, be it known further, are clickers, some are webbers, some are rough-stuff cutters, some are lasters, some are paste fitters, children's pump men, flowerers, military heelers, leather strap binders, stabbers, and finishers. Some are sew-round hands, some are operators on sole-sewers, some are needle-and-thread hands; some, again, are cleaners-up. Each member of this last group belongs to the boot and shoe trade, the divisions being further sectioned off, in a by-way sort of manner, into finishers on women's, finishers on light women's, finishers on children's, and—a little more bravely—finishers on men's. Remarking upon the said divisions and subdivisions, it must be said that they are undoubtedly very odd. Turning the inquiry, for the present, on this one pivot, is the term boot-maker a delusion? Can one man no more make a pair of boots, than another can make the symbolic pin? It would appear so. Boots have—nay, a solitary boot has—to be clicked, to be rough-cut, to be lasted, to be rivated, to be webbed, to be paste-fitted, flowered, military-heeled, sewn round, bound at the strap, stabbed, finished, cleaned up, to say nothing of chosen, tried on, fitted, sold; and a small battalion of men would be required for it. No blame to the British workman for quailing, single-handed, from the undertaking, and rejecting it!—*All the Year Round.*

BALLADS.—The conditions under which our ancient ballad-poetry arose are tolerably well understood. It belongs to a primitive state of society, in which the knowledge of letters was restricted to a select class, and tradition was the sole vehicle of history to the mass of the people; when manners were ruder, law less reverenced, the passions more unbridled, the utterance of emotion franker and less conventional than now. Though the writers cannot always be supposed contemporary with the events they record, they uniformly address a sympathetic audience, whose standard of morality or sentiment, and level of culture, little, if at all, differ from those prevailing at the period to which their traditions refer. The Border minstrelsy, for example, was obviously written for the children or grandchildren of the moss-troopers whose exploits it glorifies, a generation to whom appeals to a higher code or a purer taste than their ancestors accepted would have been a wholly unintelligible. The general characteristics of the best specimens that remain to us, whether of the narrative and legendary ballad or of the lyrical and emotional ballad, are an unconscious simplicity of thought and language, a coarse but vivid realization of the scenes and delineation of the personages presented. They show few marks of artistic construction or ornament, beyond a rudimentary sense of pictorial expression, and the occasional introduction of abrupt snatches of wild fancy. In those cases where a burden is added, it serves either to mark the leading motive of the theme, to suggest the musical accompaniment to which the piece was set, or that "rhythm of the feet" from which the composition first took its name. The impossibility of restoring the conditions under which this description of poetry arose does not oppose any obstacle to its successful cultivation in our own day, if the principle laid down be duly observed. To surrender the type would be a gratuitous waste of means, for of all narrative and lyrical forms, it is the simplest and the most direct in its effects. The testimony borne to its potency by Sir Philip Sidney, by Addison, and the authority for whom Fletcher of Saltoun stood sponsor, would be unanimously indorsed to-day. The varnish of our social conventionalism is, after all, extremely thin, and the most cultivated audience cannot listen to a plain story of heroism or of pathos without flushing cheeks and brimming eyes. For enshrining the memory of any grandly heroic achievement, for giving utterance to any pure emotion, the ballad still remains the most appropriate vehicle.—*Contemporary Review.*

MARKET IN A SMALL SPANISH TOWN.—The market was held in a tiny, open, oval space in front of the church, and under the shade of two crumbling old houses, which had once, as the heavy coats-of-arms over their portals showed, been the *casas* of some good Spanish family. The market consisted of two stalls; on one lay *buñuelos*, or oil-cakes, the operation of frying being then and there carried on by the vendor, and a few round cakes of coarse bread; on the other lay a few shapeless lumps of pork and a basket of salted sardines—this last, fried in oil, being almost the *pièce de résistance* of every meal of the Spanish poor. As in every Spanish market, the marked feature was the abundance of succulent, savory vegetables from the few neighboring irrigated gardens. The Spaniard, whether rich or poor, is a vegetarian; vegetables and fruit form the staple of his diet. The vegetables were piled on the ground in heaps, the women squatting on a rug behind them, the scales lying close at hand. Here were bright carrots and turnips; here small green onions, full-grown onions, and garlic; here cow-cabbages of fabulous size; here huge *calavasos*, or pumpkins, with a skin like the bark of a gnarled oak-tree, and sold in lumps of one pound each for two farthings, the rich deep orange of the flesh looking quite luscious; here lay a heap of the enormous, but tender *dravanos*, or radishes, of Spain; or a heap of fine potatoes, and the bright-colored *pimientos*, or capsicums. The scene was striking for its simplicity; even the gentlemen of the town were there, draped in their abundant *capotes*, or *capas*, carrying home their tiny bit of meat and their wealth of vegetables for the day's consumption. A few words were exchanged here and there, but the *plaza* was soon stripped of its wealth, and as the last onion was carried off in triumph, "clang, clang," went the bell from the old church tower above us, and we, with some half dozen ladies, in deep mourning, and five or six men, went in to join in the early *misa*, and ask for a blessing on the day that lay before us.—*Temple Bar.*

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—Sir Walter Scott, being from infancy addicted to literary pursuits, also having a fondness for antiquities, and having collected old ballads before he heard the name of Bürger, would in all probability have contributed to the literature of his country without any incitement or inspiration from foreign sources. Yet I have always been persuaded that had he not chanced (and in those days it was a rare chance) to get some German lessons from a competent Professor, and had he not also chanced to have "Lenora" and the "Wild Huntsman" placed before him as exercises, we should never have had the "Lay of the Last Minstrel" or the "Lady of the Lake." The key-note was struck, the innate powers of the young student responded; he translated those two ballads *con amore*, and they were so much wondered at for their novelty of feeling and expression that the translator's character was at once established as an extraordinary person. He had done what no one before him had accomplished, and, moreover, there was no one in all Scotland who could do the like. Consequently the attention excited by those versions of "Lenora" and the "Wild Huntsman," printed in quarto by Ballantyne, at Kelso, insignificant as the matter was in itself, formed in great measure the basis of all Sir Walter Scott's future achievements as a poet. But although he succeeded, most assuredly the literary revolution in Scotland was not accomplished without a struggle. We were disposed to be quite as obstinate against improvements in this respect as in others. Lavater's aphorism was very applicable in the case of Sir Walter Scott, who never lacked detractors and enemies. Notwithstanding private friendship, Edinburgh critics sneered at his poems as often as they conveniently dared. Yet divers circumstances favored his career, and he triumphed. In other instances we did not fail to mark our critical acumen and our extreme abhorrence of innovations. It is true that by no efforts of criticism could we "put down" the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Even the ballad of "Rosabelle" and the description of Melrose by moonlight were alone enough to keep it buoyant, notwithstanding that the poem was decidedly at variance with all our acknowledged models. The author had begun humbly by translating from Bürger and by imitating old ballads, but progressing, he had achieved a work such as was till then unexampled and purely original. Moreover, the patronage of the Buccleugh family attended it so that the author had influence political as well as poetical, and consequently the publisher did not hesitate to pay £600 for the copyright—an event such as had never happened before to any poet within the enlightened realm of Scotland, where Burns, after devoting his attention for years to a series of lyrical compositions which will never die, and which became afterward a fortune to his patron, did from the said patron receive as recompense for all his productions—the handsome sum of £5!—*Robert Pearse Gillies.*

VITAL STATISTICS AND THE NEW CITY OF HYGEIA.—The eloquent address in which Dr. Richardson has sketched the possible Health City of the future might furnish matter for much discussion—among other points, the probable statistics of the community. The author contemplates the possible reduction of the death-rate to 8 per 1,000 in the first generation, and to 5 or less in the next, as suggested by Mr. Chadwick. It sounds simple enough to talk of knocking 1 or 2 per 1,000 from a death-rate, and, so long as the rate is tolerably high, such as 20 or more, the effect is not so startling, but when we come to such low figures as 8 and 5 the difference becomes enormous. Thus, whereas a diminution from 21 to 20 raises the expectation of life by only 1½ years, a fall from 9 to 8 raises it by 9, from 6 to 5 by 21 years, and from 5 to 4 by 40 years. We should thus have at 8 per 1,000 death-rate an expectation of life of 86 years, and probable mean duration of 120, while there would be cases of old people living to 160. Again, at 5 per 1,000 the ages would be respectively 137 years for expectation at birth, and old people living on to 250; at 4 per 1,000 the expectation would be 177, and old people would live to beyond 330. Compare these figures with Dr. Richardson's closing address, where he claims a modest 90 years as the proper length of human life. Another aspect of the case is the probable increase of population, which we may thus calculate: The mean birth-rate of England for the last 35 years is 33.8; if the death-rate be 5 the net increase would be 28.8 per 1,000. At this rate the population of Great Britain and Ireland would reach 60,000,000 by the year 1900, and by the year 2000 no less than 1,120,000,000, or about the present population of the inhabited globe. At the same time the model City of Hygeia would more than double itself by the end of the present century, while, by the end of the next, its population would be 3,450,000, or as nearly as possible that of our overgrown metropolis. What check does Dr. Richardson contemplate to this inordinate hypertrophy?—*F. De Chaumont.*

ENGLISH SETTERS IN AMERICA.—It will doubtless be interesting to many to learn that, although several writers in the American sporting papers have often given as their opinion that although highly-bred English setters would improve the breed of their native dogs, they would not be sufficiently hardy for the rough nature of the game districts in America, and would come off second best in a field trial. From the few notes on the proceedings of the Tennessee State Sportsman's Association appearing in last week's issue, it will be seen that these anticipations have been quite upset, as English dogs won largely, both on the bench and in the field. In the latter was their superiority particularly noticeable, as a blue Belton bitch, (Maude,) imported from Mr. Purcell-Llewellin's kennel, in Leicestershire, to Canada by a Mr. Smith, and afterward sold to her present owner, Mr. Brydon, of Memphis, although only a puppy of seventeen months, scored the highest number of points made by a single dog during the whole of the trials against competitors of three and four years old. "Mohawk," a very prominent American writer on field sports, &c., states in the *Rod and Gun* that the result of these field trials confirms him in the superiority of these imported "blue bloods" for "a seventeen-months' old puppy which has had but little shooting, beats by one point a three and a-half-year-old dog, (winner in the all-aged stakes,) which has had certainly 3,000 head of game shot over him, and trained by one of the best trainers in the country, worked on his own ground, and, as he admits, the best dog he ever raised, he having been a large breeder. These puppies beat all the aged native dogs in points." Paris, full brother to Maude, and winner of the champion cup for the best setter at the Memphis Bench Show, was second to his sister in the puppy field trial stakes.—*Land and Water.*

OLD PRINTING-INKS.—Mr. Tichborne, F. C. S., has thought it worth while to examine the printing-inks of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, with a view to discover the kind best suited for printing books or works of art which are to be long preserved. The ink at present in use, he says, consists of carbon in a fine state of division, ground up with a mixture of oils, soaps, and a substance called printer's varnish, which in all good printing-ink is linseed-oil, specially prepared. It is by means of this oil, when properly prepared, that the ink or pigment adheres firmly to the paper. Mr. Tichborne has examined specimens printed in different parts of Europe, and finds "that the older printing-inks are more easily saponified and washed off by alkalies, than those of the last century. In their general character," he remarks, "they agree; as carbon seems to have been the basis of printing-ink from the time of Johann Faust, and for this reason printed matter will bear the action of acid oxidisers, or bleachers, with impunity; but many, if not all, the printing-inks of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries are more or less sensitive to the action of alkalies. Some are so extremely sensitive, that on introducing them to a weak solution of ammonia, the characters instantly float off the surface of the paper, although they may have previously withstood the action of a powerful acid bleaching bath. The only explanation I can offer is, that the oils used as vehicles were not formerly submitted to the boiling process which, in the modern inks, has thoroughly resinified them."—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS.—Any one who has ever attempted to criticise anything with complete fairness may find in the Greek fable of "The Judgment of Paris" a particular significance, and may be disposed to regard the position of the shepherd of Mount Ida with serious sympathy. It was hard to be called upon to present the golden apple to the most fair of three divinities. The grosser number who at first ventured to contend for the fruit flung upon the banquet table by the shrewd Até had, after a smart scuffle, retired from the field, and the three loveliest among the lovely were left to do battle for the prize. Sheer fighting, however, could evidently not settle the question, the gods, alarmed, refused to speak, and summoned an umpire. Paris, nurtured as a shepherd, yet king-born, whose life had been a sweet dream, who had drawn his inspirations of beauty from great Nature's promptings, and who was associated by his descent with the dieties of Olympus, was well chosen for this difficult task—for what better qualities can be brought to the appreciation of beauty than perceptions refined and quickened by the gifts of inheritance, and practiced by long dwelling among woods and streams and on a mountain height. Yet, with all these advantages, Paris stood amazed—turned from one to the other in trembling doubt, and at last was decided by a bribe. The bribe, however, was in itself an offering to his æsthetic taste, he could withstand the promise of a kingdom and of military renown, he could not resist the suggestion of Helen's beauty, for Helen's beauty was told to him by the goddess of love; the two existences seemed commingled, and the vision of the mortal woman was only a piece of the miraculous beauty of the goddess. The influence rather than the offer of the goddess worked upon the arbitrator, whose judgment was never reversed, and we may consider Paris as the first fine critic, who had to select not the fair from the ordinary, but the most admirable from the excelling. By the enumeration of the Greek shepherd's qualifications for the office of delicate criticism, it is evident that the prizes drawn by the highest excellence depend upon the conditions of the recipients, as well as upon the merits of the conqueror. Beauty has been defined as "the harmonious

effect of numerous parts, all of which the eye is capable of comprehending at the same time;" but in reply to the definition we have to ask this question. What eye? does there exist in art or nature any one object so perfect in all its parts that every human eye shall at once perceive its beauty? So long as mankind is divided into sections of the coarse and the delicate, the educated and the ignorant, the ill taught and the well taught, the affected and the true, such an universally acknowledged perfection cannot be found. In the first place, there is presumably some little falling off or slight excess in every work, and however considerable the balance of excellence, there will be eyes more struck by the shortcoming than by the attainment. An approximation to a just appreciation of beauty in art is all that the most exquisite criticism can hope to arrive at, and that must be reached by long study, careful habits of comparison, and the most resolute candor.—*Temple Bar.*

## "HAS NOT SINCE BEEN HEARD OF!"

Blow, blustering Wind! thy loud alarms
Have got no terrors for me;
Thy gales will waft to my longing arms
My darling over the sea.
Bluster thy might, thou lusty wight,
I've never a thought for thee!

When first we parted, my darling and I,
The gentlest breeze I curs'd,
And gazed in fear on a stormy sky
As I witness'd the tempest burst,
And the breakers roar on the dread lee shore,
Or a bark by the billows toss'd.

But now I welcome the wind that brings
My love ever nearer home;
Though sea-birds strive with quivering wings
To battle the rising foam.
Blow, blow, on, gale! and till the sail;
No more shall my darling roam!

The sea is speaking! The distant main
Is seam'd by an anxious crowd;
And with a terrible shuddering pain
Many a head is bow'd!
But what care I—my darling nigh—
For fisher-folks' weary load!

The sea is silent! A strange sad tale
Is writ on the pebbly strand!
Why do the storm-worn faces pale,
While some of the fisher band
In sympathy point silently?—
*There's a drift on the "Shivering Sand!"*

"Speak out, man, speak; what dost thou say?
Gone down!—all hands!—all gone?
Not one permitted to see the day—
Never a glimpse of the sun!
The ship!—her name? No, not the same—
It *cannot* have been that one!

Oh, Sea! what terrible deed is thine;
My love hast thou cast away?
Lies she deep in yon treacherous brine,
A toy for thy monsters' play?
No tidings yet? From rise till set,
Wearily drags the day!

—*London Society.*

ABOUT TWINS.—Mistakes made by near relatives, between twins, are numerous, but not very varied in character. When the twins are children, they have commonly to be distinguished by ribbons tied round their wrist or neck; nevertheless the one is sometimes fed, physicked, and whipped by mistake for the other, and the description of these little domestic catastrophes is usually given to me by the mother, in a phraseology that is somewhat touching by reason of its seriousness. I have one case in which a doubt remains whether the children were not changed in their bath, and the presumed A is not really B, and *vice versâ*. In another case an artist was engaged on the portraits of twins who were between three and four years of age; he had to lay aside his work for three weeks, and, on resuming it, could not tell to which child the respective likenesses he had in hand belonged. The mistakes are less numerous on the part of the mother during the boyhood and girlhood of the twins, but almost as frequent on the part of strangers. I have many instances of tutors being unable to distinguish their twin pupils. Thus, two girls used regularly to impose on their music-teacher when one of them wanted a whole holiday; they had their lessons at separate hours, and the one girl sacrificed herself to receive two lessons on the same day, while the other one enjoyed herself. Here is a brief and comprehensive account: "Exactly alike in all, their school-masters never could tell them apart; at dancing parties they constantly changed partners without discovery: their close resemblance is scarcely diminished by age." The following is a typical school-boy anecdote: Two twins were fond of playing tricks, and complaints were frequently made; but the boys would never own which was the guilty one, and the complainants were never certain which of the two he was. One head master used to say he would never flog the innocent for the guilty, and another used to flog both. No less than nine anecdotes have reached me of a twin seeing his or her reflection in a looking-glass, and addressing it, in the belief it was the other twin in person. I have many anecdotes of mistakes when the twins were nearly grown up. Thus: "Amusing scenes occurred at college when one twin came to visit the other; the porter on one occasion refusing to let the visitor out of the college gates, for, though they stood side by side, he professed ignorance as to which he ought to allow to depart." Children are usually quick in distinguishing between their parent and his or her twin; but I have two cases to the contrary. Thus, the daughter of a twin says: "Such was the marvelous similarity of their features, voice, manner, &c., that I remember, as a child, being very much puzzled, and I think, had my aunt lived much with us, I should have ended by thinking I had two mothers." The other, a father of twins, remarks: "We were extremely alike, and are so at this moment, so much so that our children up to five and six years old did not know us apart." I have four or five instances of doubt during an engagement of marriage. Thus: 'A married first, but both twins met the lady together for the first time, and fell in love with her there and then. A managed to see her home and to gain her affection, though B went sometimes courting in his place, and neither the lady nor her parents could tell which was which." I have also a German letter, written in quaint terms, about twin brothers who married sisters, but could not easily be distinguished by them. In the well-known novel by Mr. Wilkie Collins of *Poor Miss Finch*, the blind girl distinguishes the twin she loves by the touch of his hand, which gives her a thrill that the touch of the other brother does not. Philosophers have not, I believe, as yet investigated the conditions of such thrills; but I have a case in which Miss Finch's test would have failed. Two persons, both friends of a certain twin lady, told me that she had frequently remarked to them that kissing her twin sister was not like kissing her other sisters, but like kissing herself—her own hand, for example. It would be an interesting experiment for twins who were closely alike to try how far dogs could distinguish between them by scent. I have a few anecdotes of strange mistakes made between twins in adult life. Thus an officer writes: "On one occasion when I returned from foreign service my father turned to me and said: 'I thought you were in London, thinking I was my brother—yet he had not seen me for nearly four years—our resemblance was so great." The next and last anecdote I shall give is, perhaps, the most remarkable of those that I have. It was sent me by the brother of the twins, who were in middle life at the time of the occurrence. A was again coming home from India on leave; the ship did not arrive for some days after it was due; the twin brother B had come up from his quarters to receive A, and their old mother was very nervous. One morning A rushed in, saying, "Oh, mother, how are you?" Her answer was, "No, B, it's a bad joke, you know how anxious I am!" and it was a little time before A could persuade her that he was the real man.—*Francis Galton.*

THOMAS DE QUINCEY.—His voice was extraordinary—it came as if from dream-land; but it was the most musical and impressive of voices. In convivial life what then seemed to me the most remarkable trait of De Quincey's character was the power he possessed of easily changing the tone of ordinary thought and conversation into that of his own dream-land, till his auditors, with wonder, found themselves moving pleasantly along with him in a sphere of which they might have heard and read, perhaps, but which had ever appeared to them inaccessible and far, far away. Seeing that he was always good-natured and social, he would take part, at commencement, in any sort of tattle or twaddle. The talk might be of "beeves," and he could grapple with them if expected to do so; but his musical cadences were not in keeping with such work, and in a few minutes (not without some strictly logical sequence) he could escape at will from beeves to butterflies, and thence to the soul's immortality, to Plato, and Kant, and Schelling, and Fichte, to Milton's early years and Shakespeare's sonnets, to Wordsworth and Coleridge, to Homer and Æschylus, to St. Thomas of Aquin, St. Basil, and St. Chrysostom. But be by no means excluded themes from real life, according to his own views of that life, but would recount profound mysteries from his own experiences—visions that had come over him in his loneliest walks among the mountains, and passages within his own personal knowledge, illustrating, if not proving, the doctrines of dreams, of warnings, of second-sight, and mesmerism. And whatsoever the subject might be, every one of his sentences (or of his chapters, I might say,) was woven into the most perfect logical texture and uttered in a tone of sustained melody.—*Brie-a-Brac Series.*

## THE PRINCESS DE CONDE.

*A Sketch from old Court Life in France.*

It was the evening of a ball at the Louvre. Charlotte de Montmorenci, the loveliest of all the fair dames and beautiful demoiselles of the brilliant court of Henri Quatre, stood before a polished mirror in her dressing-room, clasping a collar of diamonds and pearls round her fair throat. The lights from a silver sconce on the wall above her gleamed softly down on a lovely, arch face, splendid, passionate eyes, and luxuriant dark hair, gathered into a mass of rolls and curls on the top of the small, proud head. Her dress of silver tissue, slashed and trimmed with carnation-colored taffeta, was magnificent. It was worn over a petticoat of carnation velvet, stiff with embroidery of silver and pearls, and the close-fitting bodice and puffed sleeves were sewn all over with the same pearl and silver trimming. The small standing ruff, open in front to show the graceful contour of the throat and neck, was stitched with seed-pearls and diamond sparks. Diamonds gleamed in the soft, rich hair and tiny, shell-like ears. A band of diamonds encircled the slender waist, and the gems in the jeweled collar in her hand were worth a King's ransom.

As the young lady stood before her mirror adjusting the collar, the brilliant face looked somewhat ruffled, the rosy lips pouted, and the slight figure, with all the girlish grace of seventeen, was drawn up with the stately dignity of a daughter of the illustrious house of Montmorenci.

The Duchess, a stately dame in ruby velvet and gold, stood before the wood fire watching her daughter somewhat anxiously. With her entrance, half an hour before, the tire-woman had been dismissed; but even that time had not sufficed to accomplish the purpose that brought her there. In truth it was an ungrateful errand, and one the haughty court lady had small inclination for; especially as it was very doubtful how her beautiful, high-spirited daughter, with no small portion of her mother's pride, would receive the proposal she had undertaken to place before her. The Duchess had not found the intelligence very easy to convey, and Mademoiselle de Montmorenci had not received it with the meek spirit of submission generally expected of young ladies in those days, when the disposal of their hands was the last thing they were consulted about or allowed to have a voice in.

"Break my engagement with the Maréchal de Bassompierre! You would never have me consent to such a proposal, mother. You would be the last to counsel so base a proceeding."

"I fear you have no choice, Charlotte," replied the Duchess. "It is the King's command."

"I wish the King would not interfere with what does not concern him!" replied Charlotte, angrily. "What reason may he give for this very kingly act of tyranny?"

"One that is very honorable to you, my child. He thinks your beauty and talents are worthy of a more illustrious alliance. He intends to marry you to his own kinsman—the young Prince de Condé."

I am extremely obliged to his Majesty for his kind intentions. In good sooth, it is a somewhat hasty proceeding, even for the gallant knight of the white plume himself, who is not wont to be dilatory where a fair lady is concerned. And pray what may the Prince de Condé say to this unceremonious transfer of my affections from Monsieur de Bassompierre to himself?"

"The Prince de Condé has signified his willingness to obey the commands of the King."

"Vastly obliging of Monsieur de Condé, I am sure," replied Charlotte, sarcastically.

"Nay, Charlotte, you are ungrateful to speak lightly of so gracious a design on the part of the King; for, after his own infant sons, Condé is heir-presumptive to the throne of France. He is, besides, the last of a line of heroes, and is said to possess all their great and noble qualities. It is an alliance of which even a Montmorenci might be proud. Think of it, my daughter."

"I will think of no one but François de Bassompierre," replied Charlotte, resolutely. "What is the Prince de Condé to me that I should break my troth to another for him?"

"Nothing at present, but much in the future, Charlotte," replied the Duchess. "Nay, do not look so indignant. I tell you the King's heart is so resolved upon this marriage, that the contract is already drawn up, and you will be required to sign it this evening at the Louvre."

"The King would never dare to carry matters with so high a hand," said the fair girl, indignantly. "I will not give up De Bassompierre at his bidding; it is an act of tyrannical cruelty to wish to separate us."

"Cruelty! Be reasonable, Charlotte, and talk not like a romantic waiting-maid. This is mere obstinacy on your part. You were not particularly in love with Monsieur de Bassompierre yesterday, and half inclined to give him up. He is considerably older than you, and though, I grant you, the handsomest man at court, the Prince de Condé is much better suited to you, both in years and position. His talents are undeniable, and his is no remote prospect of the royal crown."

"With all his great and noble qualities, he might chance to scorn an alliance concluded with such indecorous haste, and with an unwilling bride," replied Charlotte, "No, not to be Queen of France will I resign de Bassompierre."

"But how if he has resigned you?" said the Duchess, quietly.

Charlotte started indignantly, and the heavy jeweled collar she was clasping and unclasping fell to the ground. It was true that she did not particularly care for the Maréchal, but her pride was touched. "Never!" said she, haughtily. "François de Bassompierre would never resign me. I would sooner believe him dead than faithless!"

"It is the truth, notwithstanding. The King signified that such was his pleasure, and he has resigned you."

"He would never act so basely. I know him too well to believe it."

"Ah! my dear child, your six months' experience shows you as little acquainted with courts and courtiers as when you left your convent. The Count de Bassompierre is too wise a man, believe me, to forfeit the King's regard, even for the sake of Charlotte de Montmorenci. He has canceled his contract with you, and, by Henri's own wish, is now bethrothed to Mademoiselle d'Aumale."

A dead silence fell on the luxurious little room for a few minutes. Then Mademoiselle de Montmorenci stooped and picked up the diamond collar, and turning to the mirror, adjusted it carefully. Opening a curiously-carved casket on the toilet table she took out a pair of perfumed silken gloves, embroidered with seed-pearls. These she drew slowly and carefully on her small white hands. When the last tiny button was fastened, she turned to her mother, and, with a scornful ring in her voice, and a haughty gesture of the stately head, said:

"When is this marriage to take place?"

"In two months' time."

"Ah! I will sign the contract with the Prince de Condé to-night. I have but one stipulation to make: let my wedding be fixed for an earlier date than that of Mademoiselle d'Aumale. The haste doubtless is unseemly; the urgency of the case must be my excuse." Then, with a sudden change of tone, from the haughty, scornful beauty to the bright, gay girl, she said, "Come, mother mine, we will to the ball. This recreant lover must not think we sign over his faithlessness."

A murmur of suppressed admiration went round as, a little later on this memorable evening, the Duchesse de Montmorenci and her lovely daughter entered the glittering salons of the Louvre, and passed through the crowd of courtiers to offer their homage to their sovereign. The centre of a brilliant throng stood Henri Quatre. The gay and gallant hero of Arques and Ivry. The chivalrous lover of beautiful, unhappy Gabrielle d'Estrées. The husband of La Marguerite des Marguerites. The theme of many a poet; the favorite King of the French; accomplished, popular, beloved through the length and breadth of the land. Near him was seated the Queen, Marie de Medici, handsome, cold, and haughty, waiting with calm patience till the tide of affairs should bring her turn of power—a turn which came all too soon. The wily Florentines, Concini and his wife, were behind her, and bending down to speak to her was a tall, pale youth, with melancholy face and deep dark eyes. It was the young Prince de Condé. At a short distance from the immediate circle was seated Henrietta d'Entragues, Marquise de Verneuil, brilliant, witty, and unscrupulous. The grave Duc de Sully and the courtly, polite Duc de Mayenne stood together near the King, looking immense disapprobation at the fair and frail favorite. The Maréchal de Bassompierre and Mademoiselle d'Aumale were in attendance on the Queen.

As Charlotte de Montmorenci advanced with a graceful reverence, the King came forward, and taking her hand, greeted her with the flattering and seductive homage in which he was so well skilled. Then turning to the young Prince de Condé, he said: "Ah, mon cousin, were I but a bachelor, so fair a bride should not be yours. I must have done all that gallant knight may do to win her for myself. I am unwilling to confess how loath I am to bestow her upon another. I would I could lay my crown at her feet."

Condé bowed very gravely at this high-flown compliment to his bride-elect, and the King, dropping the tone of gallantry, which scarcely became his mature years and position, and assuming a more majestic mien, presented the young Prince to Charlotte in due form. He bowed again very gravely, darted a look of suspicious inquiry at the King, and then bent his dark, penetrating eyes on the fair girl who stood before him, as if he would read into her very soul.

The moment was an embarrassing one, but Mademoiselle de Montmorenci had tact and self-control equal to the occasion. With a deep obeisance to Condé, she suffered the King to put her hand into his, and to pronounce his wishes for their happiness in the approaching union, without betraying any of the secret dissatisfaction which she felt. Probably the reluctance and disgust, which with all her pride and spirit it was impossible to quite overcome, at being hurried into a marriage with a man she scarcely knew and had never spoken to, would have been more openly expressed but for the presence of her recreant lover and his intended bride. While they were spectators of the scene, her scorn and contempt prevented any show of unwillingness on her part to be visible.

King Henri turned and whispered a few words to the Queen, and then, giving his hand to the Duchesse de Montmorenci, he led the way to another and more private apartment, followed by the Duke, the bride and bridegroom elect, and the few courtiers who possessed the right to witness the betrothal ceremony.

As they passed silently through the long galleries Charlotte ventured to steal a furtive glance at him whose destiny was so soon to be closely connected with her own. There was little to encourage her in the sternly-composed features of the young Prince. His face was intellectual, but strikingly proud and reserved. His figure, scarcely formed as yet, still wanted the grace and courtly dignity so common to the time. The singularly beautiful eyes were the great redeeming point in his appearance. They were strikingly expressive, and looked as if they could be as eloquent in impassioned pleading as they were quick in observation. Any lady, however fair, might find it difficult to resist the owner of those eyes did he choose to exert their power. At this moment his face betrayed no feeling so much as passive indifference; his eyes, when they met hers, wore a grave, mournful expression, half censure, half pity. Even her beauty seemed to have produced no impression, and Charlotte, accustomed to the homage and flattery of the most brilliant court in Europe, thought with dismay of the contract she was about to enter into, apparently with the only man who had ever seemed indifferent to the spell of her loveliness. Was it too late to recede? Could she still draw back?

On entering the room set apart for the ceremony, she directed a look of piteous appeal to her parents, to implore their interference. But her mother was talking to the King, and her father returned her glance by one of stern admonition, which intimated that it was too late to retreat. The Duke and Duchess were in fact charmed with an alliance which offered to their only daughter no remote chance of being Queen of France, and would certainly exert all their authority to support the King's commands.

Amid profound silence the marriage contract was read by the notary. King Henri then advanced and affixed his name to the document in his double capacity of guardian to the young Prince, who was an orphan and a minor, and also as liege lord and suzeram of the contracting parties. The signatures of the Duc and Duchesse de Montmorenci followed next, as guardians of the bride. In his hard, dry voice the notary summoned the next witness, Henri Louis Bourbon, Prince de Condé.

There was a pause. The illustrious bridegroom appeared irresolute, darted one of his keenest, most suspicious looks at the King, and then bent his eyes on the face of his beautiful, unwilling bride. Never had she looked so beautiful as at this moment, as she stood with averted face and downcast eyes, a vivid blush of mingled pride and shame coming and going in her fair cheek. Overpowered by conflicting emotions, the archness had vanished from her face, to be replaced by an expression of deeper feeling. Never had she looked so charming and unconscious as at this moment, when her destiny seemed hanging in the balance, which a chance expression of feature might turn either way. The stern, suspicious look faded from Henri de Condé's face as he gazed at her, and noted the embarrassment and agitation which lent so soft an expression to her face. Suddenly she raised the dark, appealing eyes to his, and a deep sigh escaped her lips.

Condé took her hand gently in his. "Mademoiselle de Montmorenci," said he, in a low voice, "if this contract is repugnant to you, if it compels you to do violence to your feelings, nothing shall induce me to sign it."

They were the first words he had ever spoken to her, and there was a deep and tender devotion in the tone of the low, rich voice that thrilled to her heart not less strangely than the expressive glance of his dark eyes. "I shall not dislike him so very much, after all," thought she. Nevertheless, instead of answering his considerate question with equal frankness, she replied, perversely, "I pray your pardon, Monsieur de Condé, I am not accustomed to allow my feelings to stand in the way of the King's commands."

Condé dropped her hand suddenly at this chilling answer to his first advances. Leaving her side he took the offered pen, and, with an air of cold indifference, subscribed his name to the parchment.

"Mademoiselle de Montmorenci, your signature is necessary," said the King, turning to her. "I would mine were the one above it, instead of yonder shy, haughty stripling's," added he, so low that she alone could hear it.

"How if I refuse to sign at all?" replied she, equally low.

"Then you offer an unprovoked affront to one of the royal house and my kinsman," said the King, instantly dropping the light tone of gallantry, and assuming the dignity which so much better suited him. "As such, I, your sovereign, should resent it, and you afford a triumph to Monsieur de Bassompierre."

The allusion to the faithless lover recalled Charlotte's pride, and accomplished the King's design. She advanced to the table, and signed her name, Charlotte Marguerite de Montmorenci, with the superb disdain and haughtiness of a young empress.

A few unimportant signatures being affixed, the King once more led the way to the larger salon. The Prince de Condé did not again approach his bride elect, but Charlotte found a more devoted, if not more suitable companion in her admiring sovereign, and, unheeding the grave looks bestowed upon her by him to whom she had just plighted her troth, listened with pleased attention to seductive flattery, whispered into her ear by the gay and gallant Henri. At last, deeming the espionage of the dark, searching eyes as more impertinent than even his position as her fiancé warranted, "I care not for his disapprobation," thought she, petulantly. "His serene highness will find I am not to be coerced into submission by his censorious looks. He has not even paid me the formal compliment of asking my hand for the dance."

Condé was so disregardful of courtly etiquette that he suffered the whole evening to pass without again addressing his fair fiancee. And when Charlotte at length quitted the ball-room, it was with a sense of deep resentment toward her negligent lover, which she took small pains to conceal.

"The Queen desires the attendance of Mademoiselle de Montmorenci in the south salon."

A month had elapsed since the signing of the marriage contract. A month of generally cold indifference or chilling reserve on the part of the Prince de Condé toward his lovely betrothed, and of alternate fits of reckless coquetry and repentance on the part of Mademoiselle de Montmorenci. She soon discovered that Condé could be, when he chose, brilliant, elegant, and even witty; but his attention seemed to be engrossed by any one rather than herself. He seldom addressed her, and she was piqued into a haughty imitation of his reserve. The affianced lovers were not allowed private interviews, and a better understanding seemed unattainable; especially as Charlotte, with a perversity unaccountable even to herself, took every opportunity of willfully misunderstanding and thwarting the one or two slight efforts Condé made to overcome the barrier of reserve between them. By every means which a young and lovely woman can so well employ, she endeavored to provoke him either into a quarrel or an acknowledgment of love. She succeeded in neither. He disdained to come to an open rupture with her, and though well convinced that he had ceased to regard her with indifference, she could obtain no proof of his regard in words. She sometimes caught his eyes fixed upon her with an intense expression of passionate feeling impossible to mistake; but no further acknowledgment followed; and, piqued and mortified by her failure where most she now wished to succeed, she commenced a course of reckless coquetry, little dreaming whither it was leading her.

It was the evening before the day fixed upon for the marriage. A gay and courtly crowd filled the salons of the Louvre. Foremost in beauty and wit, surrounded by a circle of admirers, and attended closely by the King, was the fair De Montmorenci. She had been trying the hazardous experiment of exciting the jealousy of the lover. She had succeeded only too well. The Prince de Condé quitted the room with so serious an expression of anger on his face, that already she repented her rash behavior. "Ah," thought she, as she watched the door close upon him regretfully, "if he would but vouchsafe to me one token of affection, however small; if I could but once see him at my feet, how gladly would I renounce the homage of him of the white plume and all his court!"

The brilliant scene palled upon her. The honeyed flattery of the enamored King had never before sounded so disagreeably suggestive. His words and looks seemed suddenly to have acquired a significance and meaning which she could not pretend to ignore, and which betokened a danger to herself of which she had never before conceived the faintest idea. A deep blush stole over her face as she thought of the sudden breaking of her engagement to Monsieur de Bassompierre, and the hurried betrothal to Henri de Condé. What could be the King's designs in both cases? She was in the midst of these agitating reflections when a page approached her, as she sat for an instant alone, and repeated his message.

"The Queen desires your presence in the south salon, Mademoiselle."

Charlotte rose and followed the messenger, glad of the excuse from lingering any longer where such new and disagreeable ideas had been so suddenly presented to her.

There was no one in the south salon when she entered, but, a moment after, the heavy velvet curtains were drawn from the opposite doorway, and the Prince de Condé came in; his face calm, resolved, and stern, and showing no trace of the angry emotion with which he had quitted the salon de danse an hour before.

He advanced to where Charlotte stood, and addressed her in a low deep voice.

"I must crave your pardon, Mademoiselle de Montmorenci, for summoning you on false premises. I could not hope that any wish of mine would induce you to pay prompt attention to it, so, with the Queen's permission, I have used her name to bring you here."

As he spoke he laid on the table a large parchment, which Charlotte immediately recognized as the contract of betrothal. In his other hand was a small parcel, neatly fastened in silk wrappings.

The sight of the contract aroused all Charlotte's hauteur. "I am not aware that I have ever slighted any expressed wish of yours, Monsieur de Condé," said she, haughtily. "In good sooth, it would have been difficult; since, had your requests been as scant as your words, it would have required no less a magician than the Lady Catherine de Medici's wizard to have guessed you had any at all."

Condé looked at her keenly as she uttered these taunting words. But though the hand that held the little parcel shook slightly, he did not interrupt her.

"May I ask why I am honored by your commands this evening?" continued Charlotte recklessly, Condé's impassive, stern face and the obnoxious contract inciting all her high spirit and pride to the point of rebellion.

"I do not command; I merely pray your answer to two questions," replied Condé calmly. "There lies the contract which you signed with such visible reluctance that it will evidently be your pleasure to cancel it. An affirmative answer to both questions will procure you that pleasure."

"The questions, Monsieur?" said Charlotte proudly.

He opened the little parcel and drew out a silken, perfumed glove, embroidered with seed-pearls, which glove Charlotte recognized as one of the pair she had worn on the night of the betrothal.

"Is this glove yours, Mademoiselle de Montmorenci?" asked Condé, holding it out to her.

"Yes," was the brief reply.

He hesitated, as if loath to ask the second question.

"The exchange of love-tokens was not mentioned in our contract, I think, Monsieur de Condé," said Charlotte, sarcastically. "I am at a loss to know how it came into your possession."

"That is easily explained," rejoined he, contemptuously. "This packet was sent to me half an hour ago from the Marquise de Verneuil, with the assurance that it contained a gage d'amour given by you to the King. Is this true?"

Charlotte's eyes flashed, the blood rushed in torrents over neck, cheek, and brow, as, drawing herself up, she replied, haughtily, "I refuse to answer any questions reflecting on my honor, Monsieur de Condé."

"This is no moment for trifling, believe me," said he, earnestly; and a passionate look of hope stole into his eyes at her indignant words. "As your betrothed husband, your honor is in my keeping, and I must be told in explicit terms whether this statement be true or false."

"Since you can doubt me so far, the truth or untruth matters little. Your trust in me must indeed be small, since it could be shaken by a few words from Henriette d'Entragues," said Charlotte, haughtily.

"I had never needed them but for your undisguised pleasure in the attentions of the King. Has not your own conduct justified me? Do you think, Mademoiselle de Montmorenci, a man of honor could look with indifference on Henri's admiration for his affianced bride, knowing, as I do, his motives for breaking off your first engagement?"

"You seem to be deep in King Henri's confidence, Monsieur, since even his motives are revealed to you."

"Probably you are the only person in the whole court to whom they are not perfectly plain," returned the Prince. "The Comte de Bassompierre has made no secret of the fact that the King separated you from him, because in his handsome favorite he feared a formidable rival to himself. Forgive my plain speaking: it is necessary. He betrothed you to me because he could not imagine that the 'plain, shy boy of Condé' as he calls me, would be any impediment in his way. But not all his power, not even your influence, would have compelled me to sign that contract had I known this wicked design at the time. Now, Mademoiselle de Montmorenci, before trusting you with my honor, can you wonder that I must know how that glove came into the hands of the King!"

Confused, ashamed, alarmed at this revelation, Charlotte stood before her offended lover, her eyes drooping, her head averted, hot blushes coming into her face, then fading into marble paleness as a glimpse of the peril she had so rashly courted flashed before her. A sense of suffocation oppressed her, a convulsive rising in her throat threatened to choke her with hysterical emotion. Instinctively she put up her hands to hide her face, but the shame and agitation were too much to be borne. Losing in a moment all her false pride, all her foolish coquetry and resentment, she cast an imploring glance at Henri de Condé, burst into a flood of tears, and would have fallen half-fainting to the floor, but for his arms, involuntarily extended to receive her.

Such an answer to his half-contemptuous reproaches was very different from what Condé expected. He was not prepared for manifestations of agitation and shame, where he had anticipated only pride and coldness; for indications of a warmer sentiment, where he expected only indifference and scorn. For the first time he suffered a gleam of hope to steal through his heart. Never before had he held his beautiful fiancée in his arms, and forgetting his anger and pride, forgetting his just cause for jealousy, forgetting everything save her exceeding beauty and helplessness, he pressed his lips passionately again and again on cheek and brow, calling her by every fond name of endearment, and imploring her to forgive him.

"Speak but one word," cried he. "Only tell me you love me—only tell me that the odious accusation was false! But one word, and I will trust you to the death."

"Trust me without, Henri," said Charlotte, softly, smiling through her tears.

For a moment he paused, looking steadily into the beautiful, blushing face, the lovely, radiant eyes that met his so shyly, yet without a shadow of guile. Then bending down he kissed her lips and said earnestly, "I trust you, Charlotte."

Presently Charlotte took up her glove from the table.

"I only answered one of your questions," said she. "Have you no further curiosity, Henri?"

If Condé had any, he was too magnanimous to betray it. "Not so far as Mademoiselle de Montmorenci is concerned," said he.

"Ah! but you must have for my credit's sake," said Charlotte. "I lost this glove the evening of our betrothal, and I was so vain as to think that he who had just pledged his faith to me had stolen my glove. If King Henri took it, he had no warrant from me for the theft."

Condé took the glove and the fair hand that held it in his. "Ah! Charlotte, can you ever forgive my discourteous words, my ungentle suspicions?"

"Yes, Henri; for had you loved me less, you had been less jealous of my honor. We can afford to forgive our mutual misunderstandings, since with to-morrow will begin our mutual confidence and love."

The marriage of the Prince de Condé and Charlotte de Montmorenci was celebrated with gorgeous magnificence the next day in the cathedral of Notre Dame. The King himself gave the bride away, and the whole court assembled to witness the ceremony. Her dress, we are told by the old chroniclers, though composed entirely of white, was so covered with jewels and rich embroidery, that the original fabric could not be seen, and she seemed one blaze of light. The bridegroom's attire was equally magnificent, being also of white, and sparkling with gems.

But the sequel to this romantic marriage was perhaps, the greatest romance of all. After a few days spent in wedding festivities, the Prince and Princess Condé retired to their château of Enghein, in Lorraine.

A month or two having elapsed without any sign of their return to court, the King sent an express, commanding their immediate presence. The astonishment of King, courtiers, and the lively Parisian world may be imagined, when it was discovered that the result of this command was the immediate elopement of the illustrious bride and bridegroom. The lively Parisians were in a state of vivacious consternation. Such an event had never occurred before, as a man running away with his own wife; and the astonishment increased when it transpired that the Prince and Princess had departed from their castle of Enghein in the early morning, disguised in the dresses of a peasant and his wife. The King's rage knew no bounds. He gave orders for an immediate pursuit, but the fugitives had crossed the frontier before their route was discovered, and Philip III. afforded them a refuge in his Flemish dominions.

On that monarch's refusal to give up his illustrious guests, the enamored King declared war against him; but in the midst of his preparations he was struck down by the hand of Ravaillac, the assassin. After his death the voluntary exiles ventured to return to France.

Charlotte de Condé lived to verify her husband's noble confidence, and the splendid talents and illustrious qualities of Henri de Condé have obtained for him so high a place in the history of that brilliant period, that his renown is only surpassed by that of his son, the "Great Condé," who in after years, together with his sister, the beautiful Duchesse de Longueville, played so important a part in French history.—*The Argosy.*

HOW INDIANS CURE MEAT AND DRESS SKINS.—When her lord has killed a buffalo the woman's work begins. She has to skin it, the meat to secure, and all to pack upon ponies or mules, and carry to camp, where the meat must be cured. This is done by cutting it into thin sheets, and hanging it over poles in the hot sunshine, where it is soon dried thoroughly; then it is packed fresh in packages of about one hundred pounds each, and inclosed in a nice folding sack of thick buffalo skin, prepared especially for the purpose. This is not dressed down thin after being fleshed, but well tanned, and of the full thickness of the skin; the hair side nicely ornamented with paint, for the outside of the sack. This is cut out like a huge envelope, so that the ends and sides will fold over whatever is put in them, and secured by strong buckskin strings. By being thick it retains its form, and is very useful for carrying other things besides meat and tallow. After the meat is taken care of the skin must be looked after. Those taken at this season of the year are mostly dressed for lodges. They are first staked on a smooth spot of ground, and water put upon them, when they are ready for fleshing. This consists in removing the flesh with an instrument made of a straight bar of iron, about a foot in length, flattened at one end and filed to an edge. This being grasped in the hand, and a succession of quick blows given, the work slowly proceeds. The skin is then dried, after which the hair is removed in a dry state, and the skin reduced to the proper thickness by dressing down on the hair side. This is done with an instrument made by firmly tying a flat piece of steel, filed to a beveled edge at one end, and with the corners rounded, to a large prong of a deer's horn. This is so trimmed, in connection with the body of the horn, as to form an elbow, and is used a little as a carpenter uses his adze. This work is usually done in the cool of the morning. The brains of the animal, having been properly taken care of for the purpose, are now soaked and squeezed by the hand until reduced to a paste, and applied to both sides of the skin, which is afterward worked and rubbed until flexible. The preparation of robes is from Winter skins, and differs from the foregoing only in being dressed down on the flesh side, so as to leave the wool and hair upon the robe, and is more thoroughly worked, and scoured by means of a sharp-gritted stone.—*Batley.*

PUNCH'S OWN CARICATURE.—Over the mantel-shelf in the dining-room at the *Punch* office, in Whitefriars, used to hang Leech's original picture of "Punch's Fancy Ball," a cartoon of especial interest and humor. The following instrumentalists compose the orchestra: Mark Lemon, conductor, raising his arms with Jullien-like energy; Mr. A'Beckett playing first fiddle; Percival Leigh earnestly engaged upon the double bass; Doyle and Leech, side by side, playing clarionets; Tom Taylor presiding at the piano; Thackeray, his big face screwed up with the exertion of producing high notes, plays the flute, and Horace Mayhew is blowing the cornet. Douglas Jerrold, his hair thrown back and his eyes glaring with the intensity of his work, is beating the drums. I need not describe the dancers; they are the leading political personages of the time, Punch, of course, being the lion of the party. In July, 1854, another picture of the staff appeared, in which Mark Lemon and Gilbert A'Beckett are playing at battledore and shuttlecock. Horace Mayhew is "setting a back" for Tom Taylor, who is going over with a will. Leigh and Thackeray are engaged at cricket, Leigh throwing the ball, and Thackeray standing at the wicket, bat in hand. Douglas Jerrold, as usual, is characteristically employed. On this occasion he is playing at skittles. He is knocking the pins down as vigorously as though they were so many national abuses. Leech, who was very fond of hunting, is riding a hobby-horse. Bradbury and Evans are looking on, and Shirley Brooks is preparing to follow Tom Taylor in the game of leap-frog over "Ponny Mayhew." By-the way, let me tell you that *Alice in Wonderland* was one of Shirley Brooks' favorite books, and that the picture of the knight who was always falling off his horse is an exaggerated portrait of his friend Mayhew. When Tenniel drew the picture he sent a proof to Mayhew with a friendly apology, and Brooks at once bade him

"Come to my arms, thou beamish boy!"

—*London Society.*

THE DEATH OF MOLIERE AS TOLD BY LA GRANGE.—La Grange was of a modest, retiring disposition, and even in this non-official diary rarely mentions himself; however, on one remarkable occasion, when apparently his joy was beyond control, he has gratified himself with a magnificent marginal patch of the circular form, thickly painted with blue, to call attention to the following lines: "Quasimodo, Sunday, April 24, 1672.—This day was I betrothed. Monday, April 25.—I was married on this day at the Church of St. Germain l'Auxerrois to Mlle. Marie Regueneau de Lestang, one of the actresses of our *troupe*." The entries continue, with more or less regularity and more or less interest, through the succeeding pages; but, as we turn on, we are arrested at the sight of a large and blackened lozenge which stands opposite the fatal date of "Friday, Feb. 17, 1677," a day ever memorable, not alone for the united and faithful little band of colleagues, but to the world of letters and the admirers of genius. "On this day, (runs the mournful chronicle,) about 10 o'clock in the evening, Molière was taken from us. He died at his house, Rue de Richelieu, having performed the character of the *Malade Imaginaire* while much troubled with a severe cold and cough. During a paroxysm of coughing he broke a blood-vessel, and only survived this accident about three-quarters of an hour." Later on he adds that "The remains of Molière were interred at St. Joseph, succursal of the parish of St. Eustache, and a tomb was raised a foot above the ground." We read on as follows: "In the confusion in which the *troupe* found itself after this irreparable and unexpected loss the King proposed to join the surviving actors who composed it to the comedians of the Hôtel de Bourgogne. However, after suspending the performances of Sunday, 19th, and Tuesday, Feb. 21, awaiting the royal orders, they recommenced on Friday, 24th, with the 'Misanthrope,' Baron assuming the character till then played by Molière. On March 3 following the 'Malade Imaginaire' was resumed, Latorillière taking Molière's part in the piece." The long-standing zeal and unanimity which had kept together the *troupe* of Molière while he was among them did not hold out after his decease. During the Easter holidays Latorillière, Baron, Mlle. Beauval and her husband withdrew from it.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

## CLUB-LIFE IN CHICAGO.

*THE CITY'S SOCIAL PROGRESS.*

THE CHICAGO, LITERARY, AND FORTNIGHTLY CLUBS—A COUNTERPART OF THE BOSTON RADICAL—POLITICAL CLUBS OF RECENT ORGANIZATION—SOME WINE OF GOOD FLAVOR BUT LACKING AGE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1875.

The erection of a new and handsome building in a central location to be used by the Chicago Club suggests a phase of Chicago life which will be curious enough to a New-Yorker, to whom club life is a common and natural adjunct of metropolitanism. We claim to be metropolitan in Chicago, but the claim rests rather upon our size, our population, our business, our growth, the buzz and whirr of our busy streets, the abiding confidence of our people in their own greatness than in evidences of that sort of metropolitanism which has the rock of ages for a corner-stone. Club life, for instance, is something at which many ludicrous attempts have been made in this city, resulting in most cases very much like the experience of an ambitious boy with his first cigar. Ours

## CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

### *NEW-YORK.*

Prof. Richard A. Proctor will give his first lecture to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall. Subject, "The Birth and Growth of Worlds."

Mr. Prentice Mulford will deliver a lecture on the "Underlying Causes of Intemperance" this evening at Trenor's new hall, No. 1,266 Broadway.

The Post Office deposits of last week amounted to $67,100, as follows: Dec. 6, $9,200; 7th, $8,800; 8th, $12,000; 9th, $13,000; 10th, $10,300; 11th, $13,800.

Rev. Chauncey Giles, (Swedenborgian,) continues his series of discourses on "Learning to do Well." The special subject for to-day is "How to Speak."

It is said that Mayor Wickham will soon commence writing his annual Message to the Common Council, and that it will treat largely on the subject of rapid transit.

During the week ending yesterday there were 102 applications for license made to the Board of Excise, and the sum of $5,426 was received by the Commissioners during the same period.

The third annual reception of the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples will be held at the Home, No. 487 Hudson street, adjoining St. Luke's Church, on Tuesday, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week 539 deaths, 528 births, and 117 marriages, showing an increase of 55 deaths and 93 births, and a decrease of 67 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

On next Tuesday evening the Republicans of the City will hold primaries, at the head-quarters of the various Republican District Associations, to elect officers of those associations and delegates to the Republican Central Committee for the year 1876.

Mayor Wickham yesterday officiated in a marriage ceremony at the City Hall. He united Benjamin Natalie Gotardo Fesero to Louise Julia Amelia Creseri in the bonds of wedlock. The bridegroom is a patrolman attached to the Eighth Precinct.

John McKeever, aged fourteen years, of No. 533 West Thirty-ninth street, was run over by a Hudson River Railroad train at Dobb's Ferry on Friday night and had both legs cut off. He was brought to this City yesterday and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A meeting of gentlemen sportsmen will take place Monday, 13th inst., at the Astor House, for the purpose of organizing a memorial fund in testimony of respect to the late H. W. Herbert, known to the sporting world as a copious and elegant writer on sporting subjects.

A deputation of the Common Council and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department of Philadelphia are to arrive in this City next Tuesday for the purpose of inspecting the fire-escapes approved by the Building Department of New-York. They will be received by Superintendent Adams.

Maggie Sharon, aged nine years, who resides with her parents at No. 517 East Twelfth street, while in the area of the private residence No. 34 East Twelfth street, was struck on the head with a bottle by some unknown person and received two severe scalp wounds. Her assailant escaped.

During a quarrel late on Friday night between Andrew Conklin and his wife Mary, in their apartments at No. 468 Greenwich street, Conklin beat his wife about the head with an iron bar, inflicting serious injuries. Conklin made his escape. His wife was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital yesterday.

Antonio Pandanz, an Italian, residing at No. 39 Mulberry street, applied for admission to the Chambers Street Hospital yesterday, suffering from a pistol-shot wound through the left hand, which he told the house surgeon he had received on Monday last. He, however, refused to state in what manner he had received the wound.

Rev. Dr. Washburn, of this City, will deliver a lecture before the New-York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art on "Art in Relation to Worship." The lecture will be given (free to all) in the Reformed Church, (Dr. Rogers',) corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, at 8 o'clock next Monday evening.

A committee composed of Messrs. A. J. Plumb, J. Maxwell, and R. H. Smith have requested the depositors of the Peoples' Savings Bank to meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon, at the Ashland House, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-fourth street, for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed proper to protect their interests.

With the view of preventing escapes from Blackwell's Island, Commissioner Brennan, at the meeting of the Board of Charities and Correction on Friday, presented a resolution, which was concurred in, ordering the Warden to make no transfers to other institutions of prisoners committed for long terms, except to the prison proper.

At St. Francis Xavier's fair, for a new church in West Sixteenth street, which commences on Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1875, there will be a stereopticon exhibition, under the management of gentlemen belonging to the congregation. It will commence at 8:30 and continue for about an hour. Every evening there will be placards hung around the fair, showing the programme for that evening and the following.

Charles Bishop, a telegraph operator, sixteen years of age, was arrested yesterday by Detective O'Brien, of the Central Office, on a warrant issued by Justice Scott, of Saratoga Springs. The youth is charged with having stolen money and wearing apparel from his mother, Mrs. Helen Bishop, of Saratoga Springs. He was delivered over to an officer from Saratoga, who took him back last evening.

The foreign mails of yesterday consisted of 72,260 letters and 91 bags of papers, the largest foreign mail that has ever been sent from this City on one day. The steam-ship City of Berlin, for Liverpool, carried 33,242 letters and 44 bags of papers; the America, for Bremen, 30,863 letters and 32 bags of papers; the Labrador, for Havre, 5,822 letters and 6 bags of papers; the Victoria, for Glasgow, 2,033 letters and 8 bags of papers.

Mr. Theodore N. Vail, Assistant Superintendent of the United States Railway Mail Service, was in this City yesterday, and reported everything in connection with the new arrangements of the Fast Mail Service as working satisfactorily. He states that all mails are now carefully weighed upon the trains, that an average of the weight of matter carried may be gained, and upon this will be based in future the amount paid for carriage. This will be continued for at least a month to gain a fair average.

Rev. Chauncey Giles, Pastor of the Swedenborgian or New Church Society in East Thirty-fifth street, was, while on a recent visit to Europe, presented with a silver salver by his coreligionists in London, as a testimonial of affection and respect. The salver bears the following inscription: "Presented to Rev. Chauncey Giles from members of the Camden Road Society of the New Church, as a token of their esteem, and as a memento of his visit to England. London, 11th October, 1875."

The abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. Dec. 11, 1875, is as follows: Barometer, mean, 29.828 inches; maximum at 0 A. M., Dec. 5, 29.989; minimum at 2 A. M., Dec. 8, 29.307; range, .682. Thermometer, mean, 35.6°; maximum at 4 P. M., Dec. 9, 42°; minimum at 8 A. M., Dec. 5, 29°; range, 13°. Amount of rain during week, 1.14 inches. Distance traveled by the wind, 722 miles.

### *BROOKLYN.*

The Police made 469 arrests during the past week.

Hugh Tolan was arrested yesterday in the act of breaking into the house of Officer John Smith, of No. 174 Johnson street.

A thief entered the residence of Mr. William Alexander, at No. 297 DeKalb avenue, yesterday, and stole checks for $800. The checks are useless to the thief.

At a meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday the assessment for paving and grading Carroll street with Belgian pavement, from Third to Ninth avenue, was confirmed. The work will cost $93,061 31.

Next Monday the distribution of out-door relief will be begun at the several offices of the Commissioners of Charities. The articles to be given out embrace flour, potatoes, oatmeal, beans, tea, and sugar.

On Tuesday next the quarterly meeting of the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America will be held at the Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Remsen and Henry streets. Two missionaries will be present, Mrs. Pruyn, from Japan, and Mrs. Hook, of India.

Rev. P. F. Dealy, S. J., of New-York, will read a paper on "The Struggles and Sufferings of Early American Missionaries," before the Long Island Historical Society, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, at 8 o'clock, in the Chapel of the Packer Institute, Brooklyn.

It is more than probable that a *nolle prosequi* will be entered in the case of Joseph Loader, indicted and at present awaiting trial for slandering Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. This course is urged by those among Mr. Beecher's friends who are opposed to opening up the scandal in any form.

Arrangements have been completed for a meeting to be held next Monday evening in the Academy of Music, for the purpose of organizing the Brooklyn Branch of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Officers will be elected and distinguished speakers will be present.

Anthony Gallagher, who keeps a liquor store at the corner of Nevins and Baltic streets, was placed under bonds by Justice Morse, yesterday, to answer a charge of giving liquor to two little boys named Thomas and Patrick Burns. Both boys were found in Nevins street insensible from the use of the liquor.

On Friday night last three men entered the liquor-store of Joseph Odone, No. 32 Hamilton avenue, and carried off a large quantity of liquor and cigars, the owner says enough to set a man up in business. Last night William Burns, a man whom the Police put down as an old offender, was arrested on suspicion, and soon after about $126 worth of the property was recovered.

### *WESTCHESTER COUNTY.*

Mr. Delaney Kane contemplates putting his English coach-and-four on the old Boston post road, between New-Rochelle and New-York, as soon as the Spring season opens.

While the coachman of Mr. Timothy Dick, of White Plains, was in a store the horse and wagon of his employer, which he had left tied to a post near by, was driven off by Frederick Sellers, an old offender, who was captured and lodged in the County Jail by Officer Birch.

The Golden's Bridge Grange, No. 162, Patrons of Husbandry, at their last meeting elected the following officers: George Mead, Master; George B. Slocum, Overseer; L. E. Horton, Lecturer; George S. Parker, Secretary; B. Green, Treasurer; Elbert S. Willson, Steward; S. G. Melrose, Chaplain.

Supervisor Ackerman, of New-Rochelle, has requested authority from the board of which he is a member to raise, by tax on the real and personal property of the town, the sum of $1,000, for the purpose of erecting a monument to the young men of the city who lost their lives in the war of the rebellion.

### *NEW-JERSEY.*

An infant daughter of Mrs. Norris, residing at No. 305 Henderson street, is lying in a critical condition in consequence of laudanum given to her by her mother in mistake for medicine.

A woman named Alice Cunningham, of Bayonne, was fatally stabbed on Friday by Patrick Shanahan, a man with whom she had been living. Shanahan escaped and has not yet been captured.

Patrick McCartney, an insane man, residing in Valley street, East Orange, attempted to commit suicide Friday by hanging himself to a beam in the barn at the rear of his residence. He was discovered and cut down before life was extinct.

Mrs. Mary J. Gruett, a widow, residing at the corner of Main and Harrison streets, East Orange, committed suicide yesterday morning by throwing herself into a well. She went out about four o'clock and a few hours later her body was found floating in the water. She was insane, and her husband was in the same condition before his death. Deceased was sixty-four years old.


## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**FOR SALE.**

The following very desirable houses:

No. 45 East 25th st., 150 feet east of Madison square.

A north-west corner on Madison av., near 37th st.

Madison square, corner 25th st.

Madison av., opposite the residences of Messrs. Phelps and Dodge.

A 5th av. corner, near 29th st.

Thirty-eighth st., between 5th and Madison avs.—with stable.

Possession can be had of these houses upon the deliveries of the deeds. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

**A RARE INVESTMENT.**

A splendid business property for sale very low; is finely located; in thorough condition; rents now for about $16,000. Principals only apply to PORTER & GOULD, Drexel Building.

$35,000.—A FINE FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 22 by 55 by 100; fine order; near 5th av. and St. Thomas' Church. Also, No. 20 West 39th st., 22 by 55 by 100. For sale cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FORTY-SIXTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house will be sold at a low figure, with or without the elegant furniture. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

TO EXCHANGE—TWELVE CITY LOTS, WITH good house and barn, in Twenty-fourth Ward, fifteen minutes from 42d st., for a good farm or fine country residence no great distance from New-York. S. SWEET, No. 175 Broadway, basement.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS CURED; ROOMS heated from range fire, with same fuel used in other ranges for cooking only. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av., above 23d st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE finest properties contiguous to this City, located on the New-Haven Railroad, close to depot; fifty minutes from New-York. The house contains seventeen rooms, is steam heated, gas, finished in hardwood, and supplied with crystal spring water without pumping; the situation is healthful, picturesque, and accessible, and churches of all denominations five minutes from the house; house completely and handsomely furnished; over 100 acres of choice land; will exchange for New-York City property, or good municipal or railroad bonds; price $100,000 free and clear. J. C. CLINTON, No. 55 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 138TH ST. AND MOTT-HAVEN CANAL DOCKS, (TWENTY-THIRD WARD,) to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

This property is particularly adapted for manufactories, coal, wood, and lumber yards, or for storage purposes. It is nearly opposite the Railroad Depot at Mott-Haven, and having a frontage of 123 feet on the Mott-Haven Canal, gives water communication for vessels or barges.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine street.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—FURNISHED or unfurnished house, for one, two, or three years with privilege of purchase; one of the healthiest and loveliest places in the State; easy business distance from New-York. Address Post Office Box No. 217.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED. POSSESSION at once, the very desirable high-stoop house No. 584 7th av., near 42d st. and several lines of cars; all improvements; rent, $1,200. MARK LEVI, corner 6th av. and 44th st.

TO LET—ONE OF THE FINEST CORNER FLATS in the City; nine rooms, all light; eleven windows; southern exposure; walls in oil; every improvement. Apply to JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, No. 999 6th av., or to C. T. BARNEY, No. 82 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT. NO. 9 WEST 35TH ST. Apply to owner on the premises.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

### OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants. Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY AND dwelling rooms No. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place; good business stand. Also the store and apartments, No. 127 Waverley place. Keys at Myar Mann's fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

TO LET—THE OLD PAPER WAREHOUSE, NO. 9 Spruce st., store, basement, and subcellar. Inquire of HENRY RUSSELL, on the top floor.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

PUBLISHER WANTED FOR A PROJECTed weekly paper, to combine new and attractive features. Only small amount of money required. Address NORVAL, Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

$25,000.—GOOD CHANCE.—A MANUfacturing firm wishes a special or active partner with above amount to enlarge their very successful business. Principals only address E. F. MEAD, No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 12.

AN ESTABLISHED JOBBING HOUSE keeping a stock of straw goods, flowers and feathers, would like to have a good man or men put in a stock of silk goods in connection with above goods. Address MILLINERY GOODS, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—GRAND CIRCLE RESTAURANT, Broadway, 59th st., and 8th av.; furnished in first-class style; rent low; finest location in New-York; immediate possession.

## WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

**SPARKLING BRANDY.**

STEPHEN VON MOERS, No. 378 Pearl st., sole agent for the celebrated Liqueur Mousseuse of M. Durozier & Co.'s Cognac Crimant Imperiale.

## DRY GOODS.

# LORD & TAYLOR.

## LADIES' SUITS AND OVERDRESSES.

A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS at $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS AT $5, $6 50, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, $16, $20.

BLACK SILK SUITS AT $40, $50, $55, and $65.

BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $55 and $65 FOR THE SUIT.

SAME, WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, $28, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, at $30.

JACKET OVERDRESS, FUR-TRIMMED, $11.

ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

JOB-LOT CLOTH POLONAISES, $3 50.

A few imported BLACK SILK COSTUMES, at HALF THE ORIGINAL COST.

All wool PLAID FLANNEL WRAPPERS at $6 50.

BLACK and COLORED CASHMERE, SILK and SATIN TRIMMED, $7 50.

COLORED CASHMERE, ROBE FRONT, $11.

# FURS! FURS!

SEAL SACQUES, in the MOST DESIRABLE STYLES, $90 and upward.

SEAL MUFFS at $10, $15, $18, and $20.

FINE MINK MUFFS at $10, $15, $18, and $20.

BLACK MARTEN MUFFS at $7, $8, 10, and $12.

BLACK LYNX MUFFS at $4, $5, $6, and $7 50.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF YOUNG LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS in ERMINE, FOX, FRENCH SEAL, SQUIRREL, GOLDEN SEAL, CONEY, &c.,

Made up expressly

**FOR OUR HOLIDAY TRADE AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.**

FUR-LINED SILK SACQUES and CIRCULARS, in all the new patterns,

**AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.**

FUR TRIMMINGS of ALL KINDS from 50c. to $12 per yard.

**Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.**

Only one block west of 4th avenue.

**Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.**

One block east of Bowery.

**KEEP'S GREAT HOLIDAY SALE.**

KEEP'S patent partly made dress shirts, six for $6. Boys', six for $4 80.

Old prices will be resumed after the holidays.

Warranted equal in every respect to the very best shirt, regardless of cost, can be finished as easy as hemming a pocket handkerchief.

Wamsutta muslin and best Irish linen. Bosoms all three-ply, all linen.

Gentlemen may be surprised and inclined to doubt when we offer six shirts for $6, that often cost $18; it is true, nevertheless, and we pledge our reputation that better shirts cannot be produced at any price.

Made to measure without extra charge. Our whole time, capital, and energy are devoted to this one article. We think we beat the world on shirts. Refer to any one that has ever had one of KEEP'S SHIRTS.

Factory and wholesale warerooms, Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Retail store, No. 571 Broadway.

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

# B. & G. F. SAUNDERS

Desire to invite the attention of the public to their large and attractive stock of

# FINE CUTLERY,

## TOILET ARTICLES, POCKET-BOOKS,

DRESSING CASES, &c.,

Suitable for useful

# HOLIDAY PRESENTS, NO. 7 ASTOR HOUSE.

Elegant cases of Scissors, Razors, or Table Cutlery; Combination Scissor-Knives, &c., at prices to suit all.

AT R. H. MACY & CO.'S, 6TH AV. AND 14TH ST., USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS. GOLD PENS AND CHARM PENCILS OF THE MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT POPULAR PRICES.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE LIGHT WHICH SHINES IN BEAUTY'S eyes is not more dazzling or beautiful than the pure and brilliant light which is reflected from the latest triumph of science—the PARISIAN DIAMONDS—the result of long years of patient experiment by a Parisian chemist whose skill was at last rewarded by the production of gems equal in all respects to the highest and best natural diamonds. They are the sensation of the fashionable world of Europe, and are worn by the richest and most elegant ladies in society. They are as brilliant and enduring as the most expensive gems, and cost thirty times less. RICHARD HUMPHREYS, jeweler, sole agent, 779 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

BARGAINS IN GOLD WATCHES, &c.—Fine gold American watch, E. Howard & Co., heavy 18-carat case, $100, cost $185; fine gold stem-winder, $68; fine gold repeater, strikes hours and quarters, at half price; fine camel's hair shawl, $225, cost $500; pair gold chain bracelets, $48, cost $75; gold vest-chains very low prices. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, furs, camel's-hair shawls, &c., bought and sold back when desired at a very small advance. Watches and jewelry repaired. GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

FOR SALE—THREE VERY FINE DIAMOND STUDS; beautiful Christmas present. Address R. M. T., Station D.

## MUSICAL.

### A Great Offer!!

We will during the Holidays dispose of 100 PIANOS *and* ORGANS *of* first-class makers, including Waters' *at* lower prices than ever before offered. Monthly installments running from 12 *to* 36 months received. Warranted for 6 years. New *and* Second Hand Instruments *to* let *at* extremely low prices. *Illustrated Catalogues Mailed.* Warerooms, 481 Broadway and 54 Mercer st., New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

$3, $4, OR $5 PER MONTH WILL RENT A good square piano; $6 to $9 per month for a first-class upright piano. Repairing a specialty. Pianos from $50 upward, cash or on time. W. H. WALKER, No. 47 East 12th st.

MME. DE BARRY, PIANISTE, HAS REturned from Europe with the highest musical certificates from Italy and Germany. Chickering Hall, 5th av.

A STEINWAY GRAND, UPRIGHTS, AND squares, Webers, and other pianos and organs, on installments and to rent. Bargains this month. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A $100 ROSEWOOD PIANO AND STOOL.—Pianos to rent, $5 per month; installments taken. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT TO MILK CONSUMERS.—A member of the New-York Produce Exchange owning choice herds of cows and a large farm within twenty miles of the City, proposes furnishing a limited number of families with rich, pure milk, put up daily at his farm in customer's own self-locking cans, then delivered by his men and teams at customers' doors at (12) twelve cents per quart. Also, for babies, sick persons, &c., one (and same) cow's milk furnished daily at (15) fifteen cents per quart. First-class reference given and required. Parties who propose subscribing, address for further particulars GENTLEMAN FARMER, Box No. 2,853, City.

PERFECTION.

## BOKER'S BITTERS.

**Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.**

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SMALL BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN good location, lightly mortgaged, in exchange for houses, lots, and mortgages in Newark and suburbs. Principals will address WILLIAM, Box No. 3,607 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED HOUSE for the Winter; central location. Address B. H., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## DRY GOODS.

## HOLIDAY GIFTS.

*"A., C. & CO.'S"*

IMPROVED

**Dress Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs,**

Ready made and to order, warranted to fit.

NIGHT SHIRTS,
BUCKSKIN UNDERWEAR,
FLANNEL UNDERWEAR,
Medicated Scarlet and White.

## NECKWEAR.

The latest styles and in great variety.

SMOKING JACKETS, CARDIGAN JACKETS,
DRESSING WRAPPERS,
SILK MUFFLERS AND HDKFS,
TIES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS,
SASHES,
SASH RIBBONS and WRISTLETS.
GLOVES.
"CHOSSON'S" Celebrated KIDS, 1 to 10 buttons.
"GANTS DE SUEDE,"
CASTOR, BUCK, DOGSKIN,
SILK and KID PLUSH LINED,
SEAL GLOVES and GAUNTLETS,
DRIVING GLOVES, &c., &c.,

**AT VERY LOW PRICES.**

**Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway, corner 19th st.**

## GREAT BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

STRIPED AND PLAID ENGLISH HOMESPUNS, 25 CENTS PER YARD, formerly 40c.
FRENCH BEIGE PLAIDS, 25 CENTS PER YARD, formerly 50c.
CLOTH COLORED SERGES, 40 CENTS PER YARD, formerly 75c.
FRENCH DIAGONAL PLAIDS, 50 CENTS PER YARD, formerly $1.
6-4 FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR PLAIDS, $1 PER YARD, formerly $2 25.

**Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway, corner 19th st.**

EXTRA QUALITY

## Faille Dress Silks.

COLORS.

SEAL BROWN, NAVY BLUE,
CREME, SULPHUR, ROSE,
CIEL, GRIS ARGENT.

LYONS FAILLE, $4 PER YARD, formerly $4 50.
LYONS FAILLE, $3 50 PER YARD, formerly $4.
LYONS FAILLE, $3 PER YARD, formerly $3 50.
LYONS FAILLE, $2 50 PER YARD, formerly $3.

**Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway, corner 19th st.**

## TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

**Paris Costumes,
Paris Cloaks,
Paris Street Suits,
Paris Embroidered Overdresses,
Ball and Reception Dresses,
&c., &c.,**

Will be offered at VERY LOW PRICES.

**Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway, corner 19th st.**

## ADDITIONS

Will be made to the stock of

## HOLIDAY DRESS PATTERNS,

OF

***Calico, Plaids, Serges and Diagonals, &c.,***

On MONDAY NEXT.

PLACED ON SEPARATE COUNTERS AND MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

**Arnold, Constable & Co., Broadway, corner 19th st.**

## INSTRUCTION.

### Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City. (Location delightful and easy of access.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Thirty-third year. Now open.

**CHARLIER INSTITUTE.** Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

**SEWARD INSTITUTE** FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

**SELECT SCHOOL.** Mrs. H. SMITHSON receives a limited number of young ladies and children at No. 14 East 32d st.; a thorough English course, with French and German as acquired on the Continent.

A YOUNG MAN ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN A perfect knowledge of his own language would like to receive private lessons from a first-class English teacher two or three evenings in the week; an up-town resident preferred. Address J. E., Box No. 128 *Times* office.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Classics, rudimental and higher English Branches; Penmanship, $3 monthly; Ladies taught Book-keeping and Correspondence; private instruction.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Both sexes, academic and primary; central yet retired; accommodations for twenty only; expenses, $280; no extras. Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 13: primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, B. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

## TEACHERS.

A PARISIAN LADY, WHO HAS TAUGHT French successfully for several years, both in schools and families, has one hour disengaged, which she would like to devote either to a class or to private pupils; references. Address TEACHER, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE gives instruction on piano-forte, organ, harp, harmony, at pupil's residence; $10 per quarter; best references given. Address, with residence, INSTRUCTOR, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL SUPPLIES SCHOOLS and families with reliable teachers, governesses, and tutors, resident or visiting; information given of good schools; French, German, and Italian spoken. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

A LADY TEACHER, HAVING YEARS OF experience, and a stranger in the City, gives lessons on the piano one month free; afterward at moderate terms. Address MUSICIAN, No. 472 West 22d st.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK-BOOK NO. 40,440, ON EAST RIVER Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the bank, No. 3 Chambers st.

## DRY GOODS.

# HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

# Rodgers & Orr Brothers,

## 183, 185, 187 8th Av.

## SPECIAL SALE.

DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, FRENCH CASHMERES, CRAPE CLOTHS, &c., FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

CRAPE CLOTH, 5-4 wide, only 45c.

TYCOON REPS, 12½c.; formerly 25c.

3 Cases BLACK and COLORED SILKS, $1 25, $1 50; 33 per cent. reduction.

ALEXANDRA POPLIN only 25c., Double Fold.

SEAL BROWN, 5-4, "Cashmere d'Ecosse," only 50c., formerly 85c.

BLACK ALPACA at 25c., 35c.

## 1,000 Dress Patterns

AT ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE,

PLACED ON A SEPARATE COUNTER FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

BLACK CASHMERES, 50c., 75c., 85c., special reduction.

BLACK GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT POPULAR PRICES.

LUPIN'S FRENCH DRAP D'ETE only $1 75, formerly $2 75.

# HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

## SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

# Rodgers & Orr Brothers,

## 183, 185, 187 8th av.,

**Between 19th and 20th Sts.,**

NEW-YORK.

Having the largest and most complete stocks of rich Imported Suits, CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, to be found in this City, we are now fully prepared to offer extraordinary inducements. Our Suit, Cloak, and Shawl room is 75 feet wide by 125 feet deep, devoted to ready-made goods exclusively.

LADIES' SUITS—$5 50, $6 50, $7 50; very neat styles and good materials, worth $3 to $5 each more.

CHILDREN'S SUITS—$3 upward.

RICH POPLIN SUITS in the new cloth effects at $10 50, $12 50, $14 50, richly trimmed and well made; very stylish; fully 50 per cent. below last season's prices.

LADIES' CAMEL'S HAIR AND SPITZBERGEN SNOW-FLAKE SUITS, with rich silk combinations, at $22, $24, $28, formerly $10 to $20 each more; exact duplicates of imported styles.

BLACK ALPACA SUITS—$7 50, $8 50, $9 50, astonishly cheap.

BLACK CASHMERE SUITS at $13 50, $15 50, $18 50, 45 per cent. reduction.

## SILK SUITS.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK SUITS—$35, $38, $42, in the best Lyons Silks. NOT THE COST OF MATERIAL.

We have FIVE RICH IMPORTED SILK SUITS from "WORTH," of Paris, which we will close at one-half their actual gold cost, to make a total clearance.

## CLOAKS.

We will open a large importers stock on MONDAY and following days at 50 per cent. reduction, bought at a bankrupt sale.

CLOAKS AT 4, WORTH $8.
CLOAKS AT $5, WORTH $10.
CLOAKS AT $6, WORTH $12.

500 STILL RICHER AND MUCH BETTER AT $8, $10, $12, worth fully $5 to $8 each more.

LADIES' IMPORTED SACKS, in the NEWEST DESIGNS, magnificently trimmed, well made, only $10, $12, $18 to $35, worth fully double.

SHAWLS FROM $2 TO $500 IN ALL QUALITIES.

# HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

# Rodgers & Orr Brothers,

## 183, 185, 187 8th Av.

## FURS

IN ALL THE NEWEST STYLES AND LOW PRICES.

REAL MINK SETS, only $15, formerly $30.

LYNX, IN ALL THE BEST GRADES, $7 50 FULL SET, upward.

LACES, NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, &c.,

IN ENDLESS VARIETY.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, only 10c.

RODGERS & ORR BROTHERS' "OWN"

## KID GLOVE,

70c., WORTH $1 25.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

RODGERS & ORR BROTHERS' "OWN"

## CORSETS,

ONLY $1, WORTH $1 50.

GENTS' UNDER GARMENTS, in all the best makes, at extremely low prices.

LADIES' HOSIERY, in the best goods, latest styles, LOW PRICES.

FULL LINES OF CHILDREN'S, at EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

BEST AMERICAN CALICOS, 5c. YARD.

4-4 WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 12½c.

TABLE LINEN, 30c., worth 50c.

NAPKINS, 75c., worth $1 25.

GOODS SENT C. O. D. TO ALL PARTS. SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

## Rodgers & Orr Bros., Nos. 183, 185, 187 8th av.

## DRY GOODS.

# JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.

## CONTINUATION OF SALE, AT REDUCED PRICES, OF SILKS AND VELVETS.

ON MONDAY, DEC. 13, WE WILL PLACE ON OUR AMERICAN SILK COUNTER, APART FROM FOREIGN GOODS,

Fifty Pieces DARK GREEN and SEAL BROWN 24-inch COLORED SILK, of American Manufacture,

PURCHASED AT LAST WEEK'S AUCTION SALES, $1 75 PER YARD. REGULAR PRICE OF THESE GOODS ELSEWHERE, $2 50.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE "WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES." FALL LINES OF DARK NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, AND DARK GRAY, IN ONE, TWO, AND THREE BUTTONS.

## JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

# GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN

# DRESS GOODS!

Special Inducements for the

## HOLIDAYS.

## JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

Cloaks and Costumes.

WE WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

**CLOAKS AND COSTUMES,**

AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

WE MAKE THIS A SPECIAL OFFERING TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY, FOR THE PURCHASE OF ELEGANT AND USEFUL

Holiday Presents

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

DOLLS TOYS DOLLS TOYS DOLLS TOYS

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

**GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE OF TOYS.**

Owing to the expansion of trade in our regular business, and a determination to enlarge our assortment of the finer class of Holiday Goods in the future, we are unable, this season to devote the space necessary to the effective display of Toys, and have, therefore, concluded to dispose of the entire stock on hand at a GREAT REDUCTION from former prices, so as to close them out before the Holidays are over.

Parties buying for Fairs or Charitable Purposes will do well to call early, as our reductions are all genuine, so as to insure a complete clearing out this season.

**GREAT VARIETY** of TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, WORK-BOXES, GLOVE-BOXES, BOOKS, WRITING-DESKS, WAGONS, SLEIGHS, VELOCIPEDES, DOLLS' CARRIAGES, STABLES, GROCERY STORES, and BRONZE GOODS.

Immense assortment of Black Walnut Goods at very low prices, comprising Brackets, Towel-racks, Pockets, Tripod Tables, Motto-frames, Carte de Visite Baskets, and many other novelties.

200 styles fancy Bon-Bon, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Christmas-tree Ornaments, &c., &c., at prices that cannot fail to be attractive to purchasers.

Our regular lines of goods will be found much more attractive than at any former period, every novelty adapted to the Holiday season, all selected with the greatest care, having been recently added.

Silks, Dress Goods, Lace Curtains, Piano and Table Covers.

Ladies' Silk and Cashmere Suits, Overdresses and Cloaks.

Bonnet and Cloaking Velvets, Trimmed Hats and Fine Millinery Goods.

Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Neck-ties, and Cardigan Jackets.

Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Initial Handkerchiefs, and Ruffings.

Fancy Willow Baskets, Satchels, Pocket-books, Cigar-cases.

Jewelry, Photograph Frames, Perfumery, and Toilet Articles.

Making the most complete assortment of Holiday Goods to be found in the City. STORE OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

**RICHARD MEARES,** CORNER 6TH AV. AND 19TH ST.

DOLLS TOYS DOLLS TOYS DOLLS TOYS

## MILLINERY.

# C. M. OLNEY,

## IMPORTER OF FRENCH MILLINERY,

To reduce stock before the Holidays, offers an elegant assortment of WINTER HATS at less than cost of importation. NO. 30 EAST 14TH ST.

MARIE TILLMAN & CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS OF FINE MILLINERY. FINEST PLUMES IN THE MARKET. No. 423 6th av., near 26th st.

MME. CAMILLE DE LACY, DESIROUS to clear off her Winter stock, consisting of the most exquisite bonnets, from the leading houses in Paris, will sell them regardless of cost. No. 882½ Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE HIGH Court of Chancery, made in a cause of DE MONTALBAN against BUTTERFIELD, 1874, D. No. 103," the CREDITORS of RICHARD SHACKLETON BUTTERFIELD, late of Woodlands, in the township of Haworth, in the parish of Bradford, in the County of York, England, merchant, (who died in or about the month of June, 1859,) are, on or before the 4th day of May, 1876, to send by post, prepaid, to Henry Fison Killick, of Bradford aforesaid, the solicitor of the defendant, Frederick Butterfield, the Executor of the said testator, their Christian and surnames, in full, with the Christian and surname, in full, of any partners, their addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Vice Chancellor, Sir James Bacon, at his chambers, situated No. 11 New square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, England, on Saturday, the 3d day of June, 1876, at twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 23d day of November, 1875.

EDWARD BLOXAM, Chief Clerk.

A. F. and R. W. TWEEDIE, 5 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, England, Plaintiff's Solicitors.

d12-law3w3u

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JOHN S. DE HART, of the City of New-Brunswick, County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Nov. 29, A. D. 1875. JOHN F. MITCHELL.


## DRY GOODS.

## JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and Eleventh st.,

## HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FRESH INVOICES OF

Real Lace Goods

FOR THE

# HOLIDAYS.

IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. ALSO NOVELTIES IN MANUFACTURED LACE GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTS'

**SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS.**

## JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH ST.

## Hosiery Department.

THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF

**CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S UNDERWEAR.**

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

**SPECIAL!!!**

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

**SEGOVIA WOOL HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.**

ALSO,

## LADIES' SILK HOSE,

**In EVERY VARIETY of SHADE.**

## 1875. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. 1875.

## JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH ST.

NOVELTIES IN GENTS' WEAR.

ELEGANT ASSORTMENT AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

# BLUXOME

FANS.
FANS.
FANS.
FANS, FANS, FANS.
FANS.
FANS.
FANS.

FINE PARIS FANS in GREAT VARIETY at POPULAR PRICES.

NOVELTIES in LADIES' NECK-WEAR, in REAL LACE.

SILK AND CRAPE, an unsurpassed assortment.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS and MUFFLERS.

EMBROIDERED, INITIAL, HANDKERCHIEFS, and fancy styles in NEW DESIGNS.

Fine French FLOWERS, FEATHERS.

Also, closing out 100 boxes of Flowers at any price, suited for baskets, &c.

REAL AND IMITATION LACES, in GREAT VARIETY.

ANTIQUE LACES. ANTIQUE TIDIES.

FINE IMPORTED RIBBONS in new styles.

Novelties in FRENCH JEWELRY.

RICH FRINGES, BRAIDS, AND BINDINGS, new styles. BUTTONS.

REAL SHELL COMBS, IVORY COMBS.

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HOLIDAY GOODS

in GREAT VARIETY.

OPEN EVENINGS TILL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS.

FANS.
FANS.
FANS.
FANS, FANS, FANS.
FANS.
FANS.
FANS.

J. A. BLUXOME,

## NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,

under the St. James.

# LORD & TAYLOR

## BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

BOYS' SUITS FOR DRESS.

BOYS' KILT SUITS.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, $5, $6, $7, $8, and $9.

BOYS' ULSTERS, LARGE VARIETY, at $6, $7, $8, $10, and $15.

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS.

THESE GOODS ARE ALL NEW, OF OUR OWN DESIGNS, AND THE PRICES AS LOW AS ANY IN THE CITY.

ALSO,

MISSES' AND GIRLS' SUITS, COSTUMES AND CLOAKS IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY ECONOMICAL PRICES.

MISSES' SUITS IN PLAID, from $6 75 to $9 75.

BRAIDED SUITS, $6 50 to $12.

CASHMERE SUITS $20.

CAMEL'S HAIR and CASHMERE, $24.

**Broadway, cor. 20th Street, N. Y.**

Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.

**Grand Street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.**

One block east of Bowery.

## DRESS-MAKING.

MAISON BRODOWSKI, NO. 38 WEST 33D ST.—Perfectly-fitting suits, in Parisian styles, of camel's hair and silk, from $40 to $75; all cashmere suits, $35; black silk, $75; ladies' materials made.

# The New York Times.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 12, 1875.


*THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address THE NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

*NOTICE.*

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

*This morning* THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

*THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.*

*The up-town office of* THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Just before election we were favored with a "canal report" once or twice a week. One of Mr. TILDEN'S editorial followers declared that he was dragging "Bosses" by the half-dozen to prison. Where are all the canal reports now? And in what prison have the "Bosses" been placed, for we do not happen to have heard? Mr. TILDEN is in New-York trying to set the Tammany Humpty Dumpty on his legs again, and Mr. BIGELOW is wandering, as usual, in cloudland. But as election time approaches next year, there will be a great renewal of activity, and Mr. TILDEN will once more make terrible threats of what he is going to do with the Canal Ring. Why does he not take a leaf out of Secretary BRISTOW'S book?

The Evening *Post* has so many claims to be considered one of the personal organs of Gov. TILDEN that its indignation over the failure to hold some one responsible for the escape of TWEED may be supposed to forecast some display of energy on the part of the State Executive. The *Post* slightly overdoes its part, however. "It is a week since TWEED ran away, and no person responsible for keeping him has been called to account." That is true enough, but if there is any blame attaching to this delay, it rests with the Governor. "From the beginning the prisoner has been efficiently served by the representatives of his interests, while the service of the people has been ineffective." That is also true; but as Mr. TILDEN was one of the leading counsel for the people, an ardent follower of the "gonfalon" ought to have been more discreet. Add to this, the fact that the *Post* considers the failure to call to account the officers who permitted TWEED to escape, as "more injurious than would be the loss of twice as many millions as the Ring stole," and it will be perceived that an organ which does not measure its expressions may be a good deal more troublesome to a cautious politician than an avowed enemy.

People who insist that misfortunes never come single will be able to point to the fatal explosion on the pier at Bremerhafen as a very extraordinary illustration of the popular saying. It was certainly no fault of the steam-ship company that one of their passengers included among his baggage a case of dynamite, but the disaster resulting from that freak has proved, so far as loss of life is concerned, almost as serious as the wreck of the *Deutschland*. It has hitherto been reckoned among the virtues of "giant powder" that it was exempt from liability to spontaneous explosion. That would appear to have been too hasty a conclusion, unless, indeed, the porous earth—*kieselguhr*—which absorbs the nitro-glycerine to form dynamite—has also a faculty of allowing the explosive to disengage itself under certain conditions, and thus to perpetuate its inherent vice of capricious explosiveness. In either case, the authorities on that class of subjects would do well to reconsider the certificate of character which has been unanimously granted NOBEL'S powerful explosive.

Workmen are again engaged in laying down the water-pipes along Fifth avenue above Forty-second street, so that the inhabitants of that district are likely after all to secure a good supply of water before Christmas. Commissioner PORTER gave the necessary instructions a day or two ago, and yesterday the workmen made good progress. We hope the Commissioner will set a good foreman over them, and push on the job with energy, so that for once the Public Works Department may be entitled to the thanks of a large section of the public. There is ample time to get the pipes down and the ground properly filled in before the end of next week.

An unparalleled series of disasters to vessels on the Pacific Ocean occurred during the month of November. The list already definitely ascertained numbers seven vessels totally wrecked, and eight badly damaged. The most disastrous wreck was that of the steamer *Pacific*, by which about one hundred and eighty-six lives were lost, only two of the ship's company being saved. The bark *Florence*, of Bath, Me., was lost on the 18th ult., and but one on board was saved. The brig *Willimantic* went down with all hands, and the schooner *Sunshine* was totally lost, with all her crew. The hull of the latter drifted ashore, bottom up. At this rate the Pacific will soon lose all title to its name.

*THE ABUSE OF PARTISAN CRITICISM.*

If ever a work of reform was undertaken with a single eye to the public interest, the prosecution of the Whisky Ring was that work. No question of partisan expediency was allowed to interfere with its progress, and no party credit was demanded for the performance of a duty which the Administration owed to the people. The methods of Secretary BRISTOW had a moral superiority to those of Gov. TILDEN as pronounced as the practical results of his work have had to those of the New-York "Ring-breaker." The Secretary of the Treasury never stopped to consider what grade or complexion of politicians would be affected by his enforcement of the law, and the President certainly gave the most uncompromising support to the measures of his subordinate, without regarding whether they were likely to strike friend or foe. The work was undertaken in a spirit which commended itself to the support of the people without distinction of party, and those who had accepted the responsibility for its success were entitled to expect that it would be judged by a standard of common fairness, unwarped by partisan prepossession or personal dislike. There would be an end to all nobility of motive in public life if there were not times when an Administration could claim to be judged as the depositary of the delegated sovereignty of the whole people, rather than as the creation of a political party. Fortunately for the future of great reforms, the sober common sense of the people cannot be affected by perverted and captious partisan criticism when applied to matters whose significance is so obvious as the attitude of the Administration toward the Whisky Ring.

That, however, does not make the course of certain Democratic organs and their Liberal allies any less shameful. The avidity with which these sheets have pounced upon the removal of HENDERSON as counsel in the St. Louis cases and have distorted the meaning of a very simple and proper act is evidence of how anxiously they were awaiting a pretext to discredit the entire course of the Administration in this matter. "But why furnish them with this pretext?" is the cry of those who profess a hypocritical admiration for the course of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, while secretly hoping that the work will miscarry. Simply because it is not the business of any Government to sacrifice both dignity and reputation, lest some carping newspaper critic should find occasion to abuse it. And further, because, if Mr. HENDERSON'S grossly unprofessional display of personal malice had been allowed to pass unnoticed, the same class of critics would have made that a pretext for declaring that the imputations were unanswerable.

We are told that HENDERSON was removed because he furnished the Grand Jury with proofs sufficient to procure the indictment of Gen. BABCOCK. Yet the same Grand Jury took pains to convey to the President assurances of their warm admiration for his course in regard to these prosecutions, and of their complete confidence in his official purity and fidelity. Mr. HENDERSON went out of his way to suggest doubts whether the President had been either pure or faithful in this matter, and the Grand Jury necessarily censured the counsel for the prosecution in flatly contradicting these insinuations. These gentlemen evidently thought the vindication of the character of the Executive of somewhat more importance than the claims of any particular lawyer to continue to serve the Government while engaged in reviling its head. They had the best possible means of knowing whether the President had any personal interest in screening Gen. BABCOCK, and if their letter means anything at all, it is a most emphatic declaration that he had not. The Grand Jury indict the President's private Secretary, warmly indorse the course of the President, and administer a rebuke to the leading counsel for the prosecution, and no one ventures to question the perfect sincerity of their motives or the wisdom of their action. The Administration adopt the only course open to it of rebuking the insult of its paid counsel, and make haste to intrust the prosecution to hands not less able, while having still less political affiliation with the Republican Party. And yet certain journals place so slight an estimate upon the intelligence and sense of fairness of the people as to ask them to believe that the prosecution of the St. Louis Whisky Ring has broken down! One obvious corrective to this style of partisan criticism is the fact that it does infinitely more harm to its authors than to those against whom it is directed.

*BURIED HISTORIES.*

The spade seems destined to become a most important aid to the study of ancient history. The books of the Greek and Roman authors long ago yielded all the knowledge they were capable of affording, and have become uncertain and deficient guides. In fact, they hardly touch really ancient history. That which is authentic in them does not date further back than about the beginning of the Olympiads, in the eighth century before CHRIST. At this time a whole family of great nations had grown up, flourished, and disappeared. Egypt was in the decline of her third empire. Two or three empires had risen, one upon another's ruins, in Mesopotamia, and fallen. The Phœnicians had done their work of building commerce and planting colonies, and most of their colonies had passed their greatest stage. According to the now accepted estimates, the time of busy life and civilization before Greece and Rome were founded, was quite as long as that that has elapsed since, if not longer. Of the histories of that time, the classical writers give little besides fables, guesses, and vague gossip.

Much of the best ancient histories is lost, leaving gaps which it has been impossible to fill. Moreover, the old books, honest and true in the main, are marred by blunders and contradictions, just as many modern works are. But while, in the case of the modern works, there are standards abundant and readily accessible, by which to correct or verify them, such standards are wanting with reference to the ancient authors, and the student has had to judge them without collateral help. Of late, however, the spade has been the means of bringing to light many ancient monuments. These are authorities whose authenticity cannot be disputed. Whatever they establish they fix beyond a doubt, for they were of the time, and a part of the act which they record.

At Pompeii, a Roman city has been dug out so as to reveal all the phases of its life on a busy day, except that the people are absent. In Egypt, superficial explorations have disclosed minutely the manners and customs, the domestic and public life, and the social conditions, with hints of the history, of a people two or three thousand years older than the Romans. Dr. SCHLIEMANN has unearthed a city as old as HOMER'S Troy, probably older, and in the same neighborhood, if it be not Troy itself. He has recovered from it the domestic utensils, sacred articles, and treasures of a nation of whom the world five years ago knew nothing. Extensive discoveries have been made in the sepulchral cities of the Etruscans, a people who were civilized and lived in Italy before Rome was built. Enough of their inscriptions have been discovered to provoke study and controversy respecting the affinities of their language. What Gen. CESNOLA found at Cyprus is on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The two thousand articles or more in the collection include household utensils, toys, respectable works of art, toilet articles, weapons, tombs, and a few inscriptions, dating back to from five hundred to about eighteen hundred years before CHRIST. Excavations at other places are yielding definite facts in history and chronology. At Nineveh operations are prosecuted in one of the royal libraries—a suite of apartments filled with documents and chronicles on brick, in a fine state of preservation. They are genuine records, arranged, dated, and detailed with circumstance. They include tables of chronology, of which three centuries have been translated and published, and histories of their own reigns related by the Kings. These are genuine records, well-made compendiums of fact, authentic and definite. Religious works, books of science and art, and business papers have been found, and traditions which relate to near the generally-accepted beginning of the life of man. Among the last are the "Deluge Tablet," which has been extensively published, and narratives of the creation and the fall of man, which are promised in full.

Excavations in Jerusalem have led to discoveries which illustrate the Biblical history or are illustrated by it. The buried cities of Palestine and Moab are to be disinterred for other illustrations. At Ephesus, Mr. WOOD has uncovered one of the most magnificent buildings of the Greek architects. The subsoil of modern Rome is explored for the buildings, statues, and precious goods of the ancient people. The soil has been, or will be, examined at Athens and primitive Argos and Mycenæ and other places in Greece, wherever it is practicable. The most important excavation in Greece has just been begun on the plain of Olympia, the spot where the Olympic games were celebrated. It was the great national rallying spot of Greece. All the States had a common interest in it. They built grand temples there, and brought their most precious treasures and best works of art as votive offerings and to adorn it, so that, according to the historian, Dr. CURTIUS, an accumulation of treasures was found there, the like of which never existed anywhere else. If they escaped the ravages of the barbarians, it is likely they are there still. The chances are in favor of their having escaped, as the situation and conditions of the place are such as must have insured their being speedily covered up and preserved. The work is conducted with scientific care and thoroughness, under a special agreement with the Greek Government. The first report records the discovery of the great Temple of Zeus, and is more favorable than the projectors of the enterprise had reason to expect.

There is enough of this digging in prospect to employ several generations of antiquaries. The amount of promising work to be done in Mesopotamia is simply stupendous. The plain is covered with mounds, each indicating an ancient city. Three of the four oldest cities named in the Bible have been identified but not dug into. Syria is full of the mounds of ancient cities, most of which are wholly unknown. So few of the oldest monuments of Egypt have been recovered that it is doubted if they now exist. But Mr. MARRIETTE has found enough at Memphis to give him encouragement. Ruins are to be found all over Asia and the neighboring islands, and our ancient American cities may some day be made to reveal important secrets.

The recovered inscriptions have restored some of the languages of extreme antiquity. Any one who has observed the part which the study of languages plays in the investigation of the origin and relations of the races of men, may judge that such discoveries will contribute directly and materially to whatever solution of the problem is reached. The traditions and mythologies recovered with the languages will be equally important in the study of primeval times.

*A CURIOUS WILL CASE.*

The ST. LEONARDS will case will take its place as one of the most remarkable of the interesting class of suits to which it belongs, and as Sir HENRY JAMES, one of the counsel, observed in the course of his speech, will become a precedent. Apart from the actual point at issue, there were many subsidiary features of interest. The testator was the son of a small tradesman in a provincial town; he had risen to be Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and then of England; and notwithstanding the arduousness of his career, his life had been so extraordinarily protracted that, although he died in January last, he was almost a man when the union took place between the two countries in which he was destined to hold the highest legal position. Unlike his brilliant political colleague and contemporary, LYNDHURST, Lord ST. LEONARDS was a very careful man in money matters, and accumulated a fortune far beyond that which lawyers nowadays usually leave behind them.

The disposal of this money seems to have become with him, as it has with many other old men in his country and elsewhere, almost a monomania. The last Lord CORNWALLIS always carried his will about his person, and Lord ST. LEONARDS was wont to have the precious document close at hand in a tin box, of which he supposed that he alone possessed the key. For many years prior to his death, the person who most of all enjoyed his confidence was his unmarried daughter, and to her he habitually dilated on the disposition he had made of his property, until she was familiar with the minutest details of the testamentary instrument.

When the old man came to die, the tin box was searched in vain. The will was gone. From March, 1874, until the date of his death, the tin box had remained in his daughter's room, and she had a direct interest in preserving the will. For if, in consequence of the disappearance of the will, it were held to have been revoked by the testator, an immense benefit would accrue to the present peer, and a corresponding disadvantage to others interested. When the will was missing from its accustomed repository, all available means were resorted to for recovering it, but without success, so that it became necessary to have recourse to law. The decision which has been given by the Judge of the Probate Department of the High Court of Justice will, we believe, meet with general approval. He has sustained the will on the evidence of its contents furnished by Miss SUGDEN. To that lady's integrity both sides were ready to testify, and a comparison between her recollection of its contents with the codicils and other corroborative testamentary documents, satisfied the Judge that her memory was to be entirely relied upon. As to the disappearance of the will, the Judge could find nothing at all to account for its destruction by the testator, and though he observed that it was not for him to suggest any theory as to its disappearance, he gave a hint, which was significant. "The case," he said, "illustrated the false security under which Lord ST. LEONARDS lived, and in which they all lived, for while he believed that there was only one key in the house which would open the box in which this will was placed, there turned out to be four. He believed the will was lost from the insecurity of the custody in which it was placed."

And how many more wills have not been lost from a like cause? A pretty anecdote tells of a man who asked his friend to buy him a prize in a lottery. He did so, and bought one for himself as well. When the lottery was drawn he wrote to his friend, "You've won £20,000." "But," said the lucky man, "you took both these tickets at the same time, and have kept possession of them ever since; how, then, can you say that *I* have drawn the prize?" "Because I put that little mark on the one which was for you." There may be, and we hope there are, such people in this wicked world, but they are very few. And so with wills. They are not to be trusted out of safe custody. The British legislature some years ago provided for the custody of wills in the Principal Registry of the Probate Court, but the rules do not admit of a testator taking out the document to make an alteration, and consequently the privilege has been little used. The Judge alluded to this depository in his recent judgment, and no doubt many more documents will now find their way to it. People who make wills cannot be too careful where they keep them—a trite moral, but one which seems to be very often lost sight of.

*"NOT AT HOME."*

The English people naturally respect their Queen, but they nevertheless occasionally indulge in a little criticism of her professional conduct. That she is not quite so attentive or hospitable as she might be to other royal ladies who may happen to call upon her is undeniable, and her latest shortcomings in this respect have given rise to much unfavorable comment.

It is not very long ago that the Empress of Russia came to London to be with her daughter during a particularly interesting period. This visit was quite an event in the life of the Empress, who has never been in the habit of dropping in on neighboring monarchs in a friendly way, and who had never before made so long a journey as that from St. Petersburg to London. Undoubtedly she had told all her St. Petersburg acquaintances that she was going to spend a few weeks with her dear friend the English Queen, and had confided to the children that their Aunt VICTORIA would certainly send them something very nice in the way of presents. The mortification of the Russian Empress may be imagined when she found on her arrival at London that the Queen was "not at home." Instead of being in her gorgeous apartments, eating bread and honey, or performing any other duty appertaining to her office, Queen VICTORIA was in the Highlands, where she staid until the Empress returned to Russia. Of course, the latter was hurt and indignant. When the Czar said to her: "Well, my dear, I suppose you and VICTORIA are as intimate as two schoolgirls by this time?" how could she find words to say, "I did not see her;" and when the children begged her to unpack her trunk and to give them Aunt VICTORIA'S presents, how could she explain to them that she had returned empty-handed? What made the matter worse was the fact that the English Queen did not deign to offer any excuse for her seclusion. She might have alleged that she was house-cleaning, and up to her elbows in kalsomine, or that she was in the midst of her Fall sewing, and really could not receive company. Every lady knows how to make excuses of this sort, and thus save the feelings of those whom she refuses to see. Unfortunately, Queen VICTORIA made no attempt at explanation, but simply staid away from London, and thus gave the Empress the cut direct.

More recently a similar slight has been put upon the King of Denmark. That worthy monarch went to England a few weeks ago to see his daughter, the Princess ALEXANDRA. Every one knows that he is not a very prosperous King, but he is honest, if he is poor, and he belongs to a highly respectable family. It is quite conceivable that the Queen may have gathered from Mr. TENNYSON'S verses the erroneous impression that the Danish monarch is a rough and ready sailor, who would insist upon hailing the Lord Chamberlain as "shipmate;" upon shivering his personal timbers in the presence of the maids-of-honor, and upon smoking a large porcelain pipe all over Buckingham Palace. But she might easily have ascertained that King CHRISTIAN is more like a retired merchant than a Viking in active practice, and in any event, she ought, for the sake of her pretty daughter-in-law, to have at least shaken hands with him and inquired if he had left them all well at home. Nevertheless, she declined to see him, and shut herself up in her beloved Highlands. The King is understood to have said nothing about the affair, and to have affected to believe that the English monarch's presence in Scotland, at this time of year, is expressly required by that mysterious British Constitution which so greatly puzzles foreign Kings. But, of course, he knows that he was slighted, and he must have had some misgivings as to the nature of the relations existing between his daughter and her eccentric mother-in-law.

Now, whether Queen VICTORIA is at home when foreigners call upon her, or whether she prefers to let them put up at the hotel while she goes off into the country, is no affair of the American people. Still, it is proper to state the facts as they are, and thus render it clear why Englishmen who love and honor their Queen should also feel that at times she does not quite fulfill their just expectations. They certainly do everything in their power to make her comfortable, and it can easily be understood that while they cheerfully recognize her many merits, they would be better pleased it, when other monarchs come to see her, she would receive them courteously, and at least ask them to take off their things and stay to tea.

*AMERICAN ART.*

It is not unknown to the public that at every foreign exposition, American art has been much more conspicuous by its absence than its presence. Had it not been for American sculpture, as represented by such men of genius as WARD, LAUNT THOMPSON, POWERS, and STORY, whose merits are even more appreciated abroad than at home, a belief would have grown up in Europe that art had not been able to gain a foothold in the new civilization rising in the West. Those who are conversant with the subject are fully impressed with the belief that in painting America has distinguished herself as much as in sculpture, but it is difficult to force that impression upon those who are indifferent, or upon those who are biased in their opinions and judgments by mere random assertions. What is required is visible proof of progress.

It was the hope of some of those who appreciate the genius and high artistic standing of American painters that the Centennial year would afford the opportunity, which has never yet occurred, of placing the best efforts of our foremost artists side by side with the best efforts of those of foreign lands. But the same unfortunate contest between the artists and the art patrons, which has hitherto prevented the exhibition of the best American pictures in foreign expositions, now bids fair to exclude them from the Centennial. The trouble is that the artists as a body desire to appoint a Selecting Committee responsible that none but works of a certain standard of merit shall be exhibited, and they also desire to have the appointment of the Hanging Committee to insure fairness to all. They wish that these two affairs should be done through the medium of the Academy of Design. On the other hand, the Advisory Committee, composed almost exclusively of patrons, desire to nominate both these committees themselves. They have endeavored to nominate a Selecting Committee, but the refusals have been so nearly unanimous that the attempt has been abandoned, and Mr. WHITTREDGE, who is the President of the Academy and the art member of the Advisory Committee, has informally signified as much to the academicians. He, in fact, told them that each artist would have to make an individual application for space; or, in other words, that everybody would get a place who had influence, no matter how execrable his paintings might be. This is called managing the art display on business principles.

The public is somewhat tired of the apparently endless repetition of these squabbles, and is humiliated by the constant and inevitable result—a failure to exhibit. It is plain that the artists, taking their stand upon their professional pride, are in a position which calls far more for sympathy than that of the Advisory Committee of Art Patrons, who will insist upon managing their affairs for them, on the plea that they are artists and ignorant of business. It may be that they are, but we cannot applaud the other side for the knowledge of business tactics displayed, since they have invariably failed in what they have undertaken to do. They have at their own invitation contracted on many different occasions to exhibit American art as it at present exists to the universal world of civilization. They have never done it, for the simple reason that the artists have persistently refused to exhibit. With a determination which the various Art Committees have denounced as absurd obstinacy, they have insisted upon having the management of what concerns them; and when this has been refused, they have closed their studios and left the committees to make up collections from their own galleries and those of their friends. Now, such a course is not just to American art, and is certainly fatal to the idea of a universal exhibition, and moreover brings great humiliation upon the country. It is very much to be desired that the Centennial authorities will consider these things, and will act accordingly, if they desire American art to be represented at Philadelphia.

The artists are perfectly indifferent about the matter. Every foreigner who visits this country will inevitably come to New-York, and will visit the Academy of Design, where American art is fairly represented. Art-loving Americans, who have been again and again humiliated by the spectacle of our artistic failures in every exposition, may rest assured that the display in the Academy of Design in the Spring of 1876 will be an admirable one, and will be truly national. The professional spirit has been aroused, and the conduct of the Centennial General Manager will simply result in transferring the exhibition of American paintings from Philadelphia to New-York. The Spring display usually closes at the commencement of the Summer season, but on this occasion it will be prolonged during the Centennial term, so as to afford the fullest opportunity to all visitors to learn for themselves the true quality of American paintings. The position assumed by the artists appears unassailable, but yet for many reasons it is to be desired that the Art Hall of the Centennial Exhibition should contain a fair representation of the genius of the country.

*OUR PAVEMENTS.*

The lamentable condition of the pavements of certain portions of Fifth avenue and other thoroughfares of the City ought long ago to have attracted the attention of the authorities. It is clear that if there were not numerous excuses for taking the pavements up and putting them down, a great part of the powers of the Commissioner of Public Works to act against the interests of the City would be gone. But so long as the present system of laying the pipes is adhered to, so long must we expect to find our streets turned upside down at frequent intervals. In the effort, therefore, to secure good paving in this City, the first step is not the destruction of the politicians, not the flushing out and deodorizing of these gentry, as JACKSON S. SCHULTZ expressed it. The difficulty is that the public has not done its duty, but has shouldered all its responsibilities upon the politicians who have gravely accepted them. Some of these, such as sanitary and economic measures, demand scientific knowledge which the politicians never make any pretense of possessing. Therefore the public is entirely responsible for having handed over to such people questions which could only be handled satisfactorily by engineers and physicians. To have intrusted political men with the sewerage, lighting, paving, and water supply of a great City, is as senseless as it would have been to have placed them in control of our hospitals. No; in spite of Mr. SCHULTZ and his indignant protests, it must be said that in these matters the public, and the public alone, is blameworthy.

In considering the different causes which act against the preservation of good pavements in this City, the following strike the mind at the first glance: There is first the gas-piping, then the water-mains, and last of all the sewer-pipes. These are placed in the centre of the street in three strata, according to their size, and from the centre run the connections with each house. The gas-pipes are continually leaking, the water-pipes that communicate with the mains freeze with unvarying regularity every Winter, and semi-occasionally a grand lodgment of foul matter in some sewer-pipe necessitates a descent far down into the earth below both. From these causes it may be asserted that the pavement is somewhere or other eternally in a transition state, either being taken up or put down. In the case of the communicating water-pipes, this is done by unskilled hands, and as the necessity for this arises more frequently than even the greatest despiser of the present system can believe, there is in operation a constantly deteriorating influence. If the City kept a band of laborers to repair the weak spots whenever they appeared, this influence would be checked, but the authorities do nothing of the kind, and the consequence is that bad bits become worse, and spread in size until the most abominable holes present themselves.

One of the simplest ways to remedy these evils would be to change the present system of laying pipes. The gas-pipes and water-pipes ought to be on the side in close proximity to the houses and lamps with which they communicate. If so thorough a reform could be established, it would be advisable to place them in a brick viaduct under the curb-stone and gutter, and to so arrange them that a workman could inspect them periodically, and remedy all the little leaks and defects without the necessity of removing them from their position. Also, by this method, when a piece of piping was faulty it would be possible to remove it without in any way disturbing the pavement. But as it is impossible to make a great majority see beyond their noses, it may, perhaps, be better to confine the present reform simply to the removal of the gas and water pipes from the centre to the sides. Even with this imperfect reform, much would be gained, so far as the water-pipes are concerned. For by placing the mains in almost immediate contact with the house-pipes, the risks of freezing would be diminished to a minimum, to the great comfort of the householder and to the preservation of the pavement.

*THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.*

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

The Republican National Committee will meet on Thursday, Jan. 13, at 10 A. M., at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the next Republican National Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President.

E. D. MORGAN, Chairman.
WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary.

*AMUSEMENTS.*

LAST EVENING'S PHILHARMONIC.

Yesterday's concert at the Academy of Music ought to have been much more numerously attended than it was. The programme, it is true, was rather deficient in freshness but its elements were of a kind which certainly does not suffer by frequent presentation; the season, however, appears to be unpropitious for musical entertainments generally, and the Philharmonic Society only shares the common lot. The most interesting incident of the concert was the violin performance of Señor Joseph White. A purer tone, daintier phrasing, and truer intonation than characterized this young artist's playing have never been enjoyed by the local public. Possibly in M. Wieniawski's execution of Mendelssohn's violin concerto there was a little more dash, but we are not sure that now and then, in accuracy of stopping, the older performer's work did not suffer a trifle by his wonderful *brio*. Señor White's delivery was simply perfect, the lovely andante of the composition revealing particularly the sweetness and expressiveness of his *cantabile*. Loud applause followed this part of the concert, but a very unusual demonstration of pleasure attended Señor White's later rendering of Bach's "Ciaconna," his reappearance on the stage being greeted with cheers. The violinist's interpretation of this piece has never been equaled here and the tribute—in which, by the way, the band united with the audience—was fully merited. The orchestral selections of the evening included Spohr's "Weihe der Töne," Schumann's "Genoreva" overture, and Liszt's "Les Préludes." The symphony was admirably performed, the beautiful first movement and the fine serenade calling for special commendation. "Les Préludes" was not up to the standard of the Philharmonic Society, whose members, it should be added, never succeed as well with Liszt's or Wagner's writings as with the classics.

HERR WACHTEL'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Herr Wachtel's "extra season" at the Academy of Music commences on Wednesday evening next, when "Lohengrin" will be produced. Herr Wachtel will, of course, personate *Lohengrin*, Mme. Wagner is to sing *Elsa*, Mme. Perl *Ortrud*, Herr Gunzburger *Telramund*, and Herr Fassbender *The King*. Wagner's fine opera will be repeated on Friday night, and on Saturday afternoon Herr Wachtel may beheard in "Il Trovatore."

MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS.

A concert by the North German Military Band will take place at Steinway Hall this evening.....The series of concerts in which Mme. Carreño-Sauret, Señor Joseph White, Señor Cervantes, M. Emile Sauret, M. Charles Werner, and Mr. Caryl Florio are to take part will commence at Chickering Hall, on Friday evening next. The sale of seats for these attractive entertainments commences to-morrow.....A concert of miscellaneous music will be given on Wednesday evening, at Steinway Hall, Mr. George F. Bristow profiting by the same.....An entertainment of English glees may be attended at Chickering Hall, on Thursday evening.....A sacred concert is announced to take place in the Church of the Anthon Memorial, on Thursday next.....It is proposed to tender to Mme. Antoinette Sterling a musical reception prior to her departure for Europe. It will take place at Steinway Hall, on the evening of Dec. 20, and is intended as a recognition of Miss Sterling's representation of America in the art world of England.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"Bosom Friends" will probably hold the stage at Wallack's for some time, as apart from the very entertaining character of this adaptation of "Nos Intimes," the acting and setting of the comedy are both admirable. There is at all events no date fixed for the withdrawal of the piece, and the announcement runs that seats can be secured two weeks in advance for any night or matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"Rose Michel" continues to be performed at the Union Square Theatre with every indication of permanent success. The house is crowded nightly, and, as the piece is a remarkably strong one and charmingly set and well acted, its prolonged occupancy of the stage is assured.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Mrs. Emma Waller concluded her engagement last evening. She will be succeeded by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, who will appear in "Connie Soogah," a drama of the "Shaughraun" type, but differing from this work in degrees of merit. In characters and construction it resembles all the other pieces illustrative of Irish peasant life. It is familiar to the play-goers of New-York, but its reproduction will probably be acceptable. The preparations for the production of "Julius Cæsar" are progressing rapidly. Mr. Warde's services will doubtless be missed, but the title rôle which would probably have fallen to him will be in competent hands when intrusted to Mr. Milnes Levick. Mr. Barry Sullivan is to play a farewell engagement at Booth's in the Spring.

PARK THEATRE.

The Park Theatre claims at present more than an ordinary share of the interest appertaining to matters theatrical. This, of course, arises in a great measure from the fact that the new play "Crucible" is to be shortly presented there, and that a gentleman so well known in public life as Mr. A. Oakey Hall is there to make his *début*. The new piece is of the melodramatic order, and is constructed in four acts. It will be played on the evening of Dec. 13. Meanwhile "The Mighty Dollar" occupies the attention of the public, and it has just now reached that interesting period when "centennial" celebrations are in order. The one hundredth performance takes place to-morrow evening, and will be made memorable by the distribution of the customary souvenirs. Mr. and Mrs. Florence have made "The Mighty Dollar" popular, and their numerous friends will have a fitting opportunity of testifying their appreciation of their talents. In all the adverse criticism which has encountered "The Mighty Dollar," and it has been neither scant nor uncertain, there has been no failure to recognize the individual excellence of both Mr. and Mrs. Florence. It was pretty clearly indicated that Mr. Florence stood in much the same relation to the piece as did Mr. Raymond to "The Gilded Age," and that, in fact, he compelled its success. That Mrs. Florence also contributed much to the prolonged run of "The Mighty Dollar" is beyond doubt. If there should be a strong personal coloring in the procedure of to-morrow evening, it will only be a proper supplement to the wide esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Florence are held for their artistic acquirements.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Daly's new play "Pique" will be presented for the first time on Tuesday night. It is, we learn, a drama of the modern order, and is divided into seven tableaux. The subjects which these illustrate indicate a piece of very clever structure, and as all the prominent members of Mr. Daly's excellent company are to be engaged in the performance, this will doubtless be on a plane with the dramatic worth of the play. Miss Fanny Davenport will fill the rôle of the heroine.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

"La Dame Aux Camellias" will be presented during the week, with Mlle. Clarence and Mr. Fechter in the principal rôles. During the remainder of Mr. Fechter's engagement for French plays he will only appear on the evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at the Saturday matinée.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Mr. Lester Wallack is to play at the Brooklyn Theatre during the week. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings he will appear in "Home" and "A Regular Fix," and, on the remaining evenings of the week, he will play in "Ours." Mr. George Rignold opens an engagement, with "Henry V.," on Monday, Dec. 20.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The San Francisco Minstrels continue to give one of the most pleasant entertainments in the City.

The Third Avenue Theatre opens this week with the performance of six new entertainers, all of them stars in their respective lines.

The Colosseum will shortly add to its attractions a pictorial representation of the shooting of the Archbishop of Paris by the Communists.

Mr. Matt Morgan's tableaux still attract large crowds to the Theatre Comique. Miss Jenny Hughes and other artists appear in a new olio.

The French Benevolent Society is to have a benefit at the Academy of Music on the evening of Saturday, 18th. Mr. Fechter and Mlle. Clarence are to play.

The Parisian Varieties announces the "dramatic sensation of the season," in conjunction with an "olio extraordinary," ballets, and various miscellaneous entertainments.

The Twenty-third Street Theatre (formerly Bryant's) is to be opened to-morrow evening with a comedy entitled "The Flatterer." It is in five acts, and some magnificent "sets" are promised.

Prof. Locke Richardson, of Syracuse University, gives readings to-morrow night at Association Hall. He has condensed Dickens' "Christmas Carol" for the occasion, and will also read other selections.

The Charity Amateur Dramatic Association will give a performance at the Lyceum Theatre next Saturday. The piece will be "The School for Scandal," and Mrs. Sheridan Shook will play the part of *Lady Teazle*.

Giroflé-Girofla is the chief attraction at the Eagle Theatre, with Miss Julia Mathews and Mr. G. H. Macdermott in the cast. The Ethiopian sketch "From St. Louis to New-Orleans" is also part of the entertainment.

The Olympic has a complete change of programme, furnishing an excellent entertainment of the variety order. Messrs. Campbell and Barr will appear at the Olympic Theatre to-morrow evening in the new musical act entitled "The Seven Ages," illustrated in accordance with the period.

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## *ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE ARENA.*

### THE STORY OF LITTLE ALBERT TABBERT—HIS APPRENTICESHIP TO A GYMNAST—A COURSE OF CONTINUOUS ILL-TREATMENT—THE LITTLE SLAVE RESCUED AND RETURNED TO HIS PARENTS.

The recent developments in relation to the child slaves of the arena which have followed upon the case of "Prince Leo" in this City, and similar occurrences in Washington and Cleveland, Ohio, have received one more addition in the case of Albert Tabbert, who was recently rescued from his taskmasters by the Cincinnati Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was yesterday delivered to his mother in this City by the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The details of his case furnish additional proof of what has been already established in connection with the affair of "Prince Leo," that a regularly organized system of child bondage exists among a certain class of showmen, and that the cruelties inflicted by these men upon the helpless infants in their charge rival the worst features of African slavery. Indeed, from all the evidence, it is probable that not even the worthy matron of Philadelphia, who, according to the testimony of the man Leonard, is now rearing a household of these friendless waifs with a crust of bread in one hand and a rawhide in the other, has ever treated her charges with more uniform severity than the so-called "guardians" of this latest victim to the child-slave system.

Little Albert Tabbert, who was restored yesterday afternoon, after six months of continued ill-treatment, is a bright and graceful child, small in stature even for his years, and gifted with a gentleness of manner that would seem to appeal to the most hardened nature. His features are full of childish innocence, and his light blue eyes and auburn hair indicate a warm and affectionate disposition. In every respect he is a pretty, attractive child. His parents emigrated to this country from England several years since, and having a large family and being in poor circumstances, were compelled to find some occupation for those of their children who were old enough to work. Early last Spring the family made the acquaintance of a man named William Millson, alias W. M. Pillars, a gymnast and performer in Barnum's Hippodrome, who offered to take Albert, who had just passed his eighth birth-day, as an apprentice. The man was apparently very kind toward the child, and was constantly giving him toys and candy, and telling him what a nice time they would have traveling together. Millson finally persuaded Mr. and Mrs. Tabbert to let him take Albert along with him, promising to treat him in everything as though he were his own son; to give him a good education as a gymnast, and see that he went to school for a certain period each year. In order to make the obligation more binding, the party proceeded to the Jefferson Market Police Court, where the following remarkable indenture was signed. The document is given verbatim:

POLICE COURT, SECOND DISTRICT, JEFFERSON MARKET.—This indenture witnesseth that I, Albert Tabbert, now aged eight years and twenty-eight days, by and with the consent of Peter Tabbert, his father, and Mary Ann Tabbert, mother of Albert Tabbert, has voluntarily and of his own free will and accord put and bound himself apprentice to William H. Pillars, to learn the art, trade, and mystery of gymnast and actor, and as an apprentice faithfully to serve for the day and date thereof, for and during and until the end and term of ten years next ensuing. * * * And the said master does hereby agree that he will use and employ the utmost of his endeavors to teach or cause him, the said apprentice, to be taught or instructed in the art, trade, or mystery of gymnast and actor, and provide him * * * with one quarter's schooling each year.

In witness whereof the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals this 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

ALBERT TALBERT.
MARY ANN TALBERT.
JOHN STINER, Notary Public, New-York.
WILLIAM M. PILLARS.

A few days later the man and boy set out on their travels, Pillars promising to write at regular intervals and inform the mother how her child was getting on. Months passed by, during which the unfortunate boy was dragged through the principal towns and cities of the country, beaten, maltreated, and abused in every possible manner. From the start Pillars began by whipping him severely whenever he failed through fear to perform what his cruel master ordered. Toward the close of August the father of Albert received the following letter from the boy's "guardian:"

HUFFS' HOTEL, WINONA, Minn., Aug. 26, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I have tried over and over again to learn your son, but find it impossible. He has such a stubborn disposition that he tries only what he likes *and I have to whip him continually.* In fact, everything he has learned *has to be beat into him.* I find it impossible to get that stubbornness out of him. So, thinking you would not like a stranger to whip or correct him, I have decided to send him home from Milwaukee, where we will arrive Aug. 28. (Signed.)

WILLIAM MILLSON.

The contradictory statements of Millson alias Pillars, in the above document, are if possible eclipsed by the delightful candor which pervades his second epistle, received by his father on the 12th of September:

"I have concluded not to let Albert go yet. I did not say that he did not learn, but that he got stubborn. I could not do anything with him without whipping him. I have had him upon the trapeze, and he does well, *but it is a little too high for a beginner.*"

Other letters followed between the parents and the "guardian," the latter playing all the while the father's love for the child, and his hopes for his success in the profession, and at the same time giving the parents to understand that it was only through his (Pillars') generosity that the boy was retained by him at all. Meantime the wretched child was being daily and nightly maltreated in the most barbarous manner. Suspended at dizzy heights, where he was pitched from hand to hand by the adult gymnasts and made to perform feats, for which his infantile frame and strength were totally unfitted, he was an object of pity to every one in the company. If he missed or faltered in any of his tasks he was taken behind the scenes and beaten in the most unmerciful fashion. Day and night the cruel whip was suspended over him, and though he begged and pleaded for mercy his savage masters only answered him with taunts and blows. So atrocious was the conduct of the brutal master that at times the managers and actors had to interfere to prevent further torture. Finally Pillars' letters chronicling the progress of his miserable child-slave ceased altogether, and although the father kept writing and demanding the return of the boy, no answer was received, the services of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was called into requisition and a search for the missing child instituted without delay. After the breaking up of Barnum's Hippodrome, with which Pillars and his brother gymnasts had been connected, one of the managers visited the home of little Albert, and told the anxious father and mother that their boy was still in the hands of Millson and being "terribly treated." He added that on one occasion when Pillars was beating him he (the manager) had to interfere, as he could not stand by and see the child killed. Little "All Right," who had traveled with the Hippodrome all the Summer, was found, and gave similar testimony. He said that "Albert, the last time he saw him, was black and blue all down one side," and that he had tried to run away from his master, but had been caught. At last, Johnny Murray, a little waif of the same age as Albert, and who was at one time a fellow-slave with him, fell from a trapeze in Cleveland, Ohio, and this aroused public attention to the atrocity of the child slave system. Philanthropic persons in this City and Cincinnati interested themselves in the search, and an agent of the Cincinnati Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was dispatched on the track of Pillars & Co., who were then "showing" in the principal cities and towns of Ohio and Kentucky. Meanwhile Superintendent Jenkins, of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, hearing that the Pollars & Lazelle troupe had been in Cohecton, Ohio, wrote to the Sheriff of the county for information, but received no reply. Seeing a notice of the fall of Johnny Murray at Cleveland, and thinking that it might be the child which he was in search of, the Superintendent wrote on the 24th of September, to the Superintendent of Police of Cleveland, who answered his inquiries, and informed him of the route that Pillars and his infant charge had taken. The long search for little Albert was finally closed on Wednesday, the 1st of December, when he was rescued from his master at Bellevue, Ky., by Joseph L. Smith, agent of the Cincinnati Society already mentioned. Pillars, sooner than have the assistance of the law invoked, surrendered all claim to the child, and the unfortunate boy was kindly cared for and sent on to his anxious parents in this City.

A reporter of the TIMES visited the house of the Tabberts, at No. 155 East Twenty-sixth street yesterday evening, and saw little Albert. The child is sadly worn by his cruel experience, and exhibits all the indications of continued maltreatment. He says his master beat him with the whip whenever he failed in his performance, and that he is very glad to be at home once more. The movements of the child are full of timidity and fear, and his wan face and sunken eyes tell a tale of ill-usage, which cannot be controverted. Mr. Smith, the Cincinnati agent, who is a gentleman of pleasant address, and one whom any child would naturally "take to," says that on the whole of the journey east, his poor, little charge crouched in the corner of the car, and seemed fearful of every one around him. The child has too evidently suffered both physically and mentally, in the six months' bondage from which he has just escaped.

## *WILLIAM M. TWEED'S ABSENCE.*

Nothing new could be ascertained yesterday concerning the escape of Tweed. The Sheriff knows as much about it as he ever did, and so do the Police authorities. All information is respectfully received at head-quarters, and detectives of the Central Office and special men are employed to carefully follow up everything that may be considered as furnishing a clue likely to lead to the fugitive's capture. At last accounts the Detectives had not got one. Sheriff Conner stated yesterday that he had received no news that had not been already published of his escaped prisoner's whereabouts. He seemed to be greatly depressed about the matter, and hoped that the officers in pursuit would be successful. Warden Dunham solemnly asserts that Tweed has not left the City, and will yet give himself up to the authorities.

## *A MURDER IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.*

### A PHYSICIAN SUMMONED AT NIGHT TO ATTEND A WOUNDED MAN—HIS BODY AFTERWARD FOUND IN THE CANAL.

The residents of New-Brunswick, N. J., are greatly excited in consequence of the mysterious murder of Dr. Charles Dunham, a prominent physician residing on George street. The Doctor has been missing since Thursday and no trace of him was found until yesterday. The first clue consisted in the discovery of his pocket-book near the banks of the canal, and subsequently his necktie near the same place.

The canal was thoroughly dredged, but without effect until 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon when, after a gun had been discharged several times, the body floated to the surface of the water and was taken out. There were several bruises and scratches on the head and face as if made with finger nails, there were also several bruises on the body of such a kind as to show that the Doctor had been murdered. Money is supposed to have been the only motive, and the Doctor had no money with him, and was not in the habit of carrying a large amount. The murderers may have thought, however, that he had a large sum belonging to the Masonic Hall Association, of which he was Treasurer. The clues in possession of the police are very meagre. All that is known is that on Thursday night, about 8 o'clock, a strange man rang the door-bell and the Doctor answered it himself. Half an hour later, he went out without saying anything, except to tell his servant girl to keep an eye on the baby as he was going out and Mrs. Dunham was not at home. A few minutes later an acquaintance met him on George street, going in the direction of the canal, but nothing more was seen of him from that time until his body was found. About 6 o'clock the same evening a man, who answered the description of the one who called at Dr. Dunham's residence, called at the house of Dr. Charles H. Voorhees, but the doctor was not at home. Mrs. Dunham found a note in her husband's desk in his office addressed to Dr. N. Williamson, and dated 8:30 o'clock, Thursday evening. The note stated that the writer had just been summoned to attend a man on a canal-boat lying in the upper level, who was suffering from a severe injury to the foot, and he desired Dr. Williamson to hold himself in readiness to come to his assistance if the case should prove critical. Inquiry on all the boats in the canal near the city disclosed the fact that there was no man on any of the boats suffering from an injured foot. There were only two boats on the canal the night of the disappearance, and detectives have gone to Jersey City to follow up the clue. The murdered man was universally beloved, was forty-two years old, and leaves a wife and one child. Coroner Kibbe has summoned a jury and will hold an inquest.

## *THE WRESTLING MATCH.*

### A SPLENDID CONTEST BETWEEN BAUER AND CHRISTOL—THE FORMER THE WINNER.

The wrestling match last evening between Prof. T. Bauer and M. Andre Christol was one of the most skillful exhibitions of athletic exercises ever witnessed in this country. It was of brief duration, but so earnest were the men in their efforts, and so interested were the spectators in the struggle, that the time seemed much shorter than it really was. The contest, which was for a stake of $1,000, took place on the stage of the Grand Opera-house, and was witnessed by an audience of at least 2,000 persons. In personal appearance the two men were entirely different. Bauer is not only taller but weighs fourteen pounds more than Christol; but the latter is much the more powerful. His muscular development is great, and his endurance undoubted. His physical condition was superior to that of Bauer. The latter was too fleshy; but it is not certain that this very fault did not have much to do with his success. The fatty flesh enabled him to perspire the more freely, and Christol, toward the last, was hardly able to retain his grasp upon his opponent. This was Prof. Bauer's début in New-York, and the result stamps him as fully the equal, if not the superior, of any wrestler in the country. The contest began at 8:35 o'clock, and was concluded at 9:50. In this short space of time, including the two intervals of rest of fifteen minutes each, the newcomer had won the two best falls in three, and was declared the champion. From the beginning it was evident that each was determined to force the work. Lock after lock was made, and the struggle grew momentarily more and more interesting. Bauer was the first to secure a firm hold, and in a twinkling he had hurled Christol to the floor; but as the latter fell he managed to turn over, and, cat-like, alighted on his hands and feet. Then Christol's turn came. In an instant both his strong arms were clasped around his opponent's body above the waist, and, lifting him in air, he fell backward, hoping to press Bauer's two shoulders to the floor, but the attempt was not successful. The struggle for supremacy continued for eight minutes, and then, with a firm under-arm lock, Christol forced his opponent down, and won the first fall. After a rest of fifteen minutes the second round began. It was even more interesting than the first. The wrestlers were soon perspiring at every pore; their heavy breathing gave token of their sturdy efforts to win the prize. Now one was down and now the other. They tossed each other around apparently with as much ease as though the one was a child in the hands of a giant. After a few minutes of skillful struggle, Bauer got a lock hold under Christol's arms and over his neck, and then turned a forward somersault, carrying his opponent with him. There was a brief struggle upon the floor, but in another instant Christol was fairly down, and Bauer was winner of the round in twelve minutes. There was another rest and then came the third and last round. Christol made every effort to tire his opponent, whose labored breathing denoted his strength as fast failing him. Attempt after attempt was made to force Bauer to the floor; but each time his superior agility saved him from defeat. In vain Christol seized Bauer from behind in his arms, and tried the trick which was so successful with Miller; his opponent invariably escaped a fall. Then Bauer grasped Christol by the right arm, and with a display of strength truly wonderful hurled him by main force on his shoulder to the floor. To most persons it looked a fair fall; but Col. Monstery, the referee, decided otherwise. Again the struggle was resumed, the one as eager as the other. Christol resorted to every trick and device at his command, but Bauer eluded his every effort. The latter seemingly knew all Christol's points, and more, too. A few moments later he again fell forward, carrying his opponent with him, and bearing with all his weight upon Christol, who was underneath, strove to force him down. But the latter, with a great physical effort of legs and neck, rolled himself over and thus escaped. Then Christol resumed the offensive, and by a quick movement placed himself in the rear of Bauer. Then seizing the latter around the waist he raised him up and turning him threw him downward, at the same time falling upon him. It looked almost certain that Bauer would suffer defeat, but after a terrible struggle he escaped. Their breath came hot and heavy; their bodies were reddened with the violent exertion both were undergoing. Bauer, as if recognizing the fact that his strength could not hold out much longer, continued rapidly at work. Christol assumed the defensive, and in doing so lost the game. One of his invited openings was accepted by Bauer. Christol made a herculean effort to hurl his opponent to the floor, but as the latter fell he carried Christol with him. Before the latter could escape from his awkward position Bauer had grasped him around the neck and in a twinkling had turned his shoulders fairly down. The round, which had lasted twenty-five minutes, was won by Bauer. The audience stood up and applauded until it seemed that the roof must be lifted by the shouting. Christol was much provoked because of his defeat, while on the other hand Bauer was immensely elated.

## *YOUNG LIONS NURSED BY A TERRIER.*

Carefully caged in the dimly-lighted lower regions of the Central Park Museum are two young lion cubs. They are three weeks old, a pair, lion and lioness, fine healthy little creatures, and in two weeks more will be old enough to be shown to the public. They are the progeny of the pair of beasts known as Lincoln and Jenny in the Museum. But the mother, being from confinement or some other cause, unable to nurse them, they were at once given to a large terrier whose puppies were taken away and who plays the part of a foster-mother. She seems, indeed, as fond of the cubs as if they were her own offspring, and covers them with caresses, though they are already half as big as she is. It is a curious fact that lions reared in captivity are not as gentle as those captured and tamed. The parents of these cubs which were caught when wild, and tamed, are very tractable, while some of the other lions which were born and brought up here are sullen and ferocious.

## *THE FERRY-BOAT HAMILTON REPAIRED.*

The ferry-boat Hamilton, which has been repaired at the shops of the Union Ferry Company at an expense of $20,000, was put into service this week, and is now running on the Fulton line between this City and Brooklyn. The Hamilton has been overhauled from the frame up, and is now considered the best boat in the service of the company. In the cabins, which are altogether new, there are several improvements. The doors have each two glass windows, which serve to prevent collisions between egressing and incoming passengers; the seats are of perforated white wood, each back stamped with the initial letter of the boat. The old heating apparatus has been torn out and tiers of bronze steam pipes substituted. The walls have been painted white and are paneled with black walnut work, ornamented with gilt. A great improvement has taken place in the ventilation of the cabins, an advantage that is particularly apparent in the gentleman's cabin. That cabin used at times to be disagreeably dense with smoke, but now the smoke disappears as fast as it is made. The system of ventilation consists of registers at the extremities of the cabin, just above the floor, and large self-acting ventilators in the roof, and there is always a current of air, without any perceptible drafts. As tending to the safety of passengers, the life preservers, which in the customary place are altogether out of reach of the tallest man living, have been placed on racks beneath the seats, so that, in case of accident, the passenger has only to reach under his chair for the means of keeping his head above water. The life preservers designed to be thrown to persons overboard are also conveniently hung on the main deck. The Hamilton will ultimately run on the Wall Street Line.

## *WONDERFUL TOYS.*

Ehrich & Co., of Nos. 287 and 289 Eighth avenue, have been fortunate enough to obtain some excellent specimens of French toys. The first of these may be called "the walking lady." This is a little Parisian dame about twelve inches high, costumed in the latest style. Her dress is a perfect model of elegance, so rich yet neat are the colors, and so perfect the fit. She is costumed for the street, and the long skirt, most gracefulin its set, is so contrived as to hide the mechanism by which the figure is moved. In one hand the lady carries an elegant fan, in the other a pair of gold eye-glasses, after the extreme style of the fashionable world. Being duly wound up and placed upon a smooth table or the floor, my lady begins to glide along, with a smooth and graceful motion, while a little musical box which is part of the mechanism begins to play a light operatic air. As she walks, the weather being warm, she occasionally fans herself with much grace of manner, and then, some acquaintances or friends being supposed to be passing, she half turns and raises her pretty head, and with an air of languid hauteur lifts her eye-glasses and calmly looks her friends out of countenance, also after the manner of the high born and fashionable. These motions are repeated at intervals until the music is played out and the little lady comes to a stand-still, ready to be wound up for another promenade. The second walking lady goes through the same motions, but moves more rapidly. She is dressed in Louis XIV. style, and has a long train, which is borne by a little negro page, in Oriental costume, that being an indispensable attachment to fine dames of that period. The page carries in one hand a long-handled sun-shade, which he holds over my lady's head, while with the other he bears up the gorgeous train. The feet of the lady are, of course, hidden from vulgar gaze, but the attendant stands out in plain view, and the way the little blackamoor's fat calves twinkle as he is running to keep up with his rapidly-moving mistress is indescribably ridiculous. The next toy is "the lady at the toilet table," and is very elaborate. The lady stands before her rose-curtained toilet table, on which is a large mirror, combs, brushes, and a powder box. She is evidently just giving the finishing touches before the ball. After being wound up low music is heard coming from the interior of the toilet table, and the lady bends down and looks at herself in the glass. After a moment's pause she daintily powders her face, first one side and then the other; and this being done, she rises and observes the effect in a small hand mirror which she bears in her left hand. This is passed before her face several times while she turns each rosy cheek to catch the reflection, and slightly tosses her flaxen curls with a supremely self-satisfied air. Five tunes are played by this musical toy, and the lady goes through her toilet performances till they are exhausted. After this we have the riders, a lady and her cavalier mounted on very fiery-looking donkeys, gayly adorned with bright ribbons. The gentleman is in full Louis XV. costume, riding boots and all, and the lady the same. On being set in motion the donkeys gallop around, urged to speed by the whips of their riders, who maintain their seats with true equestrian elegance, and occasionally turn and look at each other, it is to be supposed with mutual admiration. After these come "the flower girl," who walks in very perfect style and pushes before her a little hand-wagon filled with flowers, while in her left hand she bears a basketful of them, which she occasionally raises as if offering her wares for sale. This also is a musical toy. "The wheat-cutter" is another. Here a peasant girl, in a costume which we are more accustomed to see in the peasants of the operatic stage than in those of the wheat-field, stands before a patch of growing wheat. In her right hand she holds her sickle, and, bending over, she puts this into the wheat as in the act of cutting it. Lastly, we have another toy, in which there is as much character as ingenuity. This is a pretty French *vivandière*, short-skirted, with her hat perched saucily on one side of her curls, her little canteen slung over her shoulder, and a pistol in her right hand. She dashes off at a rattling speed, very much in contrast to the stately motion of the walking lady, and at every turn throws up her arm and discharges the pistol. This in itself is sufficiently funny, but with each discharge the little lady tosses her head with a saucy vigor so full of character that it is almost impossible to do justice to it. Nothing could be more perfectly in keeping than the motions of this laughable little toy, and whoever constructed it deserves the title of an artist.

## *THE LADIES' DIRECTORY FAIR.*

The Charity Fair in aid of the free cooking and sewing schools for women, kindergarten for nurses, and outside relief fund of the Ladies' Directory, Broadway, corner of Forty-fifth street, opens at the Masonic Hall, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, Dec. 14, at noon, continuing open until Dec. 23. The Directory is one of the most useful of our City charities. It has been in existence two years and a half, and has not received $50 from sources outside of the association. From the 1st of May, 1873, to the 1st of October, 1875, the expenditures have been $14,723 22; receipts from the employing department, $5,884, leaving a balance of $8,829 22, which has been advanced for the use of the Directory by a few of its members. Employment has been found for 13,251 persons, and 3,130 meals have been given to the poor. As many persons have been charitable at the expense of the Directory, sending the poor there for food, while they do not aid in supporting the institution, it has been thought advisable to have relief tickets printed, ten of which may be bought for $1 by charitably disposed persons, each ticket entitling the bearer to a good meal. These tickets will be for sale at the Directory. The fair will be under the management of the following committee of ladies: Mrs. J. E. Atkins, Mrs. F. A. Benson, Mrs. Joseph Bensuson, Miss H. Bushnell, Mrs. W. J. Bauer, Mrs. A. B. Carter, Mrs. W. V. Lecount, Miss Juliet Corson, Mrs. C. Curtiss, Mrs. Morris Franklin, Mrs. Edward Kearney, Mrs. Rufus Leavitt, Mrs. E. H. McDonald, Mrs. Edward Prime, Mrs. William B. Parsons, Mrs. George Richmond, Mrs. Webster Woodman, Mrs. James Grant Wilson, Mrs. C. C. Wheeler, Mrs. Burr Wakeman, and others.

## *EGYPT AND THE CENTENNIAL.*

Mr. Edward Elias Bey, one of the Commissioners appointed by his Highness the Khédive of Egypt to the Centennial Exhibition, has arrived in the City, and is stopping at the Hoffman House. Mr. Elias will shortly be joined by Beugoch Bey and others of the commission, it being the intention of the Khédive to have his country well represented at Philadelphia. It is believed that Prince Heretin, heir apparent to the Viceroyship, will also attend the Centennial in May next. This information is received from an American officer now residing in Egypt, and may be considered reliable. This is Mr. Elias' first visit to America; in fact, but few of his countrymen have honored America or other foreign countries with visits. He is an intelligent gentleman, and will put his observations in Arabic for the benefit of the Egyptians and the other inhabitants of the East. It is the intention to have the products and specimens of the antiquities of Egypt all represented, a space equal to 6,000 square feet being assigned for that purpose.

## *INCREASE OF FREIGHT RATES.*

On and after Monday next an increase of freight rates will take place on the Chicago and North-western, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Illinois Central Railroads to all points in Iowa. The following will be the rates from New-York to the points mentioned: To Independence the rates will be for first class $1 64 per 100 pounds; second class, $1 45; third class, $1 21; fourth class, 91 cents; special, 81 cents. To Waterloo—First class, $1 67; second class, $1 47; third class, $1 23; fourth class, 92 cents; special, 82 cents. To Cedar Falls—First class, $1 68; second class, $1 48; third class, $1 24; fourth class, 93 cents; special, 83 cents. To Fort Dodge—First class, $1 90; second class, $1 70; third class, $1 43; fourth class, $1 09; special, 99 cents.

ALMOST TWO PER DAY.—The number of vessels belonging to, or bound to or from, ports in the United States reported totally lost and missing during the past month is 48, of which 27 were wrecked, 4 abandoned, 5 burned, 1 sunk by collision, 6 foundered, and 5 are missing. They are classed as follows: Four steamers, 5 ships, 7 barks, 5 brigs, and 27 schooners, and their total value, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at $1,040,000, (add the Deutschland;) number of lives lost—widows and orphans left—not stated. Thoughtful men, whose business or pleasure requires ocean travel, insure their lives against accidents in the Old Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. New-York office, No. 207 Broadway, R. M. Johnson, Manager.—*From Travelers' Record.*

## *BEST HOLIDAY GIFT.*

The latest device in machine sewing is the "New Automatic Sewing-machine," which is creating quite a sensation in the market. No better gift can be selected by mother, wife, sister, or friend. No special discounts offered to tempt purchasers, but perfect approbation and delight guaranteed to the possessor. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond street, New-York.—*World.*

The Type Writer is a little machine which writes in plain print faster than the fastest writer can do with the pen. It can be seen at work at the show rooms, No. 707 Broadway.—*Exchange.*

**A Famous Medical Institution.**
*From the Chicago Times.*

The name of Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has become as familiar to the people all over the country as "household words." His wonderful remedies, his pamphlets and books, and his large medical experience have brought him into prominence and given him a solid reputation. The *Times*, in the present issue, presents a whole-page communication from Dr. Pierce, and our readers may gain from it some idea of the vast proportions of his business and the merits of his medicines. He has at Buffalo a mammoth establishment, appropriately named "The World's Dispensary," where patients are treated and the remedies compounded. Here nearly a hundred persons are employed in the several departments, and a corps of able and skilled physicians stand ready to alleviate the sufferings of humanity by the most approved methods. These physicians are in frequent consultation with Dr. Pierce, and their combined experience is brought to bear on the successful treatment of obstinate cases. The Doctor is a man of large medical experience, and his extensive knowledge of *materia medica* has been acknowledged by presentations of degrees from two of the first medical colleges in the land.

If you would patronize medicines, scientifically prepared by a skilled physician and chemist, use Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. Golden Medical Discovery is nutritious, tonic, alterative, and blood-cleansing, and an unequaled Cough Remedy; Pleasant Purgative Pellets, scarcely larger than mustard-seeds, constitute an agreeable and reliable physic; Favorite Prescription, a remedy for debilitated females; Extract of Smart-weed, a magical remedy for Pain, Bowel Complaints, and an unequaled Liniment for both human and horse flesh; while his Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is known the world over as the greatest specific for Catarrh and "Cold in the Head" ever given to the public. They are sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE

**Sunday Telegram.**

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THE RUSSIAN BATHS, No. 25 East Fourth street, accustom the skin to great changes of heat and cold, thereby rendering the body insensible to those smaller variations in the atmosphere which, in our climate, is the chief source of colds and rheumatism.—*Advertisement.*

SUNDAY MORNINGS.—In consequence of the increasing Sunday patronage, the RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS, No. 25 East Fourth street, will remain open for the accommodation of visitors until 3 o'clock P. M.—*Advertisement.*

LORD'S DYEING AND CLEANING.—Always the latest machinery and best workmanship. Central office No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street. Branches No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker street, No. 111 Eighth avenue, near Fifteenth street.—*Advertisement.*

HIMROD'S CURE—Unequaled for Asthma, Catarrh, Whooping Cough, and common Colds. Try it. Sold by all druggists; $1. Wholesale depot, No. 112 Chambers st.—*Advertisement.*

DR. COLTON, at No. 19 Cooper Institute, has reached 86,500 patients without an accident of failure from the gas.—*Advertisement.*

DR. HASBROUCK—NITROUS OXIDE GAS.—Teeth extracted without pain. Office corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth street.—*Advertisement.*

**The Defects in the old Elastic Truss are remedied** in POMEROY'S. Price $4. No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

**Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General** Debility, and Weakness promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

**There is something remarkably graceful** about the gentlemen's Winter HATS manufactured by ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st. The superiority of the material, and the care and skill bestowed upon their manufacture, additionally recommend these stylish articles.

**Dyeing and Cleaning.**—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

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**Dandruff, Dry, Moist, or Scaly, eruptive** and other scalp diseases, falling, loss and prematurely gray hair cured by the special treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

**Unnatural Redness of the Nose, Untimely** wrinkles of the face, moles, wens and warts painlessly removed by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

**For Pimples, Black-heads, Flesh-worms,** ask your druggist for PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE and PIMPLE REMEDY, the celebrated skin medicine. For MOTH PATCHES, FRECKLES, and TAN, use PERRY'S MOTH and FRECKLE LOTION, or consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

**Alkethrepta is a New and Pure Preparation** of chocolate. Sold by all grocers. Samples free.

**Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, one of the** oldest cough remedies in the world. 50c. and $1.

**Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets**
Preserve teeth to old age.

## MARRIED.

HASBROUCK—SHERWOOD.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, at the Church of the Strangers, by Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, GEORGE S. HASBROUCK to CARRIE QUEEN, daughter of Jerm. Sherwood, Esq., all of this City.

MERRITT—HALSEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1875, in Brooklyn, E. D., at the residence of James Miller, (the bride's uncle,) by Rev. John Dowling, D. D., CHARLES A. MERRITT to AMELIA, eldest daughter of Adolphus J. Halsey, Esq., all of New-York City. No cards.

## DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Oct. 19, at Lahore, India, HENRY JAMES ANDERSON, of this City, in the 77th year of his age.

CLANCY.—On Thursday, Dec. 9, LAWRENCE CLANCY.
The friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, John Burns, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 137 East 19th st., to St. Ann's Catholic Church, East 12th st., between 3d and 4th avs., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

EDGE.—Jersey City, Dec. 10, 1875, MAY, only child of Benjamin and Frances Edge, aged 1 year, 4 months, and 25 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 95 Wayne st., Sunday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

FOWLER.—At Paterson, N. J., on Saturday morning, JULIA P., daughter of De Grasse B. and Julia C. Fowler, aged 13.
Funeral from the house on Monday at 1:30.

GOUDAIN.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Saturday, 11th inst.: CORA GOUDAIN, in the 69th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her niece, Mrs. I. Stolterfoht, No. 108 Pierrepont st., on Monday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

NEVIUS.—On Thursday, the 9th, Miss LIZZIE NEVIUS, daughter of Martin Nevius, Esq., of New-Brunswick, N. J.
The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 57 Albany st., without further invitation.

WILSON.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., at his residence, No. 123 East 18th st., JAMES W. WILSON.
Funeral service will take place from St. Ann's Church, Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WOODHOUSE.—In this City, on the 11th inst., CHARITY, wife of Philip Woodhouse, and daughter of the late James Ferris.
Notice of the funeral hereafter.

YOUNG.—Dec. 10, at No. 200 West 46th st., ALICE LILLIAN, infant daughter (aged 10 days) of William and Annie Young.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**ART SALE!**

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Now on exhibition at the Art Rooms,
No. 817 Broadway, DAY and EVENING,
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The whole to be sold by auction, commencing FRIDAY, Dec. 17, at 2:30 P. M., and following days. Catalogues ready.

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Finden's Royal Gallery of Art; imp. folio, morocco. Edward Malone's copy of Dodsley's Old Plays, on large paper, with MS. note, 12 vols.; polished calf extra. Cook's Voyages, with the three Atlases; 11 vols., red morocco. Autobiographies; 33 vols., calf. Bancroft's History of the United States; 8 vols., large paper. Pickering's edition of Milton's Works; 8 vols., 8vo, calf extra; very rare, and many works on Costumes, Voyages, and Travels, &c., &c.
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NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

**THE THIRD ANNUAL RECEPTION OF** the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples will be held at the Home, No. 487 Hudson st., adjoining St. Luke's Church, on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at 2:30 P. M.
The friends of the institution are respectfully invited to be present.
Very respectfully,
W. A. DUNCAN,
Secretary.

**ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.**
MME. JULIAN, having returned from Europe, will now receive ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arms, &c., for treatment, at her residence, No. 30 West 30th st., between Broadway and 5th av. She removes the disfigurement radically and permanently. Hours from 10 to 4 daily.

**THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR** Gout and Rheumatism, BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

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A LARGE STOCK OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
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A capital story, with thirty-two large pictures...$2 25

Numberless little folks remember with delight "Pussy Tip-Toes' Family," by this author, and they will welcome a new story from the same pen with enthusiasm.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

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FAMILY FINANCE,
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FAMILY HYGIENE,
FAMILY ECONOMY,
FAMILY DRESS,
and all other matters pertaining to practical family science. All contributions original.

*From the New-York Express.*
THE HOME SCIENCE

Is the name of a new monthly, aiming to secure the useful in hygiene, domestic economy, and kindred interests. It makes war upon underground kitchens, underground homes, baby-killing by bad air and vicious odors, heavy-weighted skirts for ladies, the architecture of City houses, and many other evils. One of the articles goes into ecstasies over apples, raw, cooked, sweet, or sour, as an article of diet. Dry, warm feet are also urged, and how to be well shod is indeed a great art. HOME SCIENCE is throughout a capital mscellany, full of practical ideas and facts, and worthy of a place in every family. * * * * * * * *

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING
of the
NEW-YORK CITY CHURCH EXTENSION AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE M. E. CHURCH
will be held in
ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
(41st st., near 6th av.)
on Monday evening, Dec. 13, at 7:30 o'clock.
Addresses will be delivered by
REV. BISHOP JANES,
REV. DR. DASHIEL, and others,
after which the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. All the friends of City evangelization are invited to attend.

**ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH** st., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach. On Wednesday next, 15th inst., at 8 P. M., Mr. Henry E. Pellew will lecture upon "The Principles of Charitable Relief." All interested in the subject are invited.

**AN OCCULT PHENOMENON.**—A PIANO-FORTE moves without physical force, displaying invisible intelligence and proving immortality, by Mrs. M. I. C. Young's demonstrations this afternoon at 1 o'clock and evening at 8, at No. 131 4th av., near 13th st.

**AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLINTON ST.,** corner Carroll st., Brooklyn.—Rev. S. P. Simpson, of Irvington, N. J., will officiate at morning service, (10:30,) and at evening service. (7:30.) Choir of men and boys. Strangers invited and made welcome.

**AT PLIMPTON HALL, NINTH ST. NEAR** 3d av., there will be preaching this morning at 11 o'clock before Fifth Universalist Society. Seats free. All are welcome. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Parents are invited to come and bring their children.

**ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER** 20th st.—Rev. F. G. Peabody, of Cambridge, will preach morning, 11; evening, 7:45. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

**BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST** Church.—Rev. C. P. McCarthy will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning, the second of the sermon course on "God, Man, and the Bible;" subject—"Moses and Miracle." Evening subject—"Dr. Talmage and the School Question; or, Absolute Separation between Church and State a Necessity to Civil and Religious Liberty."

**BISHOP E. S. JANES WILL PREACH** Sunday evening, 12th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, at Association Hall.

**CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.**
57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV.
JAMES M. PULLMAN, Pastor.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"HELP FOR HARD TIMES."
EVENING SERVICE AT 7:45.

**CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,**
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

**CEPHAS B. LYNN LECTURES** 10:30 A. M. Subject—"The Practical Side of Spiritual Themes." and 7:30 P. M., "On the Public School Question," for Society Progressive Spiritualists, Hall No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M. Christmas Festival for Lyceum Wednesday evening, Dec. 22.

**CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON** av., corner 45th st.—Twelfth sermon on Corner-stones, "God gives Strength for thy Day." Evening—A sermon especially for young men, "The Plain Fact about Religion." Sunday-school entertainment, Wednesday evening, in aid of the Christmas Tree. Young men's meeting, (special,) Thursday evening.

**CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY,** corner 5th av. and 45th st.—Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach this morning at 11 o'clock. Vesper service and extemporaneous address in the evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 9:30 A. M. All are invited.

**CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST.,** between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday. Subject for morning, "Hewing out Broken Cisterns;" evening, "The Wedding Garment." Sunday-school 2:30; Prayer-meeting Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers invited.

**CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,** West 45th st., near Broadway.—Sundays: 10, morning prayer; 10:45, Litany, High Celebration, sermon; 4, Vespers. Daily: 7, Holy Communion; 4:30, evening prayer; 4, Advent instruction, on Wednesdays and Fridays. Sunday, Dec. 12, fifth anniversary sermon.

**CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 85TH** st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—The Rector, Rev. Jno. W. Trimble, will preach Sunday, Dec. 12, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

**CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES,** (PROTestant Episcopal,) corner 9th av. and 28th st.—Rev. Arthur Sloan, of Danbury, Conn., will officiate Sunday morning and evening. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

**CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE,** 74th st., east of 4th av., Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M. All the seats are free.

**CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,** 50TH ST., east of 3d av., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M.

**CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,** 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Services Dec. 12, second Sunday of month, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

**CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH,** IN 16TH st., between 6th and 7th avs. Service, Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; subject of sermon, "The Desolations of the Church and Our Lord's Second Coming."

**EAST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER MADISON** and Gouverneur sts.—Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, of this City, preaches at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Also, every Sunday during the month. A cordial welcome to all. Seats free.

**FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH,** Madison av., corner of 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach.

**FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 35TH ST. AND** Park av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. Service of song at 7:30 P. M. At 8 o'clock sermon by the Pastor. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Cordial invitation.

**LET THE PEOPLE HEAR.**—BISHOP SNOW will preach the word of prophecy in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Scattered Children of God to be Gathered in One Perfect Church."

**O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE** Independent Liberal Church, will preach in Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. Subject—"New Wine in Old Bottles."

**REV. WM. R. HUNTINGTON, D. D.,** WILL preach the ninth anniversary sermon of The Children's Fold, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av. and 44th st., Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Religion of Childhood."

**REV. O. SIEVERS-BARTEN,** OF NORFOLK, Va., will deliver an address in behalf of the Church German Society, in Christ Church, corner 35th st. and 5th av., on Sunday next, Dec. 12. Service at 7:30 P. M.

**REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR,** WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

**ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM,** (127th st. and 4th av.,) Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; Sunday-school 9 A. M.; singing-school 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

**ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST.,** BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Services, third Sunday in Advent: 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. (Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, of St. Ann's.) Strangers cordially invited.

**ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH** st., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

**ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,** BETWEEN NOS. 57 and 59 West 46th st., Rev. A. B. Hart, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
will preach.

The Gospel Hymns and Spiritual Songs by Mr. Sankey are used. Other services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

**THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF** the Sunday-school Association of the P. E. Church will be held at Calvary Church Sunday-school Room, 4th av., corner 21st st., Monday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Rev. J. W. Shackelford will deliver an address on "The Sunday-school Teachers' Responsibility and Influence." These meetings are public, and all interested in Sunday-school work are invited to attend.

## POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARIES.

Pursuant to the requirements of the constitution of the Republican Central Committee, the Republicans of the City of New-York will meet at the Head-quarters of their respective district associations on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers of their associations, and delegates to the Central Committee for the year 1876.

The following is the apportionment of Delegates to the Central Committee:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st District | 6 | 13th District | 10 |
| 2d District | 3 | 14th District | 4 |
| 3d District | 3 | 15th District | 9 |
| 4th District | 4 | 16th District | 7 |
| 5th District | 9 | 17th District | 12 |
| 6th District | 5 | 18th District | 9 |
| 7th District | 9 | 19th District | 4 |
| 8th District | 9 | 20th District | 12 |
| 9th District | 12 | 21st District | 12 |
| 10th District | 7 | Morrisania | 3 |
| 11th District | 12 | West Farms | 2 |
| 12th District | 6 | King's Bridge | 1 |

The election will be conducted strictly in accordance with the provisions of the constitution of the District Associations.

The credentials of all officers and delegates elected, and of all contests and protests must be furnished promptly to one of the Secretaries of the Central Committee.

By order of the Republican Central Committee,
JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, } Secretaries.
WILLIAM HERRING. }

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NO MORE USEFUL OR MORE SEASONABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT THAN A SET OF FINE FURS.

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100 REAL SEAL MUFFS, ELEGANTLY LINED WITH PATENT FURRING, RICH TASSELS, FINE SEAL, AT $7 65.

EXTRA QUALITY REAL SEAL MUFFS, at $9 75, $11 50, $13 50.

BEAUTIFUL REAL SEAL SETS, MUFF AND LONG BOA, WITH ELEGANT TRIMMINGS, AT $15, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, $50, AND UPWARD.

REAL SEAL SACQUES, EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA LENGTH, AT $85, $100, $115, $125, $140, $150, AND UPWARD. WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION IN THE QUALITY AND PRICES OF OUR REAL SEAL SACQUES. WE MAKE REAL SEAL SACQUES TO ORDER IN THREE DAYS.

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MINK IS ALWAYS FASHIONABLE, ALWAYS BEAUTIFUL, AND VERY DURABLE. WE CALL ATTENTION TO OUR VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT AND UNUSUAL PRICES.

BEAUTIFUL REAL MINK MUFFS, WARRANTED PRIME, at $9.

ELEGANT REAL MINK SETS, FOUR-STRIPE MUFF, AND FULL FOUR-SKIN BOA, AT $18, $20, $22 50, $25, $28, $30, $35, $40, &c.

Rich real Lynx Muffs, long, flowing fur, at $10.

Real Alaska Sable or black Marten Sets, extra quality, at $18.

French Seal Sets, splendid imitation, muff made with real seal cuffs, rich trimmings, long boa, at $4 85.

300 French Lynx Muffs, soft bed, satin lined, at $2 10, $2 25.

French Lynx Boas, long, full, and fine, at $3 25.

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BEAVER CLOAKS at $6 85; reduced from $13 50.
BEAVER CLOAKS at $8 75; reduced from $15 00.
BEAVER CLOAKS at $9 85; reduced from $16 50.
BEAVER CLOAKS at $11 90; reduced from $18 00.
BEAVER CLOAKS at $14 90; reduced from $20 00.
BEAVER CLOAKS at $18 75; reduced from $25 00.
BEAVER CLOAKS at $25 00; reduced from $40 00.
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China Dolls at 5c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., 40c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1 and upward.
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Fine French Dolls, every limb movable.

FINE FRENCH DRESSED DOLLS, DOLL DRESSES,
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CHINA DOLL HEADS, DOLL HATS,
WAX DOLL HEADS, DOLL CASES,
PATENT DOLL HEADS DOLL DESKS,
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KID AND LINEN COVERED, DOLL PATTERNS,
HANDSOME DOLL CARRIAGES, WITH LEATHER TOP, AT 90c.

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**CENTENNIAL UNIFORMS FOR YOUNG PATRIOTS.**

SOLDIER SETS, COMPRISING CAPS, EPAULETTES, SWORDS, GUNS, PISTOLS, AND CARTRIDGE-BOX, &c.
SOLDIER CAPS IMPORTED, FROM 50c. UP.
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**PARENTS WISHING TO BRING UP BUSINESS MEN SHOULD INVEST IN**

GROCERY STORES AT 35c., 50c., 75c., 90c., $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $4.
DRUG STORES, BUTCHER SHOPS, &c., AT 50c., $1, $1 25, $2 UP.
HORSE STABLES AT 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2 AND UP.
WAREHOUSES AT $2, $2 25.

**BOYS OF A MECHANICAL TURN OF MIND SHOULD BE REWARDED WITH**

PRINTING PRESSES AT 95c., $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3, $4, $5.
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SAIL-BOATS AT 15c., 25c., 50c., 95c.

**MILLIONS OF OTHER GOOD TOYS**

**FOR WIFE, HUSBAND, OR SWEETHEART,**

Inkstands, in fire gilt, Russia leather, cut glass, bronze, &c.
Watch Stands, Silver Mugs, Silver Napkin Rings, fire gilt.
Card-holders, fire gilt Cigar-ash Receivers, Match Safes, plain and embroidered, Silver Call-bells, Cigar Cases in morocco, plain or embroidered; Memorandum Books in Scotch wood or Russia leather,

**HANDKERCHIEF, COLLAR, CUFF, OR KID GLOVE BOXES,**

Cigar Stands, Barometers, in bronze and wood.
Inkstands, with scale; PEN-WIPERS, CARD RECEIVERS, PASSEPARTOUTS, Music Rolls, Pearl Card Cases, Portfolio, Bronzes, Paper-cutters, Paper-weights, China Cups and Saucers.

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SILKS AND SATINS,
WITH
THOUSANDS
OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

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AT
OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

MONDAY
2 CASES, 600 DOZEN, OF OUR CELEBRATED

## LUPIN'S KID GLOVES,

IN TWO, THREE, FOUR, AND SIX BUTTONS,

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OUR CUSTOMERS WHO HAVE BEEN WAITING FOR THESE WE WOULD ADVISE TO SUPPLY THEMSELVES IN TIME.

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POPULAR
DRESS GOODS.

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Are OFFERING an IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of POPULAR DRESS GOODS at EXTREMELY

**POPULAR PRICES.**

PRINTED POPLINS, EXTRA QUALITY, 15 and 18 cents per yard.
PRINTED REPS only 20 cents per yard; package price, 25c.
STRIPED POPLINS ONLY 25 cents per yard.
KNICKERBOCKER PLAIDS and STRIPES 30 cents per yard.
DIAGONAL SERGES, WIDE AND HEAVY, 30 and 35 cents per yard; good value for 45 and 50c.
CAMEL'S HAIR SERGES ONLY 45 and 50 cents per yard.
A LARGE LINE of FASHIONABLE COLORED PLAIDS; prices from 25 to 45 cents per yard; LARGELY UNDER VALUE.
The above are, NEW, FRESH, and SEASONABLE GOODS (not old shop-keepers',) PURCHASED UNDER UNUSUALLY FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES, and which in ADDITION to THEIR STOCK of PRINTED CALICOES, CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS OF TWELVE YARDS, 75 cents per dress.
Also DRESS LENGTHS of WORSTED and WOOLEN GOODS at PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES,
Forming one of the MOST DESIRABLE and CHEAPEST STOCKS to be found in this City.

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"BONNET"
CACHEMIRE PARFAIT
BLACK SILKS
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY for

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Best Retail Trade, EXCELLING all other makes for BRILLIANCY, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS.

JUST OPENED, 1,000 pieces
LYONS BLACK SILKS.
Price, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per yard; good value at $2, $2 25, and $2 50 per yard.

1,000 Pieces
COLORED FAILLE SILKS,
Heavy and wide; price, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 per yard; good value for $2, $2 25, and $2 50 per yard.

The ABOVE in ADDITION to their PRESENT STOCK of
LIGHT-COLORED SILKS
Suitable for EVENING and DINNER DRESSES, $1, $1 25, and $1 50 per yard, will make the LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and MOST IMPORTANT assortment to be found in the City.

PLEASE CALL, EXAMINE, AND COMPARE.

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Is closing out the balance of her stock of
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*Cloaks, Dresses, &c.*
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING FABRICS,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and BRILLIANTINES, from 25c. up.
BARATHEAS, ARMURE, and CRAPE CLOTHS at 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., and up.
ENGLISH and FRENCH CASHMERES at 50c., 60c., 75c., and up.
Also,
HENRIETTA, EMPRESS, and TAMISE CLOTHS, FRENCH and ENGLISH BOMBAZINES, MERINOES, THIBETS, SERGES, DIAGONALS, &c.,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
A large stock of CAMEL'S HAIR and MATELASSE CLOTHS, COURTALD'S ENGLISH CRAPES, and CRAPE VEILS
IN ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES and QUALITIES.
Very full lines of MOURNING COLLARS, CUFFS, and SETS,
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ORDERS FOR MOURNING OUTFITS PROMPTLY EXECUTED at very SHORT NOTICE.

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Grand street, corner Chrystie, N. Y.,
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DOUBLE CORK SOLE BOOTS
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, READY-MADE and to MEASURE.

Gentlemen's Fine Embroidered and plain MOROCCO SLIPPERS for HOLIDAY PRESENTS at 30 per cent. LESS THAN CHARGED ELSEWHERE.

LATEST STYLES in LADIES' RECEPTION and EVENING BOOTS, Equally Low.

## LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

# HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Two years ago the effects of the panic suggested to an enterprising importer the idea of combining with other importers and working off a surplus stock of handsome and diversified fancy goods for holiday gifts at wholesale prices. The plan succeeded to a charm; the fame of the "importer's combination" even traveled to Europe, and suggested to some of the large manufacturers there the possibility of establishing direct communication with buyers by making consignments of attractive articles for the holidays to be disposed of by the "combination" to holiday purchasers on the liberal terms it had inaugurated. This was done last year to some extent, and so satisfactorily to sellers and buyers that this season very much larger consignments have been made, and two spacious stores, Nos. 557 and 559 Broadway, found hardly sufficient to contain specimens of the multiplicity of beautiful toys and fancy goods offered or afford space for the crowds of eager purchasers.

The object being to sell, and three intermediate profits being avoided, prices are necessarily low; moreover, as every article is plainly marked in plain figures, can be examined by purchasers, it is easy for them to note the difference between the cost here and elsewhere. They have the advantage also of a range in every department as great as the variety is endless, and a chance to buy a stock of Christmas toys for $1 or spend hundreds in choice objects of luxury or works of arts.

Toys are more numerous this year than either of the preceding years, and there are small complete boxes of tools for boys as low as forty-five cents, and boxes containing tops, skipping rope, button tops, and a variety of other articles for the same price. The stock of dolls includes everything, from the finest French dolls to mites of wooden manufacture, dressed and mounted on wire, at an average cost of five cents.

The mechanical toys are very numerous and some of them very novel. There are different trades, milking cows, and perfectly natural ponies, saddled, bridled, and stirruped, ready for mounting. Fans and Japanese goods, Scotch woodenware, and lovely toilet articles deserve special attention; and so also do the very large consignment of books and bronzes, both of which are sold very low. This enterprise is bona fide, and there is no mistake about the goods or the intention to sell them.

## OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

# HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Antique Tidies, and Toilet Sets,
Rich Fancy and Leather Goods,
Initial Handkerchiefs,
Feather Trimmings,
Fringes, &c
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

## MILLER & GRANT, 879 BROADWAY.

# BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY. 340

## SUPERB HOLIDAY GOODS,

25 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY AND UP-TOWN PRICES. SEEING IS BELIEVING. A CALL OF INSPECTION IS EXTENDED TO ALL.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS**
SUITABLE FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS**
TO SUIT ALL CLASSES. EVERY ARTICLE FROM MEDIUM TO FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.

**DOLLS,**
ALL STYLES AND SIZES, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. FINEST FRENCH DOLLS, REAL KID BODIES, JOINTED LIMBS, AND MOVABLE HEADS,

**33 PER CENT.**
BELOW THE USUAL RATES. SOME VERY ELEGANTLY-DRESSED DOLLS IN SILK AND SATIN BRIDAL COSTUMES, CARRIAGE AND RECEPTION DRESSES, &c., AT ABOUT HALF THE EXORBITANT PRICES CHARGED ELSEWHERE.

**Real Tortoise Shell**
JEWEL-CASES AND CARD-RECEIVERS, SET IN GILT, SILVER, AND OXIDE. CARD-CASES, MATCH-BOXES, BRONZES, INK-STANDS, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY. PAPER WEIGHTS, STATUETTES, PARLOR AND LIBRARY ORNAMENTS.
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES MADE OF SILK, SATIN, VELVET, CARVED WOOD, RUSSIA LEATHER, &c. GENTLEMEN'S TRAVELING COMPANIONS, ODOR-CASES, WORK-BOXES, PORTFOLIOS, WRITING-DESKS, PORTMONNAIES, AND TRAVELING SATCHELS.

**Worsted Embroideries,**
OTTOMANS, SLIPPER PATTERNS, RUGS, CHAIR-STRIPES, BELL-ROPES, SMOKING CHAIRS, LAMP SCREENS, PIN-CUSHIONS, BANNERS, SUSPENDERS, TOWEL-RACKS, &c.
LADIES' AND GENTS' EMBROIDERED AND INITIALED

**HANDKERCHIEFS,**
AT ALL PRICES, A SUITABLE PRESENT.
OUR GLOVES, FROM 2 TO 10 BUTTONS, DONE UP IN DOZEN OR ONE-HALF DOZEN PACKAGES TO SUIT THE PURCHASER.
OUR NILSSON GLOVES, 2 BUTTONS, AT 95c.
OUR REAL SEAMLESS 2 BUTTONS AT $1 90.
OTHERS GIVEN FOR ALL THAT TEAR WHEN FIRST TRIED ON.

**FANS.**
Novelties in this line, of our own importation not found elsewhere, which we retail at wholesale prices.

**LACE SETS.**
JABOTS', &c., IN REAL CASHMERE LACES, IN ELEGANT DESIGNS.

**FRENCH JEWELRY,**
FROM THE WORKSHOPS IN PARIS.
UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT, IN GILT, SILVER, CORAL, PEARL, JET, AND GARNET SETS; SILVER BELTS, NECKLACES, BRACELETS, PORTEMONNAIES, CHATELAINS, BOUQUET HOLDERS, VINAGRETTES, COMBS, HAT AND BONNET ORNAMENTS, SCARF AND VEIL PINS.

# BLOOMS',

THE FASHIONABLE EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,
338 BOWERY, 340
BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS.

# KINZEY'S.

LARGEST AND FINEST ASSORTMENT OF TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

**DOLLS.**
Immense stock of Dolls of all kinds, in walking, talking, crying, creeping, and mechanical Dolls in wax, kid, bisque, wool, and rag dolls.

KINZEY
DOLLS, WARDROBES, AND FURNISHING GOODS.
KINZEY
TOYS — Everything in the way of Toys that can be thought of.
TOYS — Mechanical and curious Toys.
TOYS — Toy Department down stairs.
TOYS — FURNITURE SUITES.
TOYS — ANIMALS, WAGONS,
TOYS — GAMES, BOOKS, PUZZLES,
TOYS — TEA AND DINNER SETS,
TOYS — MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

**FINE FRENCH TOYS.**

TOYS. KINZEY
WRITING DESKS. KINZEY
DRESSING CASES. KINZEY
WORK BOXES. KINZEY
SMOKING SETS. KINZEY
JEWEL CASES. KINZEY
VIENNA BRONZES. KINZEY
SILVER-PLATED WARE. KINZEY
PARIAN ORNAMENTS. KINZEY
TOILET SETS. KINZEY
BOHEMIAN VASES. KINZEY

**ALL OUR HOLIDAY GOODS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.**

RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS. KINZEY
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. KINZEY
SWISS CARVINGS. KINZEY
BON BON BOXES. KINZEY
2,000 pieces fine Bronzes, reduced to 50c., $1 and $1 50. KINZEY
Large Parian Figures, 25c. KINZEY
Imported Fancy Baskets. KINZEY
Rich Card Receivers. KINZEY
Cigar Cases and Portemonnaies. KINZEY
Pearl and Shell Card Cases. KINZEY
Zephyr Worsteds and Patterns. KINZEY
Stationery Department. KINZEY
Silverware Department. KINZEY
Toilet Department. KINZEY
Bronze Department. KINZEY
Jewelry Department. KINZEY
Album Department. KINZEY
Lace Goods Department. KINZEY
Embroidery Department. KINZEY
Ribbon Department. KINZEY
Hosiery Department. KINZEY
Silk Umbrellas. KINZEY
Underwear Department. KINZEY
Velvet and Trimmings. KINZEY
French Hats and Bonnets. KINZEY
Damask Towels and Napkins. KINZEY
Special bargains in our Glove Department. KINZEY
Two-button Kid Gloves, 25c. up. KINZEY
Fine cloth Gloves, 25c. up. KINZEY
Bargains in every department. KINZEY

**IMPORTERS' COMBINATION, PRICES WAY DOWN.** KINZEY

At our 25 cent counter, many goods worth $1. KINZEY
At our 50 cent counter, Brosses and Parian Goods. KINZEY
At our $1 counter, Goods worth $2 and $3 KINZEY

## WILLIAM KINZEY,

NOS. 767 AND 769 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF 9TH ST.

DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS DOLLS

# R. H. Macy & Co.,

Grand Central Establishment, the Largest and Only One of its Kind in the Country.

**Open Evenings for the Week Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 13, until 9 P. M. Store Beautifully Illuminated Outside and In.**

# HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

## COME! COME!

Inside the store, near the Fourteenth street entrance, are three contribution boxes, one each for the NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM, (Protestant,) the FOUNDLING ASYLUM, (Catholic) and the HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM—three great infant charities of the City. A little girl in waiting assists those wishing to contribute. Each penny deposited in either box counts ONE VOTE for the institution which that box represents, and each box is labeled. Every morning a bulletin is posted up near the boxes, showing how the vote stood at the close of the day previous. The polls will be CLOSED FINALLY FRIDAY, Dec. 31, and the PRIZE BABY, with ITS OUTFIT, the DOLL MOTHER, and NURSE, together with ALL the contributions which have been received in all the three boxes will be donated to that CHARITY of THE THREE above-named which has received the largest number of votes, or, in other words, the LARGEST CONTRIBUTION, and the receipt for the same from said institution will be published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Jan. 4, 1876.

PARTIES BUYING TO SELL AGAIN, managers of fairs and institutions wishing to purchase for the holidays, should make their selections now. Goods selected will be carefully packed and delivered at any time desired.

GOODS PACKED AND SHIPPED TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY.

ORDERS BY MAIL ATTENDED TO WITH SPECIAL care. Catalogues and Illuminated Quadruple Centennial Cards sent free to any address.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE IN THE CITY, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY, AND HOBOKEN.

## R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. and 6th av., New-York.

TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS TOYS

# PALAIS ROYAL,

CORNER 14TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

FANS. HOLIDAY GOODS. FANS.

Special Attractive
BARGAINS
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS.

Broche Shawls at $8.
Poplin Robes at $5.
Black and Colored Silks at $1.
Snow-flake Camels' Hair Dress Goods at 25c.
All Wool Effects Dress Goods at 18c., twenty-seven inches wide.
Beautiful Cloaks, from $8 to $35.
Rich Velvet Cloaks at $35.
Furs and Fur Trimmings at less than manufacturers' prices.
Kid Gloves.
French Poplins, all shades, at 75c. a yard.
Lyons Velvets at $4 a yard, twenty-seven inches wide.
Hosiery, Ladies' Underwear, Laces, Scarfs, and all kinds of Fancy Goods at equally low prices.
Twenty-five per cent. reduction in all the departments.
A call is respectfully solicited.

## DOYLE & ADOLPHI,

Nos. 267 and 269 Grand st.

**SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.**

In consequence of a change of management in the SHAWL DEPARTMENT,
Messrs. COCHRAN, McLEAN & CO.,
will offer on TUESDAY, Dec. 14, at their store, Nos. 462, 464, and 466 Broadway, their entire stock of SHAWLS AND SKIRTS,
consisting of complete lines of Foreign and Domestic Goods at prices 20 to 50 per cent. less than market rates. The attention of the trade is directed to the above, and orders are respectfully solicited.

# LORD & TAYLOR

WILL CONTINUE THE SALE OF
BLACK CASHMERE SILKS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FORMER PRICE $2 50, NOW $2.
FORMER PRICE $2, NOW $1 50.
BLACK SILKS AT $1, WORTH $1 25.
ALSO,
Full lines of COLORED SILKS, at $1, $1 25, and $1 50 to $4 per yard.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND AMERICAN
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH
AND OTHER
DRESS GOODS
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

## DRESS POPLINS,

In handsome styles and desirable fabrics, cut in dress lengths, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Twelve yards for $2 40, $3, $3 60, and $4 50.
Fast-color AMERICAN PRINTS, twelve yards for 75c.
COCHECO PRINTS, twelve yards for $1.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

10,000 PAIR OF
LACE CURTAINS
JUST RECEIVED
AT
HALF THEIR VALUE.
REAL LACE CURTAINS AT $7 50 per pair. Worth $16 per pair.
REAL LACE CURTAINS AT $10 per pair. Worth $20 per pair.
REAL LACE CURTAINS, over 300 patterns, from $15 to the very finest imported.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS FROM
ONE DOLLAR
PER PAIR AND UPWARD.
NOTTINGHAM LACE, 15c. per yard upward.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE COUNTRY.

## CARPETS,

OIL-CLOTH,
DRUGGETS, &c.,
AT
SHEPPARD KNAPP'S,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV., NEW-YORK.
(One door below 13th st.)

G. BUNGUT, FROM PARIS, LATE WITH Alexandre Petit, is the only importer in America of the hair net for ladies' front hair.
Also the latest style of coiffures. Specialty of giving lessons in hair-dressing to ladies' maids. No. 1,143 Broadway, first floor, near 26th st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

# LORD & TAYLOR.

OUR
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
is now fully stocked with
FRENCH AND NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
AND
SILK CURTAIN MATERIALS, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLANDS, AND FURNITURE COVERINGS,
WITH THE BEST FACILITIES FOR MAKING, IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER, AT SHORT NOTICE.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE IMPORTATION OF
RICHLY EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS
TO BE OFFERED AT BARGAINS.

LINENS, DOMESTICS
AND
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
TABLECLOTHS AND TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COMFORTERS, AND ALL THE BEST QUALITIES OF HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS AND DOMESTICS IN COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.,
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,357 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN'S ESTABLISHMENT MUST be sold at once; several fast road horses; large team of bay carriage horses; top buggy, phaeton, harness, blankets, &c. P. H. LEAVITT, Flushing, box No. 142 New-York Post Office.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

# A. T. Stewart & Co.

HAVE OPENED A VERY LARGE INVOICE OF PARIS
FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, &c.,
CONSISTING OF
MANTEL ORNAMENTS, STATUETTES,
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ALBUMS,
HANDKERCHIEF AND GLOVE BOXES,
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES, PORTEMONNAIES, POCKET-BOOKS,
ENGLISH UMBRELLAS, ELEGANT FANS, &c.,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

LUBIN'S, GUERLAIN'S, AND VIOLET CELEBRATED PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

PARIS BON-BONS
IN FANCY SATIN SACKS AND ELEGANTLY ORNAMENTED BOXES. PRICES EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

# LORD & TAYLOR

CLOTH DEPARTMENT.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND COATINGS,
BEAVERS,
SEAL SKIN AND ASTRACHANS,
MATELASSE CLOAKINGS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
WATER-PROOFS, All Shades.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

DENTISTRY.

SOMETHING NEW, CHEAP, AND BEAUTIFUL.—My Rose Pearl Plates, (indicating color and substance,) for artificial teeth, excel everything heretofore offered for beauty, strength, and lightness; need only to be seen to be appreciated; made in one day, and only $15 per set; call and examine. Also, best rubber sets, from $10 to $15; gold and platina, $30 to $45; extracting under gas. DR. V. B. WAIT, No. 49 East 23d st., near Madison av.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

# LORD & TAYLOR.

SHAWLS
IN GREAT VARIETY, FROM A $1,000 INDIA TO A $2 WRAP.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR
AT
AND UNDER COST.

FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
The celebrated COURVOISSIER KID GLOVE, in all the FASHIONABLE SHADES.

Ladies' DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
SEAL-SKIN AND RUSSIA LEATHER SATCHELS, POCKET-BOOKS, DRESSING AND CARD CASES, FANS IN GREAT VARIETY.
IVORY-HANDLED TWILLED-SILK UMBRELLAS.
1,000 DOZ. FRENCH INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS AT 25c. EACH, WORTH 50c.
ALSO,
TAPE-BORDERED AND HEMSTITCHED HANDK'CH'FS. PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SETS.
NOTTINGHAM, APPLIQUE, and GUIPURE TIDIES and LACES AND EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.
AT
BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Broadway, cor. 20th street, N. Y.
Only one block west of Fourth Avenue.
Grand street, cor. Chrystie, N. Y.
One block east of Bowery.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—IN the Matter of the METROPOLITAN LOCK VALVE COMPANY, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of December, 1875, at 2 P. M., before James P. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, December 10, 1875.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

# OSCAR EDLER'S

POPULAR
KID GLOVE STORE,
NO. 1,163 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.
SPECIALTY
*FOR THE HOLIDAYS.*
THE MOST ACCEPTABLE PRESENT FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.
EVERY PERSON PURCHASING HALF A DOZEN KID GLOVES WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A HANDSOME
KID-GLOVE BOX.
THE MOST RECHERCHE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY KID-GLOVE BOXES
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c., suitable for Holiday presents. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down.
CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO.,
No. 368 Canal st., New-York.

AT COST.—CLOSING OUT STOCK OF MARBLE-ized Mantels. Finest selection of Marble Mantels; all qualities; modern designs. Turning for the trade at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 13th st.

# ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM
is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is fast discovering the fact, as they compare it with others' make, not made from pure cream.
Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and almost equal those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are thus enabled to supply a better article at a lower figure than any other establishment.
CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
**75 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.**
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV., and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
ICE CREAM,
12 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York

# HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN.

THE CHAFING-DISH AND ITS USES.

It is some consolation for those who suffer from badly-cooked food to know that there is one way, at least, out of their troubles, and that is to buy a chafing-dish, and cook their own little breakfast or dinner on their table or sideboard before them. Few people realize how many delicious morsels may be concocted therein. Cookery books give little or no space to this convenient little article, and it seems a pity that a thing which can be made so useful is so little known. Venison steaks, hashed mutton, omelette, cutlets, oysters done in many ways, &c., can all be cooked in a few minutes in a chafing-dish. For those living in hotels or flats, where it is not always convenient to go out or send for meals, it is invaluable.

*Receipt for Cooking Venison Steak in a Chafing Dish:*

Have your steaks cut from the leg and about one inch thick, trim them nicely, cutting off the outside skin and all the stray bits, and lay two steaks in a chafing dish; the lamp of course being ready for lighting. Prepare a gravy thus: Put into a saucepan about a cupful of nice stock, small teaspoonful of salt, half teaspoonful black pepper, a little cayenne, a few cloves and allspice, and let all boil up—then stir into it a piece of butter the size of an egg, in which one-half teaspoon or less of flour has been rubbed, and two tablespoonfuls of currant jelly. When these are dissolved pour the gravy over the steaks and just before sending to table pour over a glass of port wine. Light the lamp and while other dishes are being served the steaks will cook; serve with currant jelly; it is exceedingly palatable and digestible. Mutton is also good prepared in this manner. The port wine if not at hand may be dispensed with.

We have tried this receipt, and find it very good. We should, however, be disposed to recommend the use of claret instead of port wine, and half the quantity of currant jelly. The dish we cooked from the above receipt was a little too sweet. We may add that we shall be glad to receive other receipts for cooking in the chafing dish.

TO MAKE BREAD.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

A correspondent in last Sunday's TIMES asks for a receipt to make good bread. I have one which I have used for some years, and never had a failure. The following will make two good-sized loaves: Boil three large potatoes, mash them perfectly smooth while hot, add a piece of butter half the size of an egg, one teaspoonful of sugar, and half a teaspoonful of salt. Then take a pint of warm water; half of this I pour over the potatoes; with the other half I moisten one and a half teacups of flour. Beat the flour well to remove all the lumps, and add to the potatoes; put in half a teacup of yeast, and, last of all, a half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in half a cup of warm water. This makes a very thin batter, which must be well beaten and set in a warm place—with bottom heat at first—over night. Latterly I have used "compressed yeast" to save trouble. One third of a little cake dissolved in half a cup of warm water is sufficient for this amount of bread.

In the morning sift into your bread tray three pints of flour and half a teaspoonful of salt. Make a cavity in the middle, and pour in the risen sponge, which should be full of bubbles. In it is not good. Knead well with both hands. The dough should be very soft, and only as much flour rubbed on the hands as is absolutely necessary. Knead for five or ten minutes—the longer the better. Afterward sprinkle a little flour over and under, and set away, covered with a cloth, in a warm place. It should rise to double its size. When it has risen thus much, over an hour, knead it again. Divide into two loaves; set the pans in a warm place until the loaves have risen to the top. Bake in a quick oven for about half an hour. If it is desired after the first kneading, take about half the dough, and roll out into biscuits. Let them rise a few minutes in a warm place, and bake in a quick oven. This may seem an intricate receipt, but I do not believe good bread can be made without trouble. Potato bread I believe is far more wholesome than any other, and I can confidently recommend this bread as the best I ever made. It will keep fresh for a week. MRS. S. W. T.

*Another Way.*

I am very much interested in your "Housekeeper's Column," in the Sunday's issue of THE TIMES. I always read that, if I neglect all the rest of the paper. Seeing a request in your paper of Dec. 5 for information on the subject of bread making I give my experience. My bread is always light, white, and sweet, and my position of bread-maker in a family of nine is no sinecure. I use "compressed yeast." Two cakes dissolved in two quarts and a pint of water, a little more than lukewarm. Into that I put two heaping tablespoonfuls of sugar and four even tablespoonfuls of salt. Into this stir enough flour to make a very thin batter. Then melt about three-fourths of a teacup of lard and pour it into a bowl and mix into it enough flour to make quite a thick batter. Put this with the water, yeast, &c., and stir it well till smoothly and thoroughly mixed. The sponge should be thick enough to "flop" when stirred briskly. Do this before going to bed, and set it in a warm place to rise. Next morning add, by degrees, flour enough to work easily, and knead thoroughly. Then set it to rise in a mass in a large pan for about three or four hours, at the end of which time it must be divided and kneaded with a little more flour, set to rise in the bread-pans about an hour, or perhaps a little longer, then baked in a good, hot oven an hour. The quantity given above will make six loaves about eight inches long, six wide, and four or five high. The last kneading must be very thorough in order to insure a close, fine, spongy texture. MARION.

We have also received letters from S. P. and other correspondents, inclosing receipts for making bread but we hope the above will be found sufficient. We subjoin another receipt which was asked for by a correspondent, "Jersey City":

CRULLERS, DOUGHNUTS, CREAM CAKES.

"Rose" is anxious about cream cakes. Here is an excellent receipt for "Boston cream puffs:" One tumblerful of water, one-quarter pound of butter, one and a half tumblers of flour. Boil the water and butter together, and stir in the flour while the mixture is boiling hot. Take it from the fire to cool. When cold add five eggs, one at a time, mixing well, add one-half a teaspoonful cold water. With a table-spoon drop the above on tin pans to bake. Let the oven be very hot. The cakes must remain in fifteen minutes. Do not open the oven door. If you do, your cakes will be flatter than wafers. Cut a small opening in the side of each cake, and with a teaspoon put in the following mixture: One-half coffee-cup flour, one of sugar, two eggs, two tumblers of milk. Beat the eggs, flour, and sugar together, stir them into the milk while boiling until thickened, and smooth.

*Crullers.*

One cup of sugar, one cup of buttermilk or sour milk, three tablespoons of melted butter, one egg, one teaspoon of saleratus; flavor with nutmeg; a little salt; mix as soft as possible, and cut any desired shape. Have your fat hot. If a piece of raw potato be peeled and thrown in the fat, it will keep the crullers from burning.

*Doughnuts.*

Half-pint of sweet milk, half cup of butter, (scanted), one cup of yeast, salt; flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon. Mix them at night. In the morning roll out and let them raise until very light, and drop in hot fat. They are very nice, after they are fried, to roll them in pulverized sugar.

Also the following:

*Grandma's Crullers.*

Six eggs, six tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, six tablespoonfuls melted butter, a wine-glass of brandy and a little nutmeg; flour as for doughnuts. Roll thin and cut into fanciful shapes with a jagging-iron. HANNAH.

*Doughnuts.*

One coffee-cup of pulverized sugar, four eggs, two small dessert-spoonfuls melted butter, two cups of sweet milk, six teaspoonfuls baking powder that has been mixed with the flour. Use flour enough to roll them, taking care not to make them stiff, as they soon become dry and hard. Cut with a biscuit-cutter; then cut from the middle with a smaller cutter, leaving a ring of the dough. Flavor with nutmeg or cinnamon, if liked. Fry in hot lard, turning frequently. HANNAH.

*Charlotte Russe—(Superior.)*

One quart rich, sweet cream, four eggs, half package Coxe's gelatine, quarter of a pound powdered sugar. Beat yolks and sugar together. Add whites beaten stiff. Whip the cream light and smooth; flavor with vanilla. Stir all together, and strain in the gelatine thoroughly dissolved. Serve in glass dish; ornament with lady-fingers or macaroons, or pour into a dish lined with sponge-cake. HANNAH.

*Cream Cakes.*

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Inclosed please find receipts for cream cakes. For the benefit of Rose I shall preface the receipts with the remarks that cream cakes are very difficult things to make, and if Rose does not succeed she may be sure that the fault is in the mixing or the ingredients used: One pint water, half pound lard, thirteen ounces flour, fifteen eggs, one-eighth ounce soda. Put the water and lard (a dark, coarse grain is best) in a kettle; set on the fire until it boils, then stir in the flour slowly, (still keeping it on the fire), until it is smooth, which will take four or five minutes; take it off the fire and stir in one-third of the eggs; after these are well in, another third, and then the remainder. Now dissolve the soda in a little water, and mix well; drop with a spoon on a greased pan; wash the tops with egg and bake in a quick oven; when done cut with a scissors, and fill with the following cream: One pint milk, two ounces flour or maizena, four ounces white sugar, two eggs, and a little salt. Put milk on the fire until it begins to boil; have the sugar, flour, and eggs ready mixed in another dish; as soon as the milk begins to boil, pour in the mixture, stirring briskly for two or three minutes; take off and flavor with lemon or vanilla. This makes about thirty cakes.

Several other receipts have been sent to us, but we have not space for them all. Our correspondents, however, will please accept our thanks. "Martha" writes as follows:

SOFT-SHELL CRABS.

Soft-shell crabs must be dipped in beaten egg, and then in grated bread or cracker crumbs, and thrown into a hot frying-pan, in which salt pork has been fried out for the purpose; it gives them a much better flavor than butter or lard.

I wish some one would give a good receipt for an old-fashioned Indian pudding, such as one gets in New-England, and the brown bread for which Boston is so famed.

I will add the simplest and best molasses cake I know of: A cup and a half of molasses, three-quarters of a cup of butter, one egg thrown in without beating—when these are well mixed, fill a cup with boiling water, throw half in at once, and mix with the other a heaping teaspoonful of soda, (no cream of tartar,) flour enough to just make it run off the spoon; either ginger or cinnamon to taste; bake in not too hot an oven, and the result will be just such a cake as our grandmothers used to make when we were young. MARTHA.

RECEIPTS FOR MENDING CROCKERY, &C.

I will say to "Rose" that the best cement I ever used for china and glass is Harris' cement—L. Harris, No. 15 South Main street, Providence, R. I. It is used without heat, and is a splendid cement. I found it in a drug store. MARION.

Receipt for mending crockery asked for by a correspondent in last Sunday's edition:

No. 1.—Four pounds of white glue, one and a half pounds dry white lead, one-half pound isinglass, one gallon soft water, one quart alcohol, one-half pint white varnish; dissolve the glue and isinglass in the water by gentle heat if preferred; stir in the lead, put the alcohol in the varnish, and mix the whole together.

No. 2.—Stir plaster of paris into a thick solution of gum arabic till it becomes a viscous paste; apply with a brush to the fractured edges, and draw the parts closely together.

No. 3.—Spaulding's prepared glue I have found excellent. J. W. H., Syracuse.

TO CLEAN SILVER.

In reply to "Jewell," I would suggest that silver is ruined by servants who rub it with whiting and other things given them to clean with, without properly washing it. Silver may be kept bright and nice by washing well with a soft cloth and soap, and rinsing in very hot water, occasionally polishing with a little electro-silicon, or washing with silver soap and a soft brush, always rinsing off with very hot water, and rubbing with a soft cloth. I have silver which has been in use for eighteen years, and has never been rubbed with anything but soap and hot water, (or occasionally a little spirits of ammonia in the water,) and it is bright and nice to-day, free from scratches and the black, gummy look incidental to servants' care of silver. YANKEE.

FOR CROQUETTES.

May I thank "Minerva" through your columns for her "fish cakes," faultless in receipt and result. Surely no modern Paris would refuse the apple to a divinity whose "wooden spoon" might mold such ambrosial morsels in this degenerate century. Will she yet again remove her helmet, exchange her "brazen-headed spear" for a pen, and deliver from her temple amid the sylvan groves of Staten Island a few more such valuable oracles? In return for "Minerva's" wise outburst let me present the following receipt which has found favor with many.

CROQUETTES.

Mix together one pint of boiled chicken, chopped very fine; one sweet bread cooked and chopped fine, half a pint of boiled bread and milk, a gill of rich gravy or thick cream, a piece of butter half the size of an egg, and the yolk of an egg well beaten; salt and pepper to the taste; when all these are well mingled, cook together five minutes, then allow to get perfectly cold on ice; form into rolls; one tablespoonful of the mixture to each; dip in egg and cracker crumbs, and fry in hot lard. Croquettes should be soft inside, with a delicate brown crust outside. When chicken cannot be procured cold veal or lamb will answer, though not so delicate. It is important the mixture would be very cold before it is formed into rolls. LAURA.

TWO RECEIPTS.

"Sophia" writes as follows:

Will somebody give me a good recipe for Welsh rarebit? In return I offer the following:

POTATO PUDDING.

One pound (eight large) potatoes, boiled and well mashed; add one-quarter pound of butter, two ounces of sugar, half a lemon chopped fine, one teacup of milk; butter the tin and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Two eggs may be added. Hard wine sauce.

POTATO SOUP.

One quart of milk, six potatoes boiled and peeled, one-quarter pound of butter, season with pepper and salt; wash the potatoes very fine, and, while washing, add the butter, and salt, and pepper; pour in gradually the milk, boiling, stir it well and strain through a sieve; beat up an egg and put in the tureen; after the soup is strained beat it again, as it cools to straining. At the table, a little sherry is an improvement.

COCKROACHES.

I profess to be a good housekeeper, but my kitchen is infested with cockroaches. They hold high carnival over all the "sure death" powders I have introduced into their quarters, and I am in despair. Can any one come to the rescue? TORMENTED.

RECEIPT WANTED FOR MINCE PIE.

Having read with great interest the remarks in the "Housekeeper's Column" I take the liberty to ask through your valuable paper if some one will be kind enough to give a receipt for a rich mince pie, with particulars in measure in spices, liquid, &c., used, and oblige a Brooklynite who has made unsuccessful ones for the past ten years.

SPONGE CAKE.

Two cups of thoroughly-sifted flour, (not the prepared,) two cups of powdered sugar, and six eggs, and half of a large lemon; no baking powder. Beat the yolks with the juice and then beat the sugar with it well together; then beat to a stiff froth the whites of the eggs separately, and then beat all together, leaving the sifted flour for the last, which must be carefully stirred in. The pan must be ready. The oven must not be too hot, as care must be taken not to have it cook too rapidly. It is better to have two persons to make a sponge cake, as it depends altogether upon its standing a moment after mixing to make a success as a sponge cake.

CHILDREN'S PUDDING.

To make a nice pudding for the children's dinner—Take three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of flour, one quart of milk, and a little salt; make into a batter; then have some apples nicely peeled and cored. Place them in a well buttered pie-dish; then pour the batter over them. Let it bake one hour and a half, and make a nice sweet sauce for it. Children have tastes as well as grown people, and their food ought to be made as palatable as possible, and I would advise giving young children their dinner at noon. Give them some well-cooked beef and vegetable, with something sweet for dessert, when they come home hungry from school. Then let them have an early tea of good bread and butter, stewed fruit, and milk if it can be had. All this can easily be arranged by a little extra thought. You will then be able to enjoy your own cozy dinner, and your hard-worked husband (all men work hard I believe, at least they say they do) will get rid of the tiresome job of helping and carving for so many mouths. Then only think of the improvement in his temper. He will sit there, gradually thawing out under the united influence of your smile and his favorite dish, and so by the time he has finished his repast he thinks there is no place so quiet, pleasant, and restful as his own home. The following is a nice way of cooking fish, and by which the disagreeable smell consequent on frying or boiling is entirely got rid of: Take any kind of fish weighing about three or four pounds; make a stuffing of parsley, bread crumbs, a little suet, salt, pepper, and a wee bit of lemon-skin chopped fine, and one egg; stuff your fish; sew it up, to prevent the stuffing from coming out, and bake one hour and a quarter; make a nice egg sauce for it. POLLY.

FEATHER CAKE.

Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, three eggs beaten separately, one teaspoon of soda, and two of cream tartar. Flavor with the rind of a fresh lemon. Bake in jelly tins. It is also nice if baked in a loaf and frosted. JERSEY CITY.

MACAROON PUDDING.

Soak a pound of fresh macaroons in milk; make a custard of eight eggs (reserving the whites of four); a quart of milk sweetened with one-quarter pound of sugar; put the macaroons in the custard; bake in a deep dish in the oven, putting a piece of paper on top to prevent burning. When done whip the whites of the four eggs, with sugar, and spread on top quite thickly, put in oven again for about five minutes. SUSAN.

TO THOROUGHLY CLEANSE BUTTER-TUBS.

A correspondent asked us last week how to do this. We have consulted with the well-known "J. S.," of Liberty street. She gives the following directions:

Fill your tubs with boiling water, then throw in four ounces of American potash, and let stand for twelve hours, being careful not to touch the potash with your fingers. After throwing out the potash water, scrub well with hot suds, rinse, and let the tubs stand for a while in the sun.

## *A WARNING BARK.*

A Maine paper reports that a large Newfoundland dog belonging to the keeper of the Bear Island Light-house, always barks from the time he first hears the paddle-wheels of the steamer Lewiston until the engineer salutes him with the whistles. This action on his part is of great advantage, especially in foggy weather when the light cannot be seen. The dog barks and listens to the salute, and when the three whistles are given walks off with an air of intense satisfaction.

# MILITARY GOSSIP.

B. Bradford has been elected First Lieutenant of Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commander of the Second Brigade, has been confined to his room by illness for several weeks, but is now recovering.

George E. Fusch has been appointed Sergeant Major of the Fifty-fifth Regiment vice Charles Sharler, discharged by reason of expiration of term of service.

Twenty-nine men in the Fifth Regiment qualified to wear "marksman's" badges, seven of whom were commissioned officers and twenty-two non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Second Brigade Examining Board, Col. Frederick Unbekant President, passed four newly-elected officers in the Eleventh, and three in the Fifth Regiments, last Monday night.

Twenty-six men in the Eighty-fourth Regiment have qualified for marksman's badges, comprising eight commissioned officers and eighteen non-commissioned officers, rank and file.

The drum corps of the Eleventh Regiment held their annual ball at Turner Hall, last Monday evening. A large number of guests were present, who expressed by their actions their satisfaction.

Company E, Ninth Regiment, will hold a complimentary reception at the regimental armory, No. 221 West Twenty-sixth street, next Thursday evening. Military guests are requested to appear in uniform.

The number of men in the Ninety-sixth Regiment who qualified during the past season to wear "marksman's" badges was six, of which one was a commissioned officer and five non-commissioned officers and privates.

The First Regiment Infantry, Providence, R. I., have secured land on Main street, in that city, for the purpose of erecting a new armory. The building will be 175 feet long by 150 in width, and its estimated cost is $75,000.

The members of the Fifteenth Battalion are endeavoring to organize a new company with the object of increasing their command to a regiment. The left wing of this command held a drill at the armory last Thursday evening.

Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Capt. A. J. Colling, commanding, will hold its seventh annual ball at the regimental armory, on Monday, the 20th inst. Members of the National Guard are requested to attend in full uniform.

Lieut. Col. F. W. Obermier, of the Twenty-eighth Battalion, Brooklyn, celebrated his birthday by a banquet last Wednesday evening. The board of officers of his command, and a number of personal friends offered their congratulations.

The new armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will probably be completed next month. Quartermaster Sergt. McNevins, of Company E, is organizing a new company, to be designated G. Already twenty enlistments have been obtained.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. Richard Vose commanding, will hold a full-dress reception at its armory, corner Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, next Friday evening. The new regimental band, consisting of thirty pieces, will be heard for the first time on that occasion.

The fourth competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* cups took place last Thursday night. The first cup was won by W. B. Farwell upon the score of 46 out of a possible 50; the second by J. O. Wright, score 35, and the third by Frank H. Lord, score 25. The *Forest and Stream* badge will be competed for next Thursday evening.

An election has been ordered for Lieutenant Colonel in the Forty-seventh Regiment on Wednesday, the 29th inst., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Col. A. H. Rogers. An exhibition drill and promenade concert will be held by this command on Thursday, the 23d inst., the proceeds to be added to the knapsack fund.

Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. I. J. Wardell commanding, held a promenade concert and *soirée dansante* at the armory in Calyer street, Greenpoint, last Thursday evening. A large crowd of friends of the company were present, the several regiments in the Second Division being well represented among the guests.

The left wing of the Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, drilled at the armory last Thursday evening, parading six companies and eight files. Capt. William Brandis, Inspector of rifle practice in this command, mysteriously disappeared about two weeks ago, taking with him the memorandums of the rifle practice of the regiment.

The "John B. Woodward" Guard, Company E, Fourteenth Regiment, will hold a reception at the regimental armory next Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. The Committee of Arrangements have endeavored to insure a satisfactory entertainment for the occasion, and their past efforts in this line warrant the assumption that their guests will enjoy a pleasant evening.

Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, held its annual meeting last Tuesday evening. The following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Sergt. John W. Jenkins; Vice President, private H. B. Thompson; Recording Secretary, Sergt. Charles R. Brinckerhoff; Corresponding Secretary, Private W. A. Eagleson; Treasurer, Private F. Neppert, Jr.; Auditor, Lieut. H. Henneberger.

At a regular meeting, last Wednesday evening, of Company F, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. S. V. Healy commanding, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Sergt. D. Brown; Vice President, Sergt. Charles Earwicker; Secretary, D. B. Sullivan; Treasurer, Capt. S. V. Healy. This regiment will hold its second reunion for the present season at the armory next Wednesday evening.

At a recent meeting of Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Capt. W. C. Clark commanding, the following non-commissioned officers were elected: First Sergeant, William Hamilton; Second Sergeant, George Gillie; Third Sergeant, James Hampton; Fourth Sergeant, W. Stevenson. Capt. Clark has accepted a challenge from Capt. Lindsay, of Company B, to shoot a match with teams of twelve for a purse of $100, the money to go to the company fund of the winning team.

The acceptances of the resignations of the following officers in the First and Second Divisions have been received during the past month: Thirty-second Regiment, First Lieut. John M. Otto; Fourteenth Regiment, First Lieut. Alonzo W. Camp; Battery K, First Lieut. George Hammann; Third Cavalry, First Lieut. Sixtus Heindel; Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. Charles E. Satterlee, First Lieut. Edward H. Soper, and Second Lieut. George H. Earle; Forty-seventh Regiment, Lieut. Col. Albert H. Rogers.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, held the first of a series of promenade concerts at the regimental armory last evening. Quite a large audience was present, and the entertainment passed off successfully. At a recent meeting of Company E, Private Edwin D. Walton was elected Sergeant, and Privates Campbell, F. Hodge, and Robert G. Glidden Corporals. Company B contested for the "Chartres" badge last Wednesday evening at the regimental armory. Private Julius Friedman was the successful competitor upon the score of 17 out of a possible 20.

At the annual meeting of Company D, Twenty-third Regiment, last Thursday evening, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. J. Beardsley; Vice President, J. W. Sweeney; Treasurer, H. M. Johnson; Recording Secretary, C. E. McClellan; Financial Secretary, J. F. Crafts; Court Martial, Lieut. J. W. Marshall; Sergeant, H. M. Johnson; Private E. C. Halsey, Private W. N. Walker, Private D. C. Pinney; Recruiting Committee, J. H. Flemming, G. A. Wasson, F. C. Martins; Finance Committee, S. G. Chapin, Joseph Ketcham, Jr., A. Nexsen.

Company E, Twenty-second Regiment, held its annual meeting last Monday evening. Col. Porter was present and addressed the company. Speaking of the regiment, he said that its membership had been largely increased during the past year; that its financial condition was excellent, and that he believed the new uniform would be received with favor by the community. The following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Capt. Congdon; Secretary, Lieut. Van Loan; Treasurer, Private Cary. A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring Treasurer, Lieut. Miller, who had faithfully performed the duties of that office for seven years.

The non-commissioned officers of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. T. J. Stevens commanding, are under orders to report to the First Sergeant to-morrow, and every Monday until further notice, at 9:30 P. M., to verify their roll-books and squad-lists. Fourteen enlistments have been made in this company since Sept. 20. Capt. Stevens, in orders, honorably mentions the following members of his company for punctual attendance at drills, meetings, and parades during the period between the annual inspections of 1874-5: Sergt. Albert Wilkinson; Corps. Ezra DeForrest and William H. Wardwell; privates George Backhouse, Curtiss P. Davies, and Charles A. Frost. Privates Davies and Backhouse, as a reward for not having missed a drill, meeting, or parade during the same period, have been relieved from detail duty during the year 1876.

The following officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, representing the First and Second Divisions, headquarters in this City and Brooklyn: Fifth Regiment—First Lieutenant, Felix H. Heyman, Commissary of Subsistence vice Herman L. Timken, promoted Major. Eleventh Regiment—Captains, Walther Von Hortig, Charles Oberly, and Ewald Bolonius; First Lieutenants, Friedrich W. Lade, George Wehrenberg, and Gustav Schumann. Fifty-fifth Regiment—Captain, Oscar F. Turkowsky. Eighty-fourth Regiment—Captain, Albert J. Calling; First Lieutenant, Edward Moore, and Second Lieutenant, Joseph W. Godfrey. Ninety-sixth Regiment—Captain, Charles F. Schulze. Fifth Brigade—Lieutenant Colonel, Samuel Richards, Assistant Adjutant General; Major, William H. Male, Judge Advocate; Major J. Lester Keep, Surgeon; Captain, J. Henry Story, Quartermaster. Twenty-third Regiment—First Lieutenant, Frank G. Richardson; Second Lieutenant, Thomas M. Gale. Twenty-eighth Battalion—Captain, John H. Ostermann, Chaplain.

The State Examining Board, which convened in this City on Nov. 9, and at Buffalo on Nov. 11, having made the following recommendations to the Commander in Chief, the latter has given them his approval: That the commissions of the following officers be vacated for disobedience of the orders of the Commander in Chief, in not appearing for examination: Second Lieut. Stanislaus R. Blumcke, Thirty-second Regiment; Second Lieut. Joseph A. Meyer, Fifty-fourth Regiment; First Lieut. E. H. Freeman and Second Lieut. W. H. Finlay, Seventy-fourth Regiment. That the commission of Capt. George D. Emerson, Seventy-fourth Regiment, be vacated on the ground that he is unqualified for the office. In the cases of Capt. Joseph Ross, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Seventy-ninth Regiment, and Second Lieut. James Beattie, Twenty-first Regiment, the board reports both officers as unqualified for the offices they hold, but in view of extenuating circumstances it recommends that they be allowed sixty days in which to obtain the requisite qualifications, at the expiration of which time they shall be ordered to appear a second time before the Board of Examination.

For a long time past there has been considerable discussion among the officers and members of the Thirteenth and Forty-seventh Regiments, relative to the feasibility of consolidating the two commands. With very few exceptions the officers of both corps favored the movement, but neither organization is willing to exchange its honorable distinctive number for that of the other. The Thirteenth Regiment is proud of its war record, and the members of the Forty-seventh have equal grounds for pride in their numerical title. Col. Austen, of the Forty-seventh, and a few other officers are in favor of consolidating the two commands and adopting a new number, for instance, the sum of the two numbers, which would be the "Sixtieth," or subtracting thirteen from forty-seven, the title of "Thirty-fourth" might be given to the new regiment. The joint boards of officers of the two regiments have held frequent consultations, but no result has thus far been obtained. The consolidation could be effected with but little expense to either regiment, as the uniform is similar, and the *personnel* of the rank and file is such as to insure complete harmony in their mutual relations. Of the division and brigade general officers, neither Gen. Woodward, Gen. Dakin, or Gen. Meserole favors the movement. Gen. Meserole was the author of the title of the Forty-seventh Regiment, which was formed from the company to which that officer formerly belonged; "Fourth Company, Seventh Regiment." The two numerals formed "47," and this number was given to the regiment. He is decidedly averse to changing the title of the Forty-seventh, or consolidating it with any other command. Nearly all of the officers are of a similar opinion.

## *LUCIUS W. POND.*

HOW THE WORCESTER FORGER WAS TRACKED AND APPREHENDED—A SAD STORY OF LONG-CONTINUED CRIME BY A MAN WHO WAS UNIVERSALLY TRUSTED AND RESPECTED.

Many persons in Worcester, Mass., long ago felt persuaded that Lucius W. Pond, a prominent citizen and member of the Methodist Church, who so mysteriously disappeared from the Fall River steam-boat Providence in October last, leaving a portion of his clothing behind, had neither committed suicide or met with foul play, but had run away to escape punishment for his crimes. A telegram from San Francisco, received on Thursday, shows that these suspicions were well founded, Pond having been arrested there by officers who have been in pursuit of him. After his flight he was discovered to have been guilty of a large number of forgeries, which were of an uncommonly dangerous description, being impossible of detection under ordinary circumstances. They had been effected by means of ink-erasing acids. His indorsers found notes coming in on them of double the amount supposed to be in circulation, and which they had no recollection of signing. Certain of them were, therefore, examined with the microscope and tested with chemicals, proving beyond doubt that their face had been removed and rewritten, while the indorsements were genuine. The original notes were made payable at Mr. Pond's office, or without naming any particular bank. It thus happened that, when they were paid, they remained in his possession without marks of cancellation, or anything to show that they were dead paper. It was then a tolerably easy matter for him to remove the writing on the face with acid, write in fresh dates and amounts, and add his own signature. The frauds were perpetrated on his best friends, as well as on widows and orphans who he knew were trusting him with their all. For four years he had been deceiving the bank which had stood by him contrary to its interests and its judgment, taking a false oath that he owned the requisite amount of stock to entitle him to a place as Director, when, it is now discovered, this stock was all the time out of his possession. The amount of his forgeries is enormous. Out of one lot of $30,000, but a single good note has been found. Out of another lot of over $10,000 scarcely a note has so far stood the test. There seems to have been no limit to the extent to which he abused the confidence of the community, and all this was done under the cloak of good fellowship and extreme piety.

Pond disappeared on the morning of Oct. 9. It was ascertained that on the 6th he was in Hamilton, Ontario, applying for work, but as his forgeries were not known, no special efforts were made to apprehend him. From there he went West, and finally reached California. Thence he communicated with his family by letter, and by them a trunk was sent to him, and this has led to his capture.

Monday, Nov. 1, Detective Churchill was sent to Hamilton to investigate the matter, and if a clue was found to follow it up. He ascertained that Pond reached there Monday, Oct. 4, and remained at the Royal Hotel there until Wednesday. Mr. Pond registered his name as L. Wilson, of Philadelphia, Penn. The handwriting was at once identified by Mr. Churchill, although an attempt had been made to disguise it. Mr. Pond's full name is Lucius Wilson Pond. On the 17th of November a fresh clue was accidentally obtained. On that day a trunk was taken from Mr. Pond's house. It was not, however, until Friday, Nov. 26 that those interested in working up the case considered the trunk story of any value. All the express offices in town were visited by Mr. Churchill, and it was found that a trunk had been sent to Boston marked J. S. Kidder, Boston, to be called for. The next day the officer visited Boston and found that the trunk had been delivered to a stranger and again shipped by Wells, Fargo & Co. to Sacramento, Cal. It was addressed to L. D. Wilson, Sacramento, Cal. This was the same name as on the hotel register at Hamilton, with the exception of the addition of a D.

Mr. Churchill started for California Sunday night, a telegram having ascertained that the trunk had been delivered on the 24th in Sacramento to a man who had been waiting for it, and who had left for San Francisco. There this man, who proved to be Pond, was arrested on Wednesday last.

Referring to this case the Worcester *Spy* of Friday says: "So far as now appears, his forgeries and his use of 'raised' or altered notes began about a year and a half ago. It is estimated that the altered notes and notes with forged indorsements, now outstanding, amount to about two hundred thousand dollars. These are good against his estate, for they are his promises to pay; but they are good for nothing against those whose names are on them in the way of indorsement. This is one of the most remarkable cases of crime that has been reported to the public for a long time. To most people it is astonishing and unaccountable. Mr. Pond stood high in reputation, and he held an important position as a member of a Christian church which does not encourage crime nor regard it with allowance. He had much to lose besides money; and it is a matter of wonder that policy, if he could feel no higher motive, did not hold him back from the crimes to which he seems to have given himself up, body and soul. He fell from the position he had occupied and became a wandering fugitive, because concealment was no longer possible. A peculiarity of his course of criminal conduct that must not be overlooked is the cool, deliberate, and persistent determination with which his forgeries and note-alterings were conducted. It was not a case of sudden temptation or suddenly excited passion, yielded to in a moment of weakness and then regretted with penitence and renounced. No; it was a crime planned deliberately, perpetrated coolly without a scruple, persisted in for a long time, and discontinued only because persistence in it without discovery was no longer possible. Most people believed him incapable of doing such things, long after he had become what he is now. He was trusted, which enabled him to operate extensively; and he seemed to have neither gratitude nor honor, for he cheated and swindled none more unscrupulously than his most intimate and confidential friends."

## *THE RIGHT WORD SUGGESTED.*

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* tells this story: "They are extremely matter-of-fact in religious matters about Dubuque, as well as in other things, as a worthy gentleman from that city demonstrated at a party in Waterloo, a few evenings since. Among the guests was a prominent church member from the Lead Mine City, and when the company were seated at table he was requested to say grace. He rose to perform this duty and returned thanks for various blessings. Finally he came to a place where he couldn't think of a word necessary to express his meaning. He hesitated and stammered, repeating 'We thank Thee for Thy,' several times. Finally a hungry brother some dozen or so seats away called out in stentorian tones 'bounties,' and the grace giver accepted the prompting and finished the grace satisfactorily. The prompter afterward explained to a friend that he was too hungry to wait."

# *FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.*

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10,000 N.W.C.C.G.B. 85⅝ | | 100 Ohio & Miss. | 17½ |
| 10,000 do. b3. 85¾ | | 100 North-west. b3. | 39¾ |
| 2,000 do. 85¾ | | 200 do. | 39¾ |
| 8,000 do. 85⅞ | | 200 do. | 39⅞ |
| 10,000 do. 85¾ | | 700 do. b3. | 40 |
| 5,000 H. & St.J.8s,C. 82 | | 400 do. | 40 |
| 500 Western Union. 76⅜ | | 100 do. b3. | 40⅛ |
| 600 do. s3. 76½ | | 900 do. | 40 |
| 300 do. 76⅜ | | 100 North-west. Pref. | 56¼ |
| 100 do. b3. 76¾ | | 100 do. b3. | 56¼ |
| 200 do. 76¾ | | 100 do. s10. | 56⅛ |
| 1200 do. 76⅞ | | 300 do. | 56¼ |
| 800 do. s3. 76⅞ | | 300 do. | 56⅜ |
| 200 Michigan Cen. 61½ | | 300 do. | 56⅜ |
| 200 Pacific Mail. c. 40⅝ | | 300 do. b60. | 56⅜ |
| 300 do. s3. 40⅝ | | 300 do. | 56½ |
| 200 do. s3. 40¾ | | 200 St. Paul | 36½ |
| 100 do. 40¾ | | 200 St. Paul Pref. | 66¾ |
| 100 Union Pacific. 77½ | | 100 do. | 66⅝ |
| 60 do. 77⅝ | | 800 do. | 66⅝ |
| 150 do. c. 77½ | | 100 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b3. | 29 |
| 100 Lake Shore. 61¾ | | 200 do. | 29 |
| 100 do. c. 61⅝ | | 100 Han. & St. Jo. | 22⅝ |
| 300 do. s3. 61⅝ | | 200 do. | 22½ |
| 300 do. 61⅝ | | 100 do. s3. | 22½ |
| 600 do. 61⅝ | | 600 do. | 22⅝ |
| 1500 do. 61⅝ | | 200 do. | 22⅝ |
| 500 do. 61¾ | | 200 do. | 22⅝ |
| 300 Erie Railway. 16⅞ | | 500 do. s3. | 22⅜ |
| 100 do. 16⅞ | | 500 do. | 22¼ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 12.124 | $18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 12.122¾ |
| 7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. b. c.119½ | 25,000 do. b. c.122⅞ |
| 100,000 U.S. 5s,10-40, R. b. c.117⅛ | 5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R. b. c.117⅛ |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 Mo. 6s, L. B. 102½ | 100 A. & P. Tel. b.c.s3. 18⅝ |
| 7,000 S. C. 6s, N.N.F. 5 | 100 American Ex. b.c. 60½ |
| 4,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 44 | 35 do. 60¾ |
| 5,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 68½ | 100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.105¾ |
| 5,000 do. 68⅝ | 300 Erie R'y. b.c.s3. 16¾ |
| 2,000 C., R.I.& P.7s,110⅞ | 800 do. 16¾ |
| 89,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 81¼ | 200 do. b. c. 16¾ |
| 1,000 C. & N. W. C. 99½ | 10 Erie Pref. b. c. 30½ |
| 10,000 C.& N.W.C.G.B. 85⅝ | 2200 L.S. & M.So. b. c. 61⅞ |
| 4,000 Del., L. & W.2d.114 | 100 do. s3. 61¾ |
| 4,000 Mor. & E. 1st.116 | 100 do. b4. 61⅞ |
| 6,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, C. 81 | 100 do. 61¾ |
| 4,000 H. 1st. 7s, U. 113⅜ | 1600 do. s3. 61⅝ |
| 2,000 Ohio&M C.S.F. 94 | 100 do. b3. 61⅝ |
| 1,000 do. 93¾ | 1500 do. 61⅝ |
| 3,000 do. 94 | 1100 do. 61⅝ |
| 19,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.106¾ | 31 N. Jersey R. b. c.135 |
| 21,000 C.P.1st,St.J.B. 90½ | 20 P.,F.W.&C.G'd.bc. 99 |
| 5,000 do. 91 | 300 Union Pacific b.c. 78 |
| 8,000 Union Pac.1st.104⅞ | 200 do. 77⅞ |
| 18,000 do. 105 | 900 Chic. & N.W. b. c. 40⅛ |
| 4,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 95 | 1300 do. b3. 40⅛ |
| 5,000 Gt.W. 1st, '88. 79 | 1450 do. 40⅛ |
| 2,000 C. & P. 4th. 102⅞ | 400 do. 40¼ |
| 2,000 W. Pac. B. b.c. 98 | 300 do. 40⅛ |
| 5,000 L.& N.C.'98 b.c. 85½ | 300 do. s3. 40⅛ |
| 1,000 B. & N. Y. Air Line 1st. 101½ | 100 do. b10. 40⅛ |
| | 300 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 56⅞ |
| | 500 do. 56⅞ |
| 1,000 P.,F.W.&C.3d.102½ | 200 do. 56¾ |
| 1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s.113½ | 900 do. b3. 56⅝ |
| 5,000 Lon.g D. B. b.c.101 | 100 do. b3. 56⅝ |
| 15 Bk. of Commerce.133¾ | 200 do. 56½ |
| 50 do. b. c.133⅞ | 100 Mor. & Essex. b.c.104½ |
| 100 Canton Co. b3. 39½ | 100 C., M.& StP.bc.b10 36⅝ |
| 100 do. b60. 40 | 100 do. 36½ |
| 100 Mar. a p. b. c. 8½ | 300 do. 36⅝ |
| 100 Mar. Pf. a p. 8½ | 300 C.M.& St.P.Pf.bcb3 66¾ |
| 100 Q. Min. Co. b. c. 18 | 200 do. 66⅝ |
| 100 Quicksilver Pf. bc. 24½ | 100 Tol.,W. & W. b. c. 4½ |
| 100 do. b3. 24½ | 100 do. 4½ |
| 100 West. Un. b.c.b3. 76⅞ | 100 Del., L. & W. b.c.119⅞ |
| 300 do. s3. 76⅞ | 100 do. b3.119⅞ |
| 700 do. 76¾ | 800 C., C., C. & I. b. c. 58½ |
| 600 do. s3. 76⅝ | 1100 do. 58⅝ |
| 500 do. 76⅝ | 100 St.L.,I.M.& So.b.c. 18½ |
| 800 do. s3. 76½ | 100 do. 18½ |
| 13 do. 76⅝ | 100 Han. & St. Jo.b.c. 22⅝ |
| 600 do. 76½ | 400 do. b3. 22¼ |
| 100 Pac. Mail. b. c. c. 40¾ | 100 do. 22¼ |
| 300 do. 40¾ | 300 H. & St.Jo.Pf. b.c. 29¼ |
| 1000 do. 40⅝ | 100 do. 29 |
| 400 do. s3. 40½ | 400 do. 29½ |
| 100 do. b3. 40⅝ | |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $3,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 94¾ | 300 North-west'n Pf. 56⅝ |
| 3,000 Cen. Pac. L. G. 93 | 300 do. s3. 56⅝ |
| 20,000 N.W.C.C.G.B. 85¾ | 300 do. 56⅝ |
| 3,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 81 | 100 do. b3. 56⅞ |
| 800 Pac. Mail. s3. 40⅝ | 300 do. 56⅝ |
| 400 do. 40⅝ | 100 C., C., C. & Ind. 58⅝ |
| 100 N. Y. C. & H. b3.106 | 100 do. 58¾ |
| 100 Erie Railway s3. 16¾ | 100 do. 58⅞ |
| 300 Harlem Pref. 133½ | 200 do. 59 |
| 100 Union Pacific. 77½ | 50 N. J. Cen. c.104¼ |
| 300 Lake Shore. b3. 61¾ | 100 St. Paul Pref. 66⅝ |
| 300 do. 61¾ | 300 Tol. & Wabash 4⅝ |
| 800 do. s3. 61¾ | 100 do. 4¾ |
| 300 do. s3. 61¾ | 300 Pac. R. of Mo. 13 |
| 100 North-west'n s1. 40⅛ | 300 Kan. Pac. 13 |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81. b. c.119½ | 30 U. S. Ex. b. c. s3. 57 |
| 15,000 Mo. 6s L. bds.102½ | 100 Pac. Mail. b. c. 40⅝ |
| 10,000 C. & N.W.C.C. G.bds.b.c.b3. 85⅞ | 100 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.b3.106 |
| 13 Manhat'n Bk.b.c.151 | 100 Mich.Cen. b.c.b3. 61½ |
| 50 Del. & Hud.C.b.c.123¾ | 300 Union Pac. b. c. 77 |
| 10 do. 123 | 300 do. 77⅛ |
| 300 Mar., a p. b.c. 8 | 100 Chi.& N.W.b.c.s3. 40⅛ |
| 300 do. c. 8 | 700 do. b3. 40⅛ |
| 100 Quicksilver b. c. 18 | 300 do. s3. 40 |
| 100 West. Union b. c. 76⅝ | 100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 56⅝ |
| 400 do. 76½ | 100 do. 56½ |
| 100 L.S. & M.S.b.c.b3. 61⅝ | 100 do. s3. 56⅝ |
| 100 do. 61⅝ | 100 do. 56⅝ |
| 100 do. b3. 61⅝ | 300 do. 56½ |
| 300 do. 61¾ | 100 C. & R. I. b. c. c.104⅛ |
| 3000 do. s3. 61⅝ | 200 T., W. & W. b. c. 4⅞ |
| 500 do. b3. 61⅞ | 10 P., Ft.W.&C. G'd. 99⅛ |
| 3300 do. 61⅞ | 100 Del., L. & W. 119⅞ |
| | 100 Ohio & M. b. c. 17½ |
| | 15 St.L., I. M.& S.b.c. 18 |

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| $7,000 U. S.C. 5s,'81.117¼ | 1800 Lake Shore 61⅞ |
| 14,000 D. of Col.3.65s. 68 | 300 do. 62 |
| 2,000 S. C. 6s, n. f. 3 | 1200 do. 61⅞ |
| 6,000 Tenn. 6s, old 40 | 300 do. b3. 61⅞ |
| 5,000 Tenn. 6s, new 41½ | 100 do. s3. 61¾ |
| 5,000 Har. 1st, c.s3 113⅝ | 2500 do. s3. 61¾ |
| 5,000 Canada S. 1st 60 | 300 do. 61¾ |
| 1,000 Am. D.& I.bds.102 | 2500 North-west. s3. 40 |
| 5,000 H.& St.Jo.8s,C. 81 | 1000 do. 40 |
| 100 Quicksilver 18¼ | 100 N. W. Pref. b3. 56⅝ |
| 200 West. Union b3. 76⅝ | 100 do. s3. 56½ |
| 300 do. 76⅝ | 50 C. C. C. & Ind 58¾ |
| 300 do. s1. 76½ | 100 do. 59⅛ |
| 300 do. 76½ | 300 Pittsburg 90 |
| 20 American Ex. 60¾ | 300 Han. & St. Jo. 22¼ |
| 600 Pacific Mail 40⅝ | 100 H. & St. Jo. P. b3. 29¾ |
| 100 Erie Railway b3. 16¾ | 100 Pac. R. of Mo. 13 |
| 100 do. s3. 16½ | 100 Kansas & Texas 7⅛ |
| 100 Illinois Central 98½ | 300 do. 7¼ |
| 100 St. Paul Pref. b3. 66¾ | 150 St. Louis & I. M. 18½ |
| 300 do. 66½ | 100 Atlantic & P. Pf. 4 |

SATURDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The bank statement shows an increase in specie and circulation, and a decrease in the other averages. The banks lost in reserve $53,300, and now hold $8,118,[illegible] in excess of legal requirements.

The following is the statement of the New-York City Banks this week compared with the last:

| | Dec. 4. | Dec. 11. | Differences. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $271,006,500 | $268,390,400 | Dec. $2,616,100 |
| Specie | 15,157,500 | 16,539,400 | Inc. 1,381,900 |
| Legal Tend. | 45,080,900 | 43,320,900 | Dec. 2,359,900 |
| Deposits | 210,613,300 | 206,966,900 | Dec. 3,696,400 |
| Circulation | 18,750,600 | 19,118,300 | Inc. 367,700 |

The transactions at the Stock Exchange to-day were small, amounting to 75,600 shares, of which 26,300 were in Lake Shore, 17,000 in Chicago and North-western, 8,500 in Western Union, and 4,000 in Pacific Mail. There was an advance of ⅛ to ⅜ ₩ cent. in the leading shares early in the day, which was afterward lost and partially regained at the close in some cases. Lake Shore advanced to 62, Ohio and North-western common to 40¼, preferred to 56⅞, Union Pacific to 78, New-York Central to 106, Western Union to 76⅞, C., C., C. and I. to 59¼, and Pacific Mail to 40¾. Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred rose to 29¾, but afterward sold at 29½@29⅜. Investment shares were firm. Canton and Quicksilver shares were higher than yesterday on small transactions.

In the money market the rates for call loans were 4@5 ₩ cent. early in the day. Shortly before the close the rates advanced to 6½ ₩ cent., but finally fell back to 5@6 ₩ cent. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $500,000, making a total for the week of $3,700,000.

The London market was quiet to-day, and consols and United States bonds showed no important change. Erie sold at 15@15⅛. The Bank of England lost £108,000 sterling on balance to-day. It is believed that this is intended for shipment to Paris, the condition of the exchanges favoring this theory. The sterling exchange market was quiet and firm at $4 84@$4 84½ for sixty days, and at $4 88@$4 88½ for demand bills. Gold was dull and steady, all the dealings having been at 114⅝@114¾. The market closed at the former figure. Cash gold was easier at 1@4 ₩ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm and railroad bonds firm and higher, except for Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible, which declined to 81. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds were noticeably active, and advanced to 85⅞. Union Pacific firsts rose to 105, and Sinking Funds to 95. Harlem firsts sold at 113⅝, and Morris and Essex firsts at 116. State bonds were lower for District of Columbia 3.65s, which fell off to 68. Missouri long 6s sold at 102½, and Tennessees at 40 for old, and 41½ for new.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $535,900 00 |
| Gold payments | 394,165 39 |
| Gold balance | 49,429,707 33 |
| Currency receipts | 818,324 55 |
| Currency payments | 969,983 41 |
| Currency balance | 41,522,016 58 |
| Customs | 143,000 00 |

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 11.

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold | 114⅝ | 114⅝ |
| United States 5s, 1881, coupon | 117¼ | 117½ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon | 123¾ | 123¾ |

| | Friday. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|
| Bills on London | $4 84@$4 84½ | $4 84@$4 84½ |
| New-York Central | 105⅞ | 106 |
| Rock Island | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 40¾ | 40⅝ |
| St. Paul | 36½ | 36⅜ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 66⅞ | 66½ |
| Lake Shore | 61⅜ | 61¾ |
| North-western | 39¾ | 40 |
| North-western Preferred | 56 | 56½ |
| Western Union | 76½ | 76½ |
| Union Pacific | 77 | 77⅛ |
| Wabash | 4¾ | 4⅞ |
| Delaware, Lackawanna and West | 119⅝ | 119⅞ |
| New-Jersey Central | 105 | 104¾ |
| Panama | 127 | 127 |
| Erie | 16⅞ | 16¾ |
| Ohio | 17½ | 17½ |
| C., C. and I. C. | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| Harlem | 133⅝ | 133⅝ |

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

| | Highest. | Lowest. | No. of Shares. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York Central | 106 | 105¾ | 600 |
| Erie | 16⅞ | 16¾ | 1,900 |
| Lake Shore | 62 | 61⅜ | 26,300 |
| Wabash | 4⅞ | 4⅝ | 700 |
| North-western | 40¼ | 39¾ | 12,650 |
| North-western Preferred | 56⅞ | 56¼ | 4,800 |
| Rock Island | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 100 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul | 36⅝ | 36⅜ | 600 |
| Milwaukee and St. Paul Pf. | 66¾ | 66½ | 2,100 |
| Pittsburg | 90 | 90 | 200 |
| Del., Lack. and Western | 119⅞ | 119⅞ | 300 |
| Michigan Central | 61½ | 61½ | 300 |
| Illinois Central | 98½ | 98½ | 100 |
| Union Pacific | 78 | 77 | 1,560 |
| C., C., C. and I. | 59¼ | 58½ | 2,400 |
| Morris and Essex | 104½ | 104½ | 100 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | 22½ | 22¼ | 2,600 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref. | 29¾ | 29½ | 1,000 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 17½ | 17½ | 100 |
| Missouri Pacific | 13⅛ | 13 | 500 |
| Atlantic and Pacific Pref. | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| Western Union | 76⅞ | 76½ | 8,500 |
| Atlantic and Pacific Tel | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 100 |
| Pacific Mail | 40¾ | 40½ | 3,900 |
| Quicksilver | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 200 |
| Quicksilver Pref. | 24½ | 24½ | 200 |
| Iron Mountain | 18½ | 18 | 250 |
| Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex. | 84 | 83½ | 100 |
| Amer. Mer. Union Ex. | 60½ | 60⅜ | 265 |
| Canton | 39½ | 39½ | 200 |
| Kansas Pacific | 13 | 13 | 900 |
| Kansas and Texas | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 300 |
| Mariposa | 8½ | 8 | 600 |
| Total sales | | | 75,595 |

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| United States currency 6s | 122 | 122½ |
| United States 6s, 1881, registered | 119⅜ | 119½ |
| United States 6s, 1881, coupons | 124 | 124¼ |
| United States 5-20s, 1862, registered | 115 | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons* | 115 | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1864, reg.* | 115 | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons* | 115 | .... |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, registered | 115⅝ | 116 |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons | 115⅞ | 116⅛ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, new reg | 116¾ | 117¼ |
| United States 5-20s, 1865, new cou | 120⅛ | 120⅜ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867, registered | 119 | 119¼ |
| United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons | 122¾ | 123 |
| United States 5-20s, 1868, registered | 119 | 119½ |
| United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons | 123¾ | 124 |
| United States 10-40s, registered | 117⅛ | 117⅛ |
| United States 10-40s, coupons | 117⅛ | 117½ |
| United States 5s, 1881, registered | 117 | 117⅛ |
| United States 5s, 1881, coupons | 117¼ | 117⅜ |

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $5,000 for interest and $436,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold cleared | $33,766,000 |
| Gold balances | 1,640,766 |
| Currency balances | 2,191,313 |

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $68,991,679 |
| Currency balances | 3,794,140 |
| Gold exchanges | 9,667,080 |
| Gold balances | 1,159,768 |

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Currency exchanges | $433,140,843 |
| Currency balances | 21,990,151 |
| Gold exchanges | 34,880,930 |
| Cash balances | 6,064,079 |

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ala. 8s, Funded | 35 | New-York B. L'n | 103⅝ |
| Ark. 7s, L.R.&F.S.iss. | 10 | New-York C. B. L'n | 107¼ |
| Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R. | 10 | N.C.N.C.R. Jan.&J. | 51 |
| A. 7s, L.R.P.B.& N.O. | 10 | N.C.N.C.R. Ap.&O. | 51 |
| Ark. 7s, M.O.&R.Riv. | 10 | N.C. do. C.off Ja.&J. | 30 |
| Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen.R. | 10 | N.C.N.C.R.c.offA.&O. | 35 |
| Connecticut 6s | 107 | N. C. Fund. Act, '66 | 8 |
| Georgia 7s, indorsed | 99 | N. C. Fund. Act, '68 | 8 |
| Georgia 7s, Gold bds. | 99½ | N. C. new bs., J. & J. | 8 |
| Indiana 5s | 103¾ | N. C. new bs., A. & O. | 8 |
| Illinois C. 6s, '77 | 103¾ | N. C. Sp. Tax, class 1 | 3 |
| Illinois C. 6s, '79 | 103¾ | N. C. Sp. Tax, class 2 | 3 |
| Illinois War Loan | 103¾ | Ohio 6s, '75 | 102½ |
| Kentucky 6s | 104 | Ohio 6s, '81 | 105 |
| Louisiana 6s | 39 | Ohio 6s, '86 | 108 |
| Louisiana 6s, n. bds. | 39 | Rhode Island 6s | 106 |
| La. 6s, n. float'g debt | 39 | South Carolina 6s | 35 |
| La. 7s, Penitentiary | 39 | S. C. Jan. & July | 35 |
| La. 6s, Levee bds. | 39 | S. C. Ap. & Oct | 34 |
| La. 8s, Levee bs of '75 | 40 | S. C. Fund. Act, '66 | 34 |
| Michigan 6s, '78–79 | 104 | S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J. | 34½ |
| Michigan 6s, '83 | 107½ | S. C. L. C., '89, A.&O. | 34 |
| Michigan 7s, '90 | 110 | S. C. 7s of '88 | 35½ |
| Mo. 6s, due in '76 | 101½ | S. C. Non-Fund bs. | 5 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '77 | 101½ | Tennessee 6s, old | 40 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '78 | 101½ | Tenn. 6s, new bs., n.s. | 41 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '79 | 101½ | Texas 10s of '76 | 102 |
| Mo. 6s, due in '80 | 101½ | Virginia 6s, old | 37 |
| F'd'g bs., due '94-95 | 102½ | Va. 6s, new bs., '66 | 35 |
| L'g bs., due '91 to '94 | 103⅝ | Va. 6s, new bs., '67 | 35 |
| Asylum or U., due '92 | 101½ | Va. 6s, Con. bs. | 70 |
| Han. & S. J., due '86 | 101½ | Va. 6s, ex-m. coup. | 70 |
| Han. & S. J., due '86 | 101½ | Va. 6s, Con. 2d series | 40 |
| Han. & S. J., due '87 | 101½ | Dist. of Col. 3.65s, 1924 | 68½ |

And the following for railway mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alb. & Susq. 1st bds. | 115 | Cedar Falls & M. 1st. | 83 |
| Alb. & Susq. 2d bds. | 106 | Ind., Bl. & W. 1st | 27 |
| Alb. & Susq. 3d do. | 100½ | Ind., Bl. & W. 2d | 10½ |
| Boston, H. & Erie 1st. | 19¾ | Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d. | 103¾ |
| B., H. & Erie guar. | 19½ | M. So. N. I. S. F. 7 p.c. | 105¼ |
| B.C.R.& M. 1st 7s, g. | 50½ | Cleve. & Tol. S. F. | 107¾ |
| Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. | 30 | Cleve., P. & A. o. bs. | 105 |
| Ches.& Ohio ex. Coup. | 24 | Cleve., P. & A. n. bs. | 101½ |
| St. L., J. & C. 1st | 100 | Det., Mon. Tol. bs. | 102 |
| C., B.&Q. 8 P'cent 1st. | 117¼ | Buffalo & Erie n. bs. | 101 |
| C., B. & Q. con. 7s. | 109½ | Buff. & State Line 7s. | 102½ |
| C., R. I. & Pac. 1st 7s. | 110⅝ | Kal.& W. Pigeon 1st. | 88 |
| C.R.I.&P.S.F.1.6s'95. | 99½ | Lake Shore Div. bs. | 102½ |
| C. R. of N. J. 1st, n. | 114 | Lake Shore C.B. 1st. | 102 |
| C.R. of N.J. 1st.Cons. | 107⅞ | Mar. & Cin. 1st. | 100 |
| C. R. of N. J. Conv. | 104½ | Mich.Cen. C. 7s, 1902. | 101¼ |
| L.& W.B.Con. gua'd. | 90 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 | 101¾ |
| Am. Dock & Imp. bds. | 102 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87 | 103¾ |
| M.&St. P. 1st, 8s P.D. | 119 | N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E. | 100 |
| M.&St.P.2d.7 3-10 P.D. | 98½ | N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub. | 100 |
| M.&St.P.1st7s,G.R.D. | 91½ | N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 | 102⅝ |
| M.&St.P.1st7s,G.R.D. | 92 | N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st C. | 122 |
| M. & St. P. 1st, La.C.D. | 90⅝ | N. Y. C.& Hud. 1st, R. | 118 |
| M.&St.P.1st.I.& M.D. | 85⅝ | Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85. | 111¾ |
| M. & St. P. 1st, I. & D. | 81½ | Harlem 1st 7s, C. | 113¼ |
| M.&St.P.1st, H. & D. | 81⅝ | Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. | 94 |
| M.&St.P.1st C. & M. | 87 | Ohio & Miss. Cons. | 93½ |
| M. & St. P. Con. S.F. | 81¼ | Ohio & Miss. 2d C. | 69 |
| Mil. & St. Paul 2d. | 85 | Cen. Pac. Gold bs. | 106¾ |
| Chic. & N.W. S. F. | 105 | Cen. Pac., S. J. Branch | 90¾ |
| Chic.& N.W. In. bds. | 100½ | Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st. | 99 |
| Ch. & N.W. con. bds. | 99 | Cen. Pac. L. G. bs. | 91¼ |
| Ch. & N.W. Ext. bds. | 90 | Western Pacific bs. | 97½ |
| Chic. & N.W. 1st. | 101 | Union Pacific 1st | 104⅞ |
| Ch. & N.W. C. G. B. | 85⅝ | U. P. L. Grant 7 | 100½ |
| Chic. & N.W. R.G.D. | 85 | U. P. S. Fund | 94¾ |
| Galena & Chic. Ext. | 105½ | Pac. R. of Mo. 1st | 99½ |
| Peninsula 1st Conv. | 98 | P. R. of Mo. 2d | 67 |
| Chic. & Mil. 1st | 100 | Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo. | 102⅝ |
| Win. & St. Pet. 1st. | 78 | P., Ft. W. & C. 1st. | 114¾ |
| Win. & St. Pet. 2d. | 55 | P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. | 108 |
| C.C.C.&I. 1st 7s, S. F. | 105¾ | P., Ft. W. & C. 3d. | 102½ |
| Del., Lack. & W. 2d. | 114 | C. & P. Con. S. F. | 106 |
| D., L. & W. 7s, Con. | 119½ | C. & P. 4th S. F. | 102¾ |
| Morris & Essex 1st. | 116½ | Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st. | 40 |
| Morris & Essex 2d. | 103½ | St. L. & Iron M. 1st. | 93 |
| M. & Es. bds., 1900. | 103½ | St. L. & I. M. 2d | 51½ |
| Mor. & Es. Const. | 101⅜ | Alt. & Terre H. 1st. | 100 |
| M. & Es. 7s of 1871. | 106 | A. & T. H. 2d Pref. | 85 |
| M. & Es. 1st C. G'd. | 104½ | A. & T. H. 2d Inc. | 68 |
| Erie 1st Ext. | 103¼ | Tol., P. & W., W. D. | 66 |
| Erie 2d 7s, 1879 | 109 | T., P. & W. 2d | 30 |
| Erie 3d 7s, 1883 | 95 | Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex. | 80½ |
| Erie 4th 7s, 1880 | 93 | T.&W. 1st St. L. div. | 57 |
| Erie 5th 7s, 1888 | 92½ | T. & W. 2d | 50 |
| Long Dock Bonds | 101 | T. & W. Con. Conv. | 27½ |
| B., N.Y.& E. 1st, 1877. | 86½ | G. West. 1st, 1888. | 78½ |
| Han. & St.J. 8s,Conv. | 81 | G. W. 2d, 1893. | 54½ |
| Dub. & S. City 1st. | 107 | L., Bl'n. & Miss. 1st. | 61 |
| Dub. & S. C. 2d Div. | 107½ | | |

And the following for City Bank shares:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 153 | Irving | 125 |
| Chatham | 140 | Manhattan | 150 |
| City | 300 | Mercantile | 105½ |
| Commerce | 133 | Nassau | 103 |
| First National | 200 | New-York | 133⅜ |
| Fulton | 150 | New-York County | 230 |
| Gallatin National | 139 | Ninth National | 80 |
| Gold Exchange | 120 | Phenix | 100½ |
| Hanover | 85 | Republic | 85 |
| Imp. & Traders' | 197½ | | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 11.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Hickley & Co*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, new | 105⅜ | 106 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 134½ | 134¾ |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 50⅞ | 51 |
| Philadelphia and Reading Railroad | 55¼ | 55⅜ |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 62⅝ | 62¾ |
| Catawissa Railroad Preferred | 43¾ | 44 |
| Philadelphia and Erie Railroad | 19¾ | 20 |
| Northern Central Railroad | 33¼ | 33¾ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 49½ | 49¾ |
| Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan | 107¾ | 108 |

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of gold and silver from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dec. 9—Steamer Klopstock, London—Silver bars | $72,700 |
| Dec. 9—Steamer Klopstock, Paris—Silver bars | 137,500 |
| Dec. 11—Steamer Labrador, Havre—Silver bars | 15,000 |
| Silver coin | 15,000 |
| Dec. 11—Steamer City of Berlin, Liverpool—Silver bars | 67,200 |
| Dec. 11—Steamer Adriatic, Liverpool—Silver bars | 14,000 |
| Total | $320,900 |

The imports of specie at the port for the week were $261,475, of which $259,588 was gold coin.

The Institution for the Savings of Merchants, Clerks, and others, of which Mr. A. Gracie King is President, has declared a dividend to Jan. 1, 1876, of *Six ₩ cent.* on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and *Five ₩ cent.* on larger sums. The dividend is made payable Jan. 17, 1876.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Holders of the first mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company are notified that by sending their address to the Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 59 Liberty st., a copy of the plan of reorganization will be forwarded to them. C. L. PERKINS, JESSE HOYT, L. H. MEYER, Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders. New-York, Dec. 2, 1875.

ELIZABETH CITY BONDS WANTED.—PAR AND interest paid for bonds due in 1876. AARON G. CRANE, No. 135 Broadway.

## *FOREIGN MARKETS.*

LONDON, Dec. 11—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 1867s, 109½; New 5s, 104¾. Erie Railway Shares, 15⅛.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £108,000.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 11.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 99⅝.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—Exchange on London, 25f. 18½c.; Rentes, 66f. 27½c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Cotton to arrive firm. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Upland, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. There have been no receipts to-day. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling Clause, shipped November, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do. do. shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d.; do. do., April and May delivery, at 6 15-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 3,300 bales were American.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, December delivery, at 6⅞d.; do. do., shipped November and December, per sail, at 6⅞d. Produce—Tallow, 48s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 11—4 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 12d. @12¼d. ₩ gallon.

Evening—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

## *TAKING A DRIVE.*

UNHAPPY INCIDENTS OF MR. AND MRS. CREAMLY'S FIRST AND ONLY EXPERIENCE WITH A STABLE HORSE.

*From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The hostler, as he handed Mr. Creamly the reins, looked dubiously at his gold-bowed spectacles, and asked him, in a rather pertinent (impertinent, according to Mr. Creamly, would perhaps be the better adjective) tone, if he was used to driving; and it was with vivid recollections of the family horse over whose back he had flicked the braided lash in boyhood's sunny hours that he assumed a look of lofty surprise as he answered:

"Certainly, my good man—let go of his head."

There are horses and horses.

The geometrical steed of Mr. Oliver Creamly's childhood, whose back bore a singular resemblance to the venerable hair trunk which was in the attic, was impervious to flagellation, and indeed Oliver thought he used rather to enjoy it, except when it roused him from the sweet slumbers in which he often indulged when conveying him to town.

But this horse of which we now speak was an equine fiend, and Mr. Creamly had hardly given the order to the hostler, as above stated, before he repented his rashness, and but for pride would have exclaimed, "Catch hold of his head!" For he immediately took occasion to erect himself in a sudden manner upon his hind legs, and the thought flitted through Mr. Creamly's agonized brain, what if he should fall over backward and break his some-where?

Mr. Creamly's wife was with him, and it is a characteristic feature of her sex that her first remark, after she had ejaculated the words, "Land of compassion!" were, "There, I knew it would be just so!"—a remark by no means calculated to soothe the dominant passions surging beneath Creamly's single-breasted waistcoat.

But when the gallant steed had once more entouched his native earth, in a slang but expressive phrase, he "got up and dusted" to that extent which reduced Mr. Creamly's skill as a driver to merely a frantic holding on with the hands to the reins and letting him "dust," which he did most liberally.

Mrs. Creamly, with the sublimity of heroism that develops itself in the sex under most trying circumstances, said that she guessed that she'd get out, as she saw that her spouse didn't appear to know much about driving; but as he braced his feet anew and said "Wo—gently—good hossie!" he indicated to her, with unmarital sternness, that if she didn't keep her mouth closed she might loose her false teeth.

Creamly concluded he must have been going about seven miles a minute when the dreadful beast stopped suddenly and unexpectedly, at the same time executing a sidewise jump, which is called "shying." The cause was a wheelbarrow by the roadside propelled by a small boy, the effect was a propulsion of Mr. Oliver Creamly's frame toward the dasher of the carriage, and the contact of his wife's head with his spinal column.

Her remarks, for obvious reasons, we forbear to repeat, but they were suggestive of a total loss of temper. One of the flowers of speech she used was "idiotic old fool!" Perhaps she referred to the horse, but judging from subsequent personal allusions this might be open to doubt.

And then the horse stood still in a dry ditch by the roadside, occasionally looking round as Creamly remarked, "Back! back, sir!" with a pendulous motion of the under lip which was the nearest approach to a horse laugh that was ever seen, and which, at the same time, suggested derision.

Then Creamly pulled on the reins, at first gently, and as his angry passions surmounted his fears, he pulled with a vehemence which, if the reins did not break, gave fair promise of drawing the beast through the dasher.

"Take the whip to him," said Mrs. C., with irritability apparent in her voice; and he did so, not without misgivings, however, as gratuitous advice from the same source had occasionally brought him to grief. Fortunately his wife sat down on the side of his head as the buggy went over. Perhaps she had a vague idea that he was the horse and she was holding him down, but she was mistaken, for that sagacious animal was making excellent time toward the livery stable, and, had the remains of the vehicle which he was propelling been right side up, we have no doubt but that he would have reached that haven of repose before the news of the mishap.

"I hope you're satisfied, now!" said Mrs. Creamly, with an intense calmness born of suppressed wrath and despair, as she shook the dust from her garments and felt of her back hair. Creamly buttoned up his coat to hide his shirt bosom, which was in rags; scooped a thimbleful of mud from his left eye, and shook some loose gravel from his left ear; wiped the blood from his nose with his torn coat sleeve, and said that he was, perfectly, and asked her, with a show of asperity and a scratched face, what she would have done if she had been with an unskillful driver, a question she was too much dazed to answer, though the matter has been referred to by her several times since; but as she is somewhat given to hasty figures of speech, we will drop the subject.

The stable-keeper drove up, with a team, and asked Creamly if he knew what he'd done, as he helped him in. Creamly thought the question superfluous, as he looked at his damaged clothing, and thought of the topics of conversation his wife would indulge in during the long Winter evenings after he had retired; but he calmly said he thought he knew, and asked the man why he gave him such a horse to drive.

The stable-keeper was a man fluent of speech and with an unpleasant readiness of profanity—but the gist of his conversation was just this—that he thought any —— fool could drive a stable horse that wimmen had driv for nigh seven year.

As Creamly remarked in the beginning of the discourse, he thought so too, and so he told the man of the stable, but still he did not appear satisfied.

Creamly has borrowed $100 and paid the bill, but is more and more convinced that walking is a healthy exercise, and that to so much driving and riding are due the lassitude and general debility of the bloated aristocracy.

## *FIGHT IN A STATE PRISON.*

There was serious trouble in the Maine State Prison, at Thomaston, on Thursday last. Sims, the Bowdoinham bank robber, and Moore, the Lime Rock bank robber, work in the wheelwright shop together. For some reason unknown to the prison officials, the men never miss an opportunity to display their ill-will toward each other. On Thursday one of Moore's friends insulted Sims as he passed him, and he turned round and knocked the man down. This was evidently what Moore wanted him to do, as he was ready at hand and at once floored Sims. The friends of each joined in the affray, and for awhile there was a sharp fight. Sims and Moore engaged in a hand to hand contest, while their friends got up a little fight among themselves. All sorts of weapons were used, and one or two of the men were severely wounded. A physician was called, and it required some time to dress the wounds inflicted during the affray. Sims and Moore were both of them fitted with a ball and chain, which they will wear when able. The prisoners say that the trouble was not unexpected, as it has been known for some time that the men were only awaiting an opportunity to get satisfaction.

## *A WAIF.*

The London *World* of Nov. 26 says: "The flame of a strong, wayward, mysterious life has been snuffed out. Stefan Poles, who had made himself known to M. Thiers, to Printing-house square, and to the British Museum, has died miserably in Middlesex Hospital, friendless and raving in an unknown tongue, and been buried by charity. A photograph of the ghastly, unshaven face, with the glazed left eye still open, was taken after death. It bore a strange resemblance to one Tugendhold, a 'converted' Jew and Russian spy, son to the chief rabbi of Warsaw, who was censor of the press there previous to the last rising."

# THE HEBREW CHARITY FAIR

*IN AID OF MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.*

AN ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY OF WARES AT GILMORE'S GARDEN—FINANCIAL SUCCESS OF THE UNDERTAKING—EFFORTS OF THE LADY MANAGERS TO ATTRACT PURCHASERS—NOVEL INCIDENTS.

The Hebrew Charity Fair in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital is now in full progress, and is a model of perfection in all its arrangements. Thanks to the indefatigable and gratuitous exertions of the gentlemen comprising the various committees, the immense amount of labor inseparable from an enterprise of such magnitude as that at Gilmore's Garden is performed in a most expeditious and satisfactory manner without any unnecessary flurry or excitement. Although, of course, the efforts of the gentlemen are only secondary to those of the ladies—who are, in fact, the life and soul of the fair—their labors are none the less valuable, the benefit of their more experienced services having been freely given in reducing everything to an admirable system of working, whereby each department does its service separate from and at the same time in harmony with the other. Mr. Samuel M. Schafer, Treasurer, and Chairman of the Finance Committee, has given his time and experience to the financial interests of the charity. He is ably assisted by Mr. Leo Schwab and other gentlemen. This Fair is one of the largest and most successful held in this City for many years. It is patronized nightly by very large numbers, not only of the Hebrew form of faith, but of the various other religious denominations, including persons whose names are well known in the cause of charity wherever found. The noble institution for the benefit of which the fair has been opened knows no distinction of creed or race, opening its doors wide to the poor and afflicted of all denominations. The Mount Sinai Hospital is one of the most successful unsectarian institutions in the City, and its worth has already received the stamp of public approval in the liberal patronage bestowed on the fair by New-York's most eminent citizens. Since the opening of the enterprise on Monday night by Gov. Tilden the business transacted has been exceedingly large, and the attendance of visitors such as to fill the spacious garden to its utmost capacity. Nothing has been left undone to make the fair a financial success, and the result is shown in the handsome receipts from Monday down to Friday evening, which are as follows: Monday, $40,964 20; Tuesday, $12,082 13; Wednesday, $4,882 80; Thursday, $7,336 32; Friday, (up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon,) $1,155 65. Total, $66,421 10.

The young ladies attached to the different stands use their captivating arts to obtain purchasers for their wares, and their onslaughts on the purses of the male visitors are vigorous and determined. You are solicited to subscribe either to a diamond ring or a ton of coal, a set of jewelry or a sewing-machine, a grand piano or a $100 bond, a superb oil-painting or an ice-chest, a pincushion or a parlor-set; and if your tastes are not satisfied with these articles, you are told that you will surely purchase a ticket for the gold-headed cane to be voted to the most popular man, or the gold ring to the most admired lady, the easy chair for the most engaging doctor, or the set of vestments for the most beloved Pastor. Should the hard-hearted visitor withstand all this persuasion, he finds himself suddenly accosted by two young ladies, moving slowly arm-in-arm, holding up dainty baskets and crying "Charity," after the fashion of the sisters in "The Two Orphans." This appeal is irresistible, and the interesting "orphans" gather in many a basketful of currency. Tiny children, blushing maidens, and good-natured old ladies are all pressed into the service, and the utmost sociability is manifested by all, the stiff rules of etiquette being, for the occasion, relaxed in the cause of charity.

Apart from the aid rendered a praiseworthy object, there are other reasons why the fair should be patronized. Wares of every conceivable kind can be purchased there at as cheap, and in many instances cheaper, rates than in the stores, and the stock being unlimited every taste is sure to be suited. Then, again, Gilmore's Garden is a delightful place to spend an evening. It is elegantly decorated, brilliantly illuminated, comfortably heated, and arranged in an attractive manner. Excellent music is supplied by Gilmore's splendid band, and the eye can delight itself in dwelling on magnificent pictures, statuary, and other works of art. The floor of the spacious building forms a very beautiful picture—a brilliant collection of dainty stands, rich temples, elegantly-ornamented pagodas, and treasures innumerable scattered around. "Rebecca at the Well," (Mrs. Charles Lewis,) dispenses iced lemonade to thirsty applicants in a manner to excite the envy of our fashionable restaurant keepers, and perfumery in infinite quantities finds its way to profitable customers over the counters of the temple presided over by Mrs. M. Rothschild. The floral temple, an elegant, airy structure covered with evergreens and trailing vines, and surmounted by an immense bank of tropical plants, is presided over by Mrs. Moses H. Moses, and forms one of the great attractions of the fair. Mrs. Justice Joseph Koch, one of the presiding goddesses of the temple, disposes of scores of exquisite bouquets at ruinously high figures, and is always ready to accommodate one more purchaser. The candy-stand, under the direction of Miss Cecilia Sulzbacher and her competent assistants, is also a profitable department, choice candies being disposed of at merely nominal prices. The tea pagoda, of which Mrs Joseph Stiner is the ruling spirit, is an attractive portion of the fair, and large orders are received there for teas, sugars and spices of all kinds, the terms being reasonable. The post office, in which letters are deposited and bulletined for their owners, is a successful device to raise money. The position of postmistress is creditably filled by Miss Madeline Nathan, and that of clerk by Miss Sarah Morrison. The fine art gallery, situated on the western end of the garden, is in itself well worthy of a visit. It is presided over by Mrs. J. Bien, Mrs. C. V. Cohen, Miss Sophia L. Heilbron, and a corps of assistants, and is filled with choice paintings by well-known artists, among the gems being "Crossing the Stream," by Bougereau; a magnificent painting by Gonzales, over two hundred years old; "Mount Adams," a splendid picture, by Albert Bierstadt; "The Doge of Venice," by Valerius, containing 100 figures, rich in color and very effective; besides many fine cabinet pictures by Vibert, Zamacois, Meyer Von Bremen, Toulemouche, Col, and others, and a splendid collection of American landscapes. In addition to these attractions are the fortune-tellers' tent, where the destinies of the curious are unfolded by Mrs. J. Richman and Mrs. E. H. Bennett; the soda-water stand, in a beautiful, cool grotto, attended by Mrs. I. Altman and Mrs. I. Richman, and the recesses occupied by four representatives of the "Old Woman in a Shoe," cleverly personated by Misses Sophie Herts, Minnie Herts, Birdie Frank, and Gussie Bach, who were liberally patronized, and disposed of their numerous progeny at profitable prices. "The Lady of the Lake" makes regular trips in her skiff on the bosom of a miniature Loch Katrine, bringing messages from unexplored regions at trifling rates, and the terrible tragedy of "Punch and Judy," elegantly put upon the stage, can be witnessed by tragically-inclined juveniles at panic prices. Aspirants for future honors at Dollymount or Wimbledon can perfect themselves on the "Creedmoor Range" in one night, and those fond of angling can fish for prizes in a basket at twenty-five cents a chance. In short, the array of novelties is so bewildering that an enumeration of them is a simple impossibility, and a visit to the fair the only way to obtain a proper idea of their variety.

Notwithstanding the brisk sales of the past week the tables show no signs of emptiness, the places of purchased articles being mysteriously supplied by others quite as beautiful. The stands are literally loaded with fancy goods, wearing apparel, coral, gold, and diamond jewelry, bronzes, musical boxes, pictures, Berlin wool, worsted, and bead work, albums, ornaments of all kinds, indiscriminately located beside less attractive but equally valuable articles, such as sewing-machines, stoves, hardware, barrels of flour, packages of groceries, sets of furniture, spring mattresses, and pyramids of canned sardines. As is usual at all fairs, considerable sameness is noticed in the articles exhibited, the greater portion of them being the work of ladies; nevertheless many of the tables display prizes so valuable and beautiful as to call for special notice.

Stand No. 50, for instance, presided over by Mrs. Louis Lavanburg, assisted by Mrs. C. Minzesheimer and daughter, Mrs. H. Aronson and daughter, Mrs. Dittenhoefer, Mrs. J. Scholle and sister, Miss Felsenheld, Mrs. A. J. Dryfus the Misses Lichtenstadter, Annette Kohn, and Carrie Kohn, contains a massive silver tea service, several pieces of silverware, handsome bronze clocks and ornaments, splendid crayon picture of a popular actress, by Finke, marble tables, seal-skin suits, elegantly dressed dolls, handsome smoking-jackets, rich embroidered infants' blankets, costly musical boxes, pictures and fancy goods without end, a doll's house complete, furnished from cellar to attic, and inhabited by children and their French nurses. Mrs. Lavanburg has also on exhibition, presented by Mr. Hess, a splendid easy chair, of bronze, elaborately wrought, and upholstered in rich foreign textures, to be given to the physician receiving the largest number of votes. Dr. Michaelus, of East Eighteenth street, headed the list at latest accounts. The lady President is an indefatigable laborer, and possesses the faculty of attracting numerous profitable purchasers, as her large receipts show.

Stand No. 22, conducted by Miss Zipporah Hart, assisted by Mrs. E. B Hart, Mrs. D. S. Hart, Mrs. Esther Rochelt, Misses Constance Hart, Josephine Hart, Josephine Lewis, Rosalie Lewis, Bella Myers, and at the same time one of the richest tables of the entire fair. One prize alone, a magnificent organo-piccolo, playing forty airs, and combining clock, music-box, and singing bird, in ebony, gilt, and mother-of-pearl, mounted on a solid rosewood stand, valued at $1,700 in gold, is being disposed of at $5 a ticket. There are, besides, other rich prizes, consisting of sets of solid silverware and coral and gold jewelry; handsome coral ornaments in glass shades, bronze clocks and ornaments, a choice collection of wax flowers, velvet piano covers elaborately embroidered in gold, oil-paintings, gold, silver, and bronze ornaments, richly-worked Berlin wool and worsted work, and a large variety of other articles. This stand is one of the most difficult to operate in the fair, the articles displayed being rather more costly than the average run of customers desire. Nevertheless the Misses Lewis and Hart have by their untiring industry made very creditable returns to the Treasurer.

Stands Nos. 56 and 60, presided over by Mrs. William H. Stiner and Mrs. Joseph H. Stiner, assisted by Mrs. R. Ikelheimer, Mrs. E. Frank, Mrs. R. Sommerich, Mrs. B. Sternfels, Mrs. S. Stiner, Mrs. M. Goodkind, Mrs. B. Goodkind, Mrs. J. N. Blum, Mrs. H. Rodh, Mrs. H. Harstall, Misses J. Herrmann, F. Friday, E. Altshul, H. Wetzler, A. Arkush, C. C. Stiner, L. Newburgh, B. Brownold, R. Loeb, A. Loeb, and A. Altshul, display a splendid collection of articles, including a beautiful little picture, valued at $250, "Near the Journey's End," by Mr. Woolf; a set of diamonds, worth $400; set of silverware, choice collection of plants, fifty baskets of champagne, massive bronze ornaments and cabinets, illuminated toilet sets, chromos, Berlin wool work, Masonic jewels, life-size dressed dolls, and fancy goods without end. These stands are largely patronized, and the wares disposed of bring in good prices, the Mesdames Stiner being disposed to drive the most profitable bargains possible.

Tables Nos. 6 and 7 are among the handsomest in the building, and occupy a prominent position in the centre of the hall, outside the art gallery. They are elegantly draped with costly bedroom sets of choice lace presented by Stern Brothers, children's lace suits, and other costly laces in profusion. Handsome worked cushions, chairs, pictures, books, and sets of jewelry are also displayed, together with an endless variety of dainty trifles dear to the female mind. Mrs. J. Goldsmith presides at these tables, and is assisted by Mrs. A. L. Sanger, Mrs. L. Hirschhorn, Mrs. I. Smith, Mrs. E. Arnold, Mrs. C. Lane, Mrs. H. Scnuhman, Misses Tillie Goldsmith, Rebecca Goldsmith, Emma Goldsmith, Rachel Hess, Theresa Werthheimer, Gertrude Stattheimer, Minnie Fisher, Katie Smith, Emma May, Georgia Rosenfield, and Annie Hirschhorn.

Stand No. 32, Mrs. V. H. Rothschild, President; Mrs. Stiefel, Mrs. Max Rothschild, Mrs. Simeon Gutman, Mrs. Solomon Strauss, Mrs. H. Ackerman, Mrs. S. H. Strauss, Mrs. Henry Nordlinger, Mrs. J. Lindheim, Mrs. C. V. Cohen, Mrs. Charles Kohlman, Mrs. B. Solomon, Misses Sophia Goodman, Clara Kohlman, Rosalie Rindskopf, Yerith Frank, Rebecca Nussbaum, Sarah Traitel, Tillie Saur, and Emma Newburger, assistants, exhibits two fine oil-paintings, silver tea set and fruit dishes, rich laces, gold and diamond jewelry, statuary, bronzes, and toilet articles.

Stand No. 34, presided over by Mrs. M. S. Fecheimer, and No. 31, conducted by Mrs. Moses Lauterbach, have also a splendid display of silverware, oil-paintings, wax flowers, ladies' fancy goods, chromos, and ornaments.

Stand No. 51, presided over by Mrs. P. J. Joachimsen, is one of the most attractive in the collection, being laden with choice wares, of which the lady President disposes at remunerative prices.

One of the great features of the fair, especially in the estimation of the ladies, is the millinery department, occupying a large space at the right hand side of the Madison avenue entrance. One of the rustic cottages is improvised as a fitting and sewing room, and here the ladies in charge toil patiently to suit the varying tastes of their customers. The department contains costly imported flowers, feathers, and ribbons, hats and bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed, laces and ornaments and every other conceivable luxury or necessity in the way of millinery. The stock cost $4,000, and every article on exhibition has been made up by the lady managers, who deserve great credit for their enterprise. Miss Hannah Emanuel is President; Miss Sarah Rosenbaum, Vice President, and Misses Lena Rosenthal, Annie Brown, M. Meyer, Tillie Klein, Josey Leopold, Sontheimer, R. Weiler, L. Werner, C. Werner, Lena Wolf, E. Weinberg, Fanny Rodh, Pauline Schuck, Jenny Sulzbacher, M. Kaskel, M. Block, Sophia Rosenheim, Addie Prince, H. Michels, J. Lehrberger, C. Wimpfheimer, M. Gross, and Mrs. S. Earnest, assistants.

The spacious restaurants, under the supervision of Mrs. Levi Samuels and Mrs. L. Minzesheimer, assisted by a corps of volunteer lady waitresses in captivating caps and aprons, are admirably conducted, and will well repay a visit, comfort being combined with economy.

"The Golden Book of Life," deposited in a handsome temple, contains the names of a number of prominent citizens, headed by Gov. Tilden, who have subscribed to the funds of the hospital. Among the other attractions should be mentioned the display made by the religious school of the Temple Emanuel, including much-admired crayons of "Moses on the Mount," and "The Blind Beggar," by a pupil of thirteen, and a collection of woolen and fancy goods, and the art album, containing the contributions of a number of well-known artists.

A visit to the printing department, under the direction of Mr. Myer Stern, where orders for printing are promptly executed by the inmates of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, will impart much valuable information to those unacquainted with the mysteries of the art preservative. A handsomely compiled periodical, entitled *The Voice of the Fair*, published daily in this department, is a faithful chronicler of each day's proceedings.

The fair closed at 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon, in observance of the Sabbath, and opened again at 6 o'clock last evening, when the business of buying and selling was resumed. It will be kept open during the ensuing week, and possibly the week after, the stock of novelties on hand warranting a continuance of the enterprise for some time to come.

## THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND MURDER.

AN INQUEST HELD YESTERDAY—VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Matthew Creevy, the gate-keeper on Blackwell's Island, who was murdered on the morning of Nov. 26, by having his skull beaten in with a hatchet, by some unknown person.

Deputy Coroner Cushman, on being called, testified as to his post-mortem examination of Creevy's body, and the horrible injuries from which he died. His death was due to shock and laceration of the brain. Frederick M. Trask, physician at the Charity Hospital, testified that on Creevy being brought to the hospital, we asked him who injured him; Creevy answered incoherently. Warden Fox, of the Penitentiary, testified that Creevy was gate-keeper at the Penitentiary wall; his duties consisted in opening the gate at 5 o'clock in the morning, and closing it at night; the Warden of the Alms-house had control of him; on the morning of the murder, after Creevy had been taken to the hospital, witness noticed that his bed had been slept on; the prisoners leave the Penitentiary at 7 o'clock, except the cook and fireman, who came to his house at 4:30 o'clock; two prisoners—Gray and Jones—on Thanksgiving night stole one of the guard-boats and went to Long Island, where they procured liquor. Gray was hospital orderly and Jones messenger; Gray was let out by the night-watchman, John Foy; it is against the rules to allow a prisoner to have any money; Gray and Jones left about 10:30 o'clock P. M., and were back by 12:30 o'clock A. M.; they went to Long Island City; they gave $1 for whisky; their clothes were not bloody; the hatchet with which Creevy was injured belonged to the dead man. Capt. Williams, of the Fourth Precinct, testified that he had received information that the murder was committed by river-thieves, and investigated it. He was now convinced that the murder was committed by inmates of the island. Gray and Jones spent $1 40 for whisky at Slavins', in Long Island City; they had no blood on their clothes, but had ample time to change those clothes. Detective Holly Lyon, of the Central Office, was of the opinion that the murder was committed by an inmate of the island, and thought it was done by some one under the influence of liquor. The prisoner, Gray, on being examined, testified that he had several drinks during the day, and, feeling desirous of drinking more, in company with Jones stole the boat and went to Long Island City. He accounted for his having money by saying that he had seventy or eighty cents, and that one Philip Smith, of the Fourth Avenue Railroad had given him more. Coroner Woltman telegraphed to the office of the Fourth Avenue Railroad, and was informed that no man named Philip Smith was or had been employed by the company. Gray then said the man's name was Hugh Smith. Keeper Fox testified that he allowed the prisoner Jones to leave the prison in consequence of a standing order from Deputy Warden Brown. They returned at 12:30 o'clock A. M., and not at 10:40 P. M. as Gray testified. The case was then placed in the hands of the jury, which, after a short absence, rendered the following verdict:

"We find that Mathew Creevy came to his death by injuries received at the hands of some person or persons to us unknown, on the night of Nov. 25, or on the morning of Nov. 26, and we think that suspicious circumstances point toward Thomas Jones and John Gray, and that they be detained for further inquiry. We censure Warden Fox, Deputy Warden Brown, and the keepers at the Penitentiary for the loose manner in which the affairs of the institution are conducted, and we recommend that, owing to the insecurity of human life and property, a sufficient guard be placed on the island after 9 o'clock P. M."

The prisoner Thomas Jones was remanded back to the island. John Gray was sent to the House of Detention in default of $2,500 bail.

## THE CONDEMNED MURDERERS.

There was nothing unusual in regard to the condition of the various condemned murderers at the Tombs yesterday. Weston had been suffering from a slight attack of sickness, but was recovering. The health of the others was good. Dolan, the murderer of Mr. Noe, feels confident of being able to prove his innocence, and so asserts in answer to inquiries. The men are constantly visited by clergymen. The examination in the case of Staudermann will be resumed at 1 P. M. to-morrow. Messrs. Kintzing and Mott, the counsel assigned for the defense of Weston, Ellis, and Thompson, the negro murderers, gave notice yesterday to the District Attorney of their intention to apply, at 10 A. M. to-morrow, to Judge Donohue, for a writ of error and stay of proceedings.

# LAW REPORTS.

*THE EMMA MINE LIBEL SUIT.*

TRENOR W. PARK FILES HIS DECLARATION AGAINST THE TRIBUNE AND ASKS FOR $100,000 DAMAGES.

The following is the text of the suit brought in the United States Circuit Court by Trenor W. Park against the *Tribune* Association:

Trenor W. Park, of Bennington, and a citizen of the State of Vermont, plaintiff in this suit, appears by Chittenden & Hubbard, his attorneys, and complains of the *Tribune* Association, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New-York, and a citizen of the State of New-York, and having its principal place of business in the City and Southern District of New-York, defendants in this suit, of a plea of trespass on the case; whereupon the plaintiff declares and says that, whereas, he has never been guilty, nor, until the time of the committing by the defendants of the grievances hereinafter mentioned, been suspected to have been guilty of the offenses and misconduct hereinafter mentioned to have been charged upon and imputed to him by the defendants, or of any other offenses or misconduct; whereby the plaintiff had deservedly obtained the good opinion and credit of all his neighbors and those to whom he was in any wise known, to wit, at Bennington aforesaid, and whereas, before the time of the committing by defendants of said grievances, to wit, on the 1st day of April, 1872, at the City of London, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, a certain valuable silver mine, known as the Emma Mine, situate in the Territory of Utah, in the United States, had been sold by a corporation organized in the City of New-York, under the laws of the State of New-York, by the name of the Emma Silver Mining Company of New-York, to another corporation organized in the said City of London, under the laws of Great Britain, for the purpose of purchasing said mine, called the Emma Silver Mining Company (Limited) of London, at and for a large sum of money, to wit, one million of pounds sterling; and whereas the plaintiff was then and there and up to and before the time of said sale largely interested in said mine, as one of the stockholders in said Emma Silver Mining Company of New-York, and was then and there active in negotiating and concluding, which said sale, and all the contracts of the plaintiff in connection with the same, were in all respects fair, honest, and without fraud, and whereas one Robert C. Schenck, of said London, who was then and there Minister Plenipotentiary from the Government of the United States to the Government of Great Britain, had then and there by request of the plaintiff, subscribed for and taken certain shares in the stock of the said Emma Silver Mining Company, (limited,) of London, and had then and there become one of the directors of said company, and then and there and afterwards had been publicly known as connected therewith, and had been likewise then and there assisted by the plaintiff in paying for the stock so subscribed and taken, yet the defendant well knowing the premises, and contriving and wickedly and maliciously intending to injure the plaintiff in his good name and fame and credit, and bring him into public scandal, infamy, and disgrace with and among all his neighbors and the people of the country generally, and to cause it to be suspected and believed that the plaintiff has been and was guilty of the offenses charged upon and imputed to him by the defendants, and to vex, harass, and oppress the plaintiff, did heretofore, to wit, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1875, maliciously compose and publish and caused to be composed and published in a certain newspaper of the defendants, of wide circulation, called The New-York *Daily Tribune*, a false, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory libel, containing among other things the false, scandalous, malicious, defamatory, and libelous matter following, of and concerning the plaintiff, and of and concerning the sale of said Emma Mine, and said circumstance of the connection of said Schenck with the said Emma Silver Mining Company of London, and with the plaintiff as hereinbefore mentioned, to wit: [Here is given the editorial published in the *Tribune* of the above date, the alleged libel, the substance of which has already been given in THE TIMES.]

By means of the publication by the defendant of which false, malicious, and defamatory libel, the plaintiff has been, and is, greatly injured in his good name, fame, and credit, and brought into public scandal, infamy, and disgrace with and among all his neighbors and others to whom he was in anywise known, insomuch that divers of those neighbors and others, to whom the innocence of the plaintiff in respect to the said offenses and misconduct so as aforesaid charged upon and computed to the plaintiff by the defendants are unknown, have from thence hitherto suspected and believed, and still so suspect and believe, the plaintiff to have been guilty of said offenses and misconduct, and have therefore refused to have any intercourse or acquaintance with the plaintiff, and the plaintiff hath been and is by means of the premises otherwise greatly injured and damnified, to wit, at Bennington aforesaid.

To the damage of the plaintiff, $100,000—to recover which, with costs, the plaintiff brings this suit and files this declaration

By CHITTENDEN & HUBBARD,
Attorneys for plaintiff.

*THE TWEED SUITS.*

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-morrow morning, District Attorney Phelps will move the trial of the eighteen indictments for forgery, felony, obtaining money by false pretenses, &c., found against William M. Tweed, and call on the defendant to come forward and plead. In the event of the notorious defendant not answering, his bondsmen, Charles Devlin and Alfred B. Sands, will be called upon to produce him, and failing to comply, the recognizances will be forfeited. The order of the court declaring the recognizances forfeited will then be handed over to the District Attorney who will file them in the office of the County Clerk, and judgment will immediately issue against Messrs. Devlin and Sands for $18,000, the sum for which they are jointly responsible. The bondsmen have received the customary personal notice of the action of the District Attorney, with the view of procuring the attendance of the defendant, if possible, although, of course, in this case the presence of the accused is not expected.

*A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.*

A question of the jurisdiction of the United States Controller of the Currency came up yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. It was in regard to a demurrer filed by Charles Tracy upon the suits filed by S. B. Nash in behalf of the Receiver of an insolvent national bank, against stockholders of the bank, to enforce assessments made by the Controller of Currency of 100 per cent. upon the full amount of the stock. Mr. Tracy's demurrer denied the right of the Controller to make that assessment, claiming that this would be assuming the functions of the courts. Judge Blatchford held that the Supreme Court had decided a case sustaining the right of the Controller, and further remarked that aside from that decision which was claimed by Mr. Tracy to be an *obiter dictum*, he himself had expressly so decided. At Mr. Tracy's request he took the papers, but said he should overrule the demurrer.

*DECISIONS.*

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*By Judge Donohue.*

*Motions Denied.*—Paine vs. Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church; Hamburger vs. Burns; Dieckerhoff vs. Ahlborn; Kaufman vs. Kiefman, &c.; Harrington vs. Gomperts.

*Opinion.*—Eldridge vs. Maclay; Cooper vs. Hubbard; matter of Berger, known as Prince Leo.

*Memorandums.*—Kiersted vs. Bayles: matter of Lawlor.

*Matter of Hoffman.*—Should be order of reference.

*Orders Granted.*—Gallagher vs. Earle; Sinclair vs. Earl.

*Pettis vs. Roberts.*—Granted; memorandum.

*Both vs. United States Bonded Collection Bureau.*—Taxation affirmed.

*Recio vs. Sanchez et al.*—Report confirmed.

*Granted.*—Matter of the Merchants' Exchange and News Association; Peck vs. Barnes.

*Chamberlain vs. Bissicks.*—Motion granted; memorandum.

*Ferris vs. Ferris.*—Allowance, $250.

*Pettit vs. Roberts.*—See memorandum on motion for judgment.

*By Judge Lawrence.*

*Roelling vs. Duncan et al.*—Order amended; memorandum.

*Longchamp vs. Duncan et al.*—Motion to vacate the order of arrest granted, with $10 costs. Opinion.

*By Judge Davis.*

*Lyons vs. Emmons.*—Must be a referred to take proof of facts and report same, and order referring it to Sidney DeKay, Esq., to take proof of petitioner's identity, age, and other facts in petition stated, and report same, with his opinion.

*Matter of Shipsey and Matter of Jarvis.*—Decrees granted.

*Thurber vs. O'Neil.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event; memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

*By Judge Donohue.*

*National State Bank of Elizabeth vs. McWilliams.*—Settled. See amendments here, and in amendments.

*KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.*

The following is a record of the business transacted during the past week in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, before Hon. William D. Veeder, Surrogate:

*Wills Proved*—Michael Tobin, Emilie Frank, Maria Voight, Michael Kochren, Jane Amelia Brown, Mary Ann Liech, George W. Cornish, and Alexander S. Cochrane, all of the City of Brooklyn.

*Letters of Administration*—Were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Thomas Kehoe, David Francis, Jane Thorne, John Herm, Ann Dolany, Nicholas Jourdan, James Hawkins, Sarah Morgan, Jonathan C. Bloomfield, Harriet Earle, Mary Jane Kernan, Thomas Leitch, Paul E. Hill, all of the City of Brooklyn.

*Letters of Guardianship*—Of the estate of Elwood W. Perry were granted to William J. Jones; of Nicholas Hewn, to Margaret Schweser; of Emma G. Hand, to Rebecca E. Johnson; of Annie J. Kent, to Frank W. Kent; of Henry G. Julien, Jr., to Henry G. Julien; of Joseph J. Byrne, Catharine M. Byrne, and Matthew J. Byrne, to the Brooklyn Trust Company all of the County of Kings.

*COURT NOTES.*

William Pfeffer, of Clinton street, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday by Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court, for violation of the Lottery law.

The following assignments were filed in the office of the County Clerk yesterday: Sigmund Housman to Samuel Hoffman, and Samuel Wilson to David Schouler.

Antonio Cordona, indicted for having a quantity of counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to use the same, was yesterday acquitted by the jury in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict.

On application of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Judge Davis, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, granted a temporary injunction restraining Philip Krauth, of the Centennial Garden, E. B. Gregory, of the Palais Royal, and Joseph Morton, of the Arcade Varieties, from giving further performances until after the payment of their license fees.

Emilio Giabbie was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with passing a counterfeit $10 greenback on Frederick Bird, of No. 191 Seventh street. He was committed in default of $1,000 bail. Giabbie was indicted in September last for a similar offense, but introducing testimony at the trial to the effect that the bill was given him to obtain change, he was acquitted.

The following assignments were filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday: Samuel Seelig to Harris Brown; liabilities, $6,252 30; assets nominal and actual, $2,757 31. James McCleery to Mathew J. Wall; liabilities, $6,679 56; nominal assets, $4,306 38; actual assets, $2,000. Jacob Schwab and Daniel Deutsch to Adolph Kahn; liabilities, $28,989 78; nominal assets, $18,523 09; actual assets, $10,083 29.

The entire property of Messrs. Wellington, Kidder & Co., No. 72 Broad street, who are charged with carrying on the business of rectifiers of spirits without a license and other violations of the Revenue laws, was seized yesterday by the United States Marshal. The members of the firm and their employes were arrested several days since, and were put under bail to a large amount. The establishment is a very extensive and valuable one.

Some time ago John Becker, of Harlem, having lost a valuable watch, employed a private detective named James T. Porter to look it up. Mr. Baker paid Porter $15 in advance for expenses, but the latter was unsuccessful in his search for the missing watch. As he refused to return the money, Becker had the detective arrested yesterday and taken to the Washin[illegible] Place Police Court. Seeing no evidence of fraud [illegible] the part of the detective, Justice Kilbreth dis[illegible] him.

*UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.*

CASES ARGUED AND SUBMITTED FRIDAY—THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The following cases were argued in the Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 72—*Kibbe vs. Ditto and Dunn.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This case involves title to certain lands in Mercer County, Ill., and was brought by Kibbe to recover possession. The defendants proved title under a mortgage from the orginal owner, and the judgment was in their favor. It is here claimed that the deed given by the Commissioner of sale, upon foreclosure, was not properly admitted as evidence, because not acknowledged by the officer required by law at the time, in the State, but before the Circuit Court, in open session; and that if this deed is rejected, as it should be, for that reason, there is a failure to prove title, and the judgment must be reversed.

W. C. Goudy for plaintiff in error; T. G. Frost for defendants.

No. 73—*Mills et al. vs. Claflin et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—This was an action by Claflin & Co., of New-York, against the plaintiffs in error on certain promissory notes of which Claflin & Co. were assignees, and the plaintiffs here assignors, under the statute of the State of Illinois making the latter liable where due diligence has been used against the makers. The defense was that due diligence was not used as against the makers, because a suit had not been instituted against them. The rejoinder was that it was unnecessary under the statute to institute a suit against the makers, because at the maturity of the notes the makers were non-residents of the State, and because a suit would have been unavailing by reason of the insolvency of the makers. The judgment being for the assignees, the case is here for review, and was now submitted on the printed briefs.

W. C. Goudy for plaintiffs in error; Bently & Quigg for defendants.

No. 74—*McKittridge vs Race et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana.—This is a suit by Mrs. Race, with whom her husband is joined, against Mrs. Kittridge, who is her stepmother. The suit is against Mrs. Kittridge as Administratrix of her husband and tutrix of the minor heirs, to recover upon two promissory notes made by the father of the plaintiff and the husband of the defendant when living. The amount of the notes was for the plaintiff's share in her mother's estate, her father having in that way settled with her as her tutor. The judgment was for the plaintiff below, and it is here contended that it was for too large an amount against Mrs. Kittridge in several capacities, and against minors who were not parties, and have no capacity to stand in judgment, and for other reasons, and therefore erroneous.

Argued for plaintiff in error by Durant & Home; submitted by defendant in error on the brief of R. T. Merrick.

No. 75—*Woodford et al. vs. Canastota National Bank.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York.—This was an action on a promissory note, to which the defense was usury. The judgment was for the bank, and it is here claimed, first, that the court was without jurisdiction to try the cause, because the action did not arise under any law of the United States vesting jurisdiction in the court, and second, because the right to sue in the Federal court was not confined by the Currency act as held below. On the merits it is averred that there was error because the note was given in renewal, and was not an original note, and that, in such a case no question of exchange can arise, as claimed by the bank and that any exaction beyond the interest due by way of exchange is usury.

William James and David Wright for plaintiffs in error; B. F. Chapman for defendant.

No. 76.—*Butterfield vs. Usher.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District.—This is an appeal by a purchaser at a Trustee's sale from an order of court vacating the sale to him and decreeing a new sale after the sale had been confirmed by the Special Term. The General Term made the order vacating the sale, and question is whether the ratification of the sale by the Special Term so vested title in the purchaser as to remove the case beyond the jurisdiction of the General Term to vacate.

Submitted on the printed briefs. E. Totten for appellant.

*TOMBS POLICE COURT.*

At the opening of the Tombs Police Court yesterday, the usual array of drunk and disorderly cases was presented, with here and there a more pretentious crime. Justices Bixby and Flammer presided. Josiah P. King was arraigned on a charge of attempting to kill the doorkeeper of the Fifth Precinct Police Station with a large bowie-knife. It appeared that Kink, who is a medical student, arrived in the City only yesterday from Glasgow. He was accompanied by his wife, to whom he has been married only a short time. In company with two of his fellow-passengers, King started out to see "life" in New-York, which expedition consisted of wandering from one saloon to another until he got hopelessly intoxicated, and was taken to the station-house by a policeman. In his transit he had been robbed of his watch and chain and a diamond ring. His offense consisted in his thrusting his bowie-knife at the doorman through the bars of the cell in which he had been put. Justice Bixby fixed the prisoner's bail at $300 and promised to bring the circumstances of the case to the attention of the District Attorney.

Ann Quick charged Mary Ann Healy with picking her pocket of a pocket-book and money, in all of the value of $1 25. The accused was held to answer in the sum of $2,000.

George Johnson was accused of burglary in having entered the stable of Thomas McCauley, of No. 223 Mott street, and taken therefrom a horse-blanket valued at $2 50. He was held in $1,000 bail.

Margaret Ahearn was accused of throwing vitriol over the clothes of Martin O'Connell. O'Connell, it appeared, had been arrested for bastardy on complaint of the woman a short time since. He was then ordered to pay her $1 per week. This, it is claimed, he did not do. Armed with a bottle of oil of vitriol, she sallied forth last night to find him. They met in a house in Oliver street, and she, without warning, threw the corrosive at him. She was held in default of $1,000 bail. Kate Joyce, for stealing a pair of shoes, valued at $2 50, from Sammis & Son, of No. 162 Grand street, was held in the sum of $500 to answer.

Thomas Murphy alias Thomas Reilly, was committed for examination by Judge Bixby. Murphy is charged by Mrs. Julia Conner with picking her pocket in a street-car and abstracting property of the value of $12 50. The following persons were held in $100 bail for violating the Excise law: Bridget Murphy, Thomas O'Neill, Henry Smith, Gustave Chirong, John Meehan, Martin Thill, and Henry Hallweg.

*VIOLATIONS OF THE EXCISE LAW.*

At the Washington Place Police Court yesterday the following persons were held for trial for violation of the Excise Law: James Walsh, No. 534 West street; Anthony Hamill, No. 92 Tenth avenue; Thomas J. Maguire, No. 522 West Twenty-ninth street; Edward Long, No. 412 West Sixteenth street; Charles Henkel, No. 127 Seventh avenue; Patrick Sullivan, No. 344 West Tenth street; Charles W. Meamom, No. 204 Waverley place; Henry Englekury, No. 175 Christopher street; Francis Murray, No. 462 West Twenty-sixth street; Philip Boyle, No. 60 Eighth avenue; James Kane, No. 84 Tenth avenue; John Cavanagh, No. 445 West Twenty-eighth street; John H. Starr, No. 226 West Twenty-seventh street; Hugh Slevin, No. 187 Sixth avenue; Henry Fel[illegible] No. 16 Gansevoort street.

# HIGH-PRICED DOGS.

*THE BEST ENGLISH BREEDS IMPORTED INTO THE COUNTRY.*

SPECULATIONS IN REGARD TO THE FIRST AMERICAN DOGS—DANIEL WEBSTER'S DOGS—COMMODORE STOCKTON'S DOGS—THE BEST ENGLISH KENNELS.

Historical societies bent on collecting all possible information appertaining to the early settlement of our country, recording the names of individuals who sought our shores, cataloguing their linen and crockery, numbering their horses, bullocks, cows, and sheep, have quite ignored the dogs which must have undoubtedly accompanied the first comers. Though these grave old Puritans severed themselves from the pomps and vanities of the older world, it is impossible to imagine that they could have been so entirely hard-hearted as to have snapped all ties, and to have left behind them their sincerest and most trusty friends—the dogs. Though we have no authority for the assertion, it is strongly probable that on the Mayflower more than one good English *dogge* was safely stowed away, and that when the stern band of brethren first landed on Plymouth Rock some rollicking lurchers, or more aristocratic spaniels, disturbed the solemnity of the occasion by taking to the neighboring woods, and making the welkin ring with joyful bark as they chased the rabbits through the primitive New-England forests. What kind of dogs they were, even what they were called, would be to many, more interesting to-day than the names of those worthies to whom they belonged.

In the early history of Virginia and Maryland there are numerous records of fox-hounds coming over with the settlers. During Revolutionary times we find some scant notices of hunting dogs of good English stock coming over with the British officers. As to dogs of lower lineage—the terriers, the bull-dogs—it is hardly possible to imagine an English Army quartered anywhere without a full quota of dogs, and perhaps many a cur to-day might have his origin traced back to his owner, some English grenadier, the dog remaining in the country, while his master took shipping for his native land. In New-Jersey up to the first quarter of this century there is proof that there existed a peculiar breed of small, ungainly dogs, with crooked legs, resembling the dachs-hund, which animals, old inhabitants stated, were the descendants of a brace of dogs left in Trenton by the Hessian contingent attached to the forces of King George.

To unravel the whole genealogical history of more especially the pointer and setter in the United States would be an impossible task. What is the principal object in this article is to call attention to the fact that within only the last two years the importation of the choicest and finest dogs to be found in England has commenced. Before 1873 undoubtedly admirable dogs, pointers and setters, from the best kennels in England, were brought over by our field sportsmen. In 1839 the Great Expounder, Daniel Webster, had sent to him through the instrumentality of Sir Henry Halford, the King's physician, two famous dogs, Rake and Rachel, which had been bred by the Duke of Gordon especially for the American statesman. These animals had been made, as it were, for field shooting in the United States, the Scotch nobleman having bred them back through eight generations. George W. Blunt, Esq., in a characteristic letter addressed to the *Forest and Stream* in 1874, extols the admirable quality and performances of these superb creatures. At the time of their arrival the Webster dogs created a great sensation among the sportsmen of that day. But, alas! for the blue blood of these dogs, their progeny of royal stock by some strange fatality were dispersed, and the last known about them was that a whole litter of undoubted Webster dogs were stolen by a tinker, and the strain was forever lost. Commodore Stockton, of New-Jersey, imported many fine English dogs, and now and then wealthy sportsmen of New-York City introduced good foreign dogs into their kennels.

It is to an English gentleman, Capt. John M. Taylor, formerly of New-York, now residing at Bellefonte, Nottoway County, Va., that the credit is mainly due of having directed the attention of field sportsmen not so much to the excellence of the high-bred English dog—a fact which was well known—as to the necessity of their insisting on the most rigid school of genealogy in regard to dogs. To have a good dog it was shown that to natural instinct had to be superadded that acquired sense which animals become endowed with by constant training. Capt. Taylor asserted that an oversight in the family history of a dog—a single omission in the dog annals—was sufficient to place a bar sinister on his escutcheon. All hearsays were to be discarded. The origin of a pointer or setter, even as far back as the great-grandfather, he declared, should be as clearly proved as are the family quarterings of a gentleman in the herald's office. It was not to be considered sufficient that a particular dog should present fine points, but that his selection, just as in the choice of a high-blooded horse, should be such as would most likely perpetuate his high standard of excellence. The native American stock of dogs, so Capt. Taylor stated and proved, though excellent of its kind, was running the risk of deteriorating from want of a higher and purer infusion of blood. The idea was then to obtain the very choicest, the superlative pointers and setters of England, just as the best horses are imported, and in time to cross them with our own breeds, or to intermingle them, so as to produce a race of animals adapted to the peculiar wants of the American sportsman.

Last year, acting on this suggestion, C. H. Raymond, Esq., of Morris Plains, N. J., had sent to him from Mr. Edward Laverack's famous kennel in Shropshire, two of his best setters, Pride of the Border and Fairy. Coming from other kennels may be mentioned Sefton, a pointer, raised by Rev. J. C. Macdona, and a dog called Plunket, coming from Mr. Llewellin, now the property of Dr. Goldsmith, this latter animal being the most superb dog of his class, the red Irish, ever raised in England. Capt. Taylor has also many fine dogs from Mr. Laverack and Mr. Macdona, and James Gordon Bennett, Esq., has lately secured some of the choicest of English dogs. From a careful calculation of the cost of this imported stock—for such importations have been numerous—only estimating the very best, those whose excellence were accredited in England, it is not out of the way to state that during the last year and this the money paid for these dogs has amounted to fully $75,000.

From our wide extent of country, its different degrees of climate, and the rougher character of its undergrowth, it is supposed that the general work imposed on our dogs is harder than on English animals. There can be no labor any creature can perform more intensely severe than that undergone by the pointer or setter when he ranges after game on the Western prairies. Apart from the character of the grass, which is often breast-high for the man, it is very tough and compact, abounding with sharp grass, which cuts like a knife; and when the birds are not plenty the space to be worked over is almost limitless. It has been computed that on the plains during a three days' prairie-chicken shooting a dog has ranged over 250 miles, and with very few opportunities of slaking his thirst. Then, again, in American shooting we have not yet arrived at that dilettanteism which they have attained in England. English sportsmen invariably use retrievers in the field—dogs whose only functions are to bring in the dead or wounded game. Mr. Price, of Bala, Wales, one of the leading English sportsmen, writes of taking sixteen retrievers into the field in addition to his three or four pointers or setters. The American dog must not only find the game, but is educated to retrieve; in fact, when the merits of an American dog are under discussion, almost the first question asked is, "How will the dog retrieve?"

In England during the last twenty years, in order to further fix the comparative merits of pointers and setters, what may be called crucial tests have been applied. Formerly simply bench shows sufficed. Dogs curled, washed, and perfumed were exhibited, and awards were given for good looks and an assimilation to certain fixed standards of form and color. A dog then might be pretty to look at if in a glass case, but in the field, where the birds were, he might have been good for nothing. In 1865 the first field trials were commenced, especially devoted to bringing in prominence the actual performances of the dogs. One hundred points was taken as the epitome of ideal dog perfection, this total being made up as follows: For nose, 30; for pace and style, 20; for breaking, 20; for steadiness, 15; for backing, 10; and for drawing or roading, 5. As some time ago an effort was made to pit English dogs against American ones, some slight modification of these figures was thought advisable, so as to allow our retrieving to come in. Field trials are now beginning to be held in the United States, and the one which took place at Memphis last month was remarkable for the variety and excellence of the dogs exhibited, and showed how admirably the dogs and their masters understood their business.

English sporting men given to shooting and the raising of dogs look with exceeding interest at the results to be derived from the mingling of the choicest of their dogs with our own breeds. Just as the best of the New-York Mills cattle, which owed their origin to England, were bought at enormous prices by English breeders, to be carried home again, so it may not be impossible that some of these days the progeny of these Laverack setters or other dogs may return to the place of their origin improved and amended. As it is, in some few cases a demand has arisen in England for the offspring of the best English and American dogs bred here.

As to the much-disputed question, Which is the better for American field sports, the pointer or the setter? we approach this subject with the utmost caution. Each animal has its warmest advocates, and disputes on this dog topic often partake of canine intensity. The pointer, as is asserted by his admirers, being a purer breed of dog, is the more deserving of man's affection. He is higher strung, more nervous, perhaps more untiring, and can go longer without water, but in rough country comes sooner to grief than the setter. The setter is a trifle less agile, perhaps, but has certainly the physical advantage of possessing a thicker covering, while his origin from the spaniel makes him take to the water more willingly. He is generally deemed a more even-tempered brute. Perhaps each race of dog has its peculiar sphere of usefulness. In the North setters are the more popular; in the South, pointers. Just now sportsmen in and around New-York are giving most of their attention to setters.

As to the immediate usefulness of the high-bred English dogs in our American covers, the subject has not yet been fully determined. Unfamiliar as the English dogs must be with our game, and affected by the extreme heat or cold, it may take some time before they become acclimated. We suppose, then, that their usefulness will be more discoverable after a while in their descendants than in themselves. As to the breaking of dogs, it is very certain that, taking the generality of dogs, pointers and setters are better handled and educated in the West than in the East. The reason for this is quite simple. In the large cities owners of dogs rarely break their own dogs; in the West the professional dog-breaker is comparatively unknown. That sympathy which must ever exist between the master and his dog can never be as perfect as when the animal owes his entire instruction to the person who shoots over him.

To conclude this subject of pointers and setters, it is curious to remark the influence the new rapid methods of loading our guns have had on the dogs. As we now in an instant fill the chambers of our breech-loading gun with the cartridges, and are ready to fire again, it is no longer necessary to bring the dog to heel, or to make him crouch at one's feet, as when in old times the cry, "Down charge!" was used. Dogs are now taught to work more rapidly in the field, and by sign of hand rather than by word of mouth, which shows an increase of intelligence on the part of the animal. Of course, no methods can be found by which the mental status of the pointer or setter of seventy-five years ago can be compared with our carefully bred and educated dogs of to-day, but it is highly probable that the best blooded animals of 1875 are superior in every respect to their progenitors, not only physically, but mentally. Body and brain have gone on developing together. Advertisements in the leading sporting journals show to-day an approved race of dogs, with extensive pedigrees, on sale. Prices vary all the way from an unweaned puppy at $50, to a well-broken dog that not a penny less than $500 will buy. Perhaps, before long, Tennyson's line may be fully appreciated:

"Something better than his dog, a little dearer than his horse."

## DIVERSIONS OF A PET CROW.

CURIOUS FREAKS OF A DOMESTICATED BIRD—THE MISCHIEF HE DID AND THE TRICKS HE PLAYED.

*From the Reading (Penn.) Times.*

A lady resident in this city was the delighted owner of a pet crow, whose oddities of disposition and love of mischief transformed him into a household pet. He was the "social lion" of his day, and company were always entertained by an interview with "Jim Crow," as he was called. Though "Jim" has doubtless passed over into the happy hunting grounds of his ancestry, and may now possibly be diverting himself in the same old way, the recollections of this inveterate mischief-maker and his remarkable freaks are deemed worthy of a rehearsal. His discovery and the subsequent incidents of his eventful history are thus related by the lady herself:

Sitting in the trunk of a tree beside the cabin of a wood-chopper in the Alleghanies, I first saw "Jim Crow." He was too young to fly, and, only partially covered with feathers, looked so queer, so helpless, and withal so mischevious, that I bought him, tied him in my handkerchief, and hanging it on the pommel of my saddle, rode twenty miles to my home. The long ride in no way disagreed with him, but seemed to have only increased his appetite, for from his perch on the apple tree his continuous "caw, caw" could be heard all day from morn till eve. It was the amusement of all the family to fill up "Jim Crow," which meant to take pieces of bread and clover-heads, and indeed anything, almost, to "Jim," drop it in his wide-open mouth till his craw, his throat, and his mouth were filled. There he would sit with his bill wide open, unable to shut it till the food slowly digested, then recommence his "caw, caw, caw." With the wings came—what the quiet twinkle in these black eyes foretold—mischief, sly and deep. Mischief premeditated and unpremeditated, and mischief purely because he couldn't help it, and this propensity was exercised chiefly against the cook, because she most felt his presence and resented it.

He delighted in going into the cook's room, whose careless habits made that place a paradise to him. He would gently put his bill under the lid of her sewing-box and turn off the cover on the floor—and then the fun began. The needles were all carefully stuck over the bed one by one. The cotton was hid in the wood-house and the scissors nicely tucked under the pillows in the room quite removed from the scene of his labors. The wax and thimble were dropped into the aquarium. And after all this delicious fun, he one day took a little pot of hard pomade in his bill and, hopping to the edge of the veranda roof, ate the pomade with evident relish, and then dropped the glass pot on the stove-pipe below with a satisfied air at its demolition. He then flew down and carefully picked up each piece and put it in the grass.

This room was his favorite resort. To it we always went to find a missing comb, a tooth, or a hair brush, and were sure to find it behind the glass or under the carpet or bed. During the short illness of one of the family, regularly at 9 A. M. "Jim Crow" hopped along the veranda roof, gave a quiet tap on the closed window, and, on being admitted, gravely brought with him to the bedside and laid on the table a chicken bone or leg, or something equally tempting. Seeing that he was duly observed, he would ruffle up his feathers, make himself appear like a large round ball of black feathers, "caw," and then open his mouth wide for a part of the invalid's breakfast. After stirring up things for half an hour or more, opening the clock, picking at the hands, stopping the pendulum, dropping the soap in the water pitcher, and taking all the pins out of the pincushions, he would take his leave.

The fish in the course of time disappeared from the aquarium, and although all the haps and mishaps of the house were attributed to demure little "Jim Crow," no one suspected that he was the cause of the fish mystery. When one morning he was discovered taking a bath in it and a fish breakfast afterward.

The mystery was solved, and when the aquarium was emptied there came to light two thimbles, a pair of scissors, a penknife, and a spoon.

To carry away small chickens and drop them into holes and cover them with dirt, was his intense delight, and when we saw a distracted hen rushing madly about the barn-yard, some one looked up "Jim Crow" and went to the rescue. One day, after a day's fishing, we were cleaning the fish on the race bank, and busy watching the operation was "Jim Crow" and some ducks. One little fish was considered too small and thrown into the water. A duck quickly seized it by the head and "Jim" took the tail, and then they pulled and pulled for a few seconds. The scene was exceedingly amusing, for "Jim" planted his little black feet firmly on the edge of the bank and was slowly drawn into the water, holding on to the fish. As soon as he found that he was getting in too deep, he let go his hold and flew to a tree to take his usual revenge in scolding, and with his head on one side he scolded till all the fish were cleaned. Jim's scolding consisted of a succession of guttural sounds said over and over with a very solemn face and mournful mien, and has moved many people to hearty laughter because it was so intensely droll. He loved to tease the peacock who came every day after dinner to the veranda to be fed with pieces of bread. He would eat quickly all that he possibly could, to take it away from the peacock. He would eat till his craw, throat, and bill were full, and then he would hop about unable to shut his mouth and still trying to eat. But as the pieces were too small and his bill too wide apart he could not rob the poor peacock any more, and he would fly away, dispose of it, and soon return to repeat the operation, and, strange to say, he was the terror of the barn-yard. The peacocks were afraid of him, and the geese ran away at his approach. While he was quite young he was tyrannized over and all the fowls, large and small, had a pick at Jim. But one day a happy thought seized Jim. He took a long straw in his bill and chased the geese, who fled before him, and Jim reigned supreme from that day, and often repeated the scare, we thought, for his own amusement. Carefully arranged among the loops and bows of our best bonnet we found apple-cores, according, no doubt, to Jim's taste a great improvement. In the pockets of our coats there were stones and sticks, and never a pen or pencil could lie loose on the table. Jim's strong point was butter, and on churning days Jim stayed at home and behaved himself. He could eat a half a pound. But one day he ran his bill through a pound and tried to fly away with it. He was caught rolling over and over the floor with it, and from tha[illegible] he was banished.

As the Summer faded into Autumn Jim stayed away more and more from home, and occasionally would return with friends, evidently showing them around. One Sunday afternoon the attention of the family was drawn to a vigorous cawing on the veranda roof. There was Jim, with three friends, all cawing in elegant crow language. They solemnly walked in at the cook's window and remained in the room some time, keeping up their conversation. When they left, all moveable things were found overturned, and the room left in the state Jim always left it. The pleasures of that place had no doubt been described by Jim to his friends, and he had brought them along for a frolic. His visits from home became more and more extended, but whenever he came he scolded as much as ever and seemingly tried to talk. He would sit before the house and deliver long harangues on subjects and in language too abstruse for us to comprehend.

One rainy September day he sat for hours on the apple tree delivering, it must have been a farewell address, for when night came he flew away and never came home again.

Jim was a great nuisance on wash days; between dropping sticks and stones unobserved into the tubs, and flying away with the soap, and pulling out the clothespins from the clothes on the line, he was kept very busy. He regularly dropped small stones every evening on a pet toad, who lived under the kitchen and who came out to be fed by the cook and be tormented by Jim. He would come quietly, meekly, hopping into the kitchen, looking so innocent and hungry, and as he passed by the cat asleep, he would give her one fearful hard peck and fly out at the door or window. This was repeated so often that the cat feared him and assumed the defensive at his approach. He stole a quantity of butter one day and hid it near the chimney of an out-kitchen. We were as much surprised to see grease trickling down the wall as was Jim when he went for his treasure and found it gone. The outburst of caws that followed revealed the culprit. Jim loved to steal, and for the pure fun of being chased he would come into the kitchen try to pick up something and fly away, and if he failed in his object he would hastily alight and pick up a leaf or stone to make believe he had been successful.

# CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

*HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.*

All the Protestant Churches of France are suffering for want of sufficient ministerial supplies.

Rev. Dr. Daniel Weiser, an aged minister of the Reformed (German) Church, was buried in Philadelphia Dec. 9.

The Baptists of Pennsylvania have resolved to raise $60,000 by dollar subscriptions for the denominational Centennial movement.

Rev. Dr. Thomson, recently Pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, of this City, is now a member of the Presbytery of Glasgow, Church of Scotland.

Dr. George Cook is nominated for Moderator of the next General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and Dr. McLaughlan for the chair of the Free Assembly.

Another city in Japan, Kioto, has been opened to Christian missionaries, and Rev. Mr. Davis, a missionary of the American Board has opened a school and is preaching there.

A monument has been dedicated to Rev. Dr. George T. Day, at Cranston, R. I. He was for many years editor of the *Morning Star*, and a leader of the Free-Will Baptist denomination.

Bishop Stevens has notified Rev. G. A. Redles that he has been deposed from the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Redles has joined the Reformed Episcopal Church.

The general anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in Indianapolis Dec. 17–19. Bishops Bowman, Foster, Harris, and others will be present.

Rev. L. H. Gulick has been appointed by the American Bible Society to superintend the manufacture and circulation of the Scriptures in China and Japan. He will leave for his post of duty shortly.

The Anglican Church Missionary Society has appropriated $25,000 to establish a mission among Chief Mtesa's people in Africa in addition to the $50,000 given for that purpose by a London gentleman.

The members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church have ordered a statue of Bishop Allen the founder of the Church, to be made, at a cost of $3,500. This will be their contribution to the American Centennial.

Rev. Dr. Cumming, (Presbyterian,) of London, says next year is to be signalized by the destruction of the Turkish Government and of the Papacy. He finds warrants for this in the prophecies of Daniel.

The death is announced of Rev. Thomas Jones, the oldest clergyman of London. He was ninety-six years old, and held the post of "morning reader" at Chapel Royal, Whitehall, continuously for sixty-two years.

Leading Presbyterians of England and Scotland have been invited to join with their brethren of London in a week of revival services. Favorable replies have been received, and about thirty evangelists will assist at the meetings.

The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church reports the receipts for 1875 at $86,550; expenditures the same. During the eight years of its existence it has disbursed over half a million dollars, and educated in its day-schools 50,000 persons.

The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions recommends all the Presbyterian churches to hold centennial conventions in the great cities and Presbyterian centres this year, to review the progress of the past and raise contributions to the Home Mission Treasury.

The Italian Catholics of Boston are building a church at the North End, to be known as the Church of St. Leonardo of Porto Maurizio. There are about eighteen hundred Italians in Boston, and for many years they have been without a church. The new edifice will seat about six hundred.

Rev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, of this City, has been elected Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education. Dr. Robinson was Pastor for some years in Troy, served as American Chaplain at Paris, and took an active part in the building of the Memorial Church in this City.

Rev. Dr. William Brock, an able Baptist divine of England, is dead, at the age of sixty-eight. His first efforts at preaching are said to have been so poor that a country congregation offered him less than $1 for three sermons. In time, however, he became one of the foremost preachers of England.

Rev. Charles Chiniquy, now a Presbyterian minister, formerly a Catholic priest, announces that 157 persons have left the Catholic Church under his ministrations and embraced Protestantism. Since this announcement fifteen more Catholics have been converted, and all will join the Presbyterian Church.

A "United Protestant Church" has been opened on Fifth street, Philadelphia. "The congregation is opposed to the division in Churches, and advocates the union of all Protestant denominations who hold to the Divinity of Christ and believe in the doctrine of a future state of rewards and punishment."

Keshub Chunder Sen, the head of the Brahmo Somaj of India, says the chief aim of this Church, which is Unitarian in doctrine, is the destruction of caste distinctions, of idolatrous practices, and of slavish superstitions. The "spirit of prayer" is the foundation of the faith of the Church, and "no Mediator or vicarious sacrifice is necessary." The adherents of the denomination are estimated at between five and six thousand.

A meeting of representatives of all the Old Catholic societies in Silesia was recently held, at which it was resolved that members should sign themselves as Catholics instead of Old Catholics at the census this month; that the children of Old Catholics should be withdrawn as much as possible from instruction by Ultramontane clergy, and that a committee should be appointed to carry on the Old Catholic movement in Silesia.

St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church at Rome will be consecrated March 25. The church was under cover on the 18th of November. The Bishop of Long Island will consecrate the edifice, and will be assisted by the Bishops of Derry and Gibraltar, Dean Howson, Dr. H. C. Potter, and others. Special services will continue during the week, and will include sermons by "representative preachers of the four national churches."

The Roman Catholics are building a grand fountain in Philadelphia to commemorate the Centennial. They will issue some time the present month a medal bearing on one side a picture of the fountain and the words, "In Honor of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Independence," and the reverse bearing the official badge of the Catholic Total Abstinence Beneficial Union, with the words, "1776—A Tribute to American Liberty—1876."

The eighth annual report of the Hebrew Free Schools in this City states that four afternoon and evening schools are now in operation with an attendance of 579 pupils. The past year 302 children were admitted and 338 discharged. The scholars are taught Hebrew spelling and reading, translation of prayers and portions of the Bible, Bible history, and Hebrew grammar. The receipts of the association were $3,854; expenditures, $5,733; showing a deficit of $1,879.

The receipts of the various English benevolent societies for 1875 aggregate $8,049,475, a decrease of $78,165 from 1874. The receipts of the foreign missionary societies amounted to $3,383,135; of home missionary societies, $1,604,885; and of colonial, Jewish, and other missionary societies, $750,610. Of the foreign missionary societies, the Wesleyan stands first, having received $899,730; the Church Missionary Society comes next, with $879,175; next, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with $674,130; and fourth, the London Missionary Society, with $517,765.

Statistics show that Christian missions among the Teloogoos of India have been very successful the past ten years, the average number of accessions to the churches for this period being 430 a year. "The number of communicants March 1, 1875, was 3,724, who live in more than eight hundred different villages. The nominal Christians, including the children of communicants, are getting to be a numerous class. There are now at the various stations thirteen ordained and thirty-one unordained native preachers, eight colporteurs, forty-eight school-teachers, and about fifty students in the Theological Seminary."

The following paragraph from the *Christian Union*, of London, (Congregational,) shows that it does not keep well posted about denominational men and matters in this country: "Rev. Dr. R. S. Stows, of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn has received and accepted an invitation to the 'Old Brick Church,' in New-York, one of the oldest Presbyterian societies in that City, and till lately presided over by Dr. Murray, who has been translated to a professorship in Princetown College. For some years Presbyterianism in New-York and district has not been in a thriving condition, many churches having been dissolved, and others rapidly decreasing, and it is hoped that the accession of Dr. Stows will infuse fresh vitality into the cause."

The Bureau of Education at Washington makes the following report of the theological schools of the country:

| | Schools. | Professors. | Students. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Catholic | 18 | 141 | 1,2[illegible] |
| Baptist | 16 | 53 | 6[illegible] |
| Presbyterian | 15 | 74 | 617 |
| Lutheran | 13 | 52 | 4[illegible] |
| Protestant Episcopal | 12 | 5[illegible] | 2[illegible] |
| Congregational | 8 | 50 | 3[illegible] |
| Methodist Episcopal | 7 | 58 | 3[illegible] |
| Reformed | 3 | 12 | 89 |

The Christians, United Presbyterians, Free Baptists, and Free Methodists have two schools each, and the Unitarians, African Methodists, Cumberland Presbyterians, Reformed German, Methodist Episcopal South, Moravian, Swedenborgian, Union Evangelical, United Brethren, and Universalists have one each.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

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**CHAMBER-WORK.**—BY A YOUNG WELSH Protestant girl, well recommended, to do chamber-work in a private family; city or country; a good home in preference to high wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.; take notice of address.

**CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.**—BY A MOST respectable girl, who has the best of reference from her last place; is thoroughly neat and competent. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would do chamber-work and waiting; first-class City references. Call at No. 346 East 9th st., first floor.

**COOK, &c.**—BY A COMPETENT SWEDE GIRL TO do cooking, washing, and ironing or general work; is a good family cook, bread, biscuit, &c., and has served as regular laundress; is not afraid of work, and will go to the country if desired. Apply Monday or Tuesday at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

**COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY TWO GIRLS, to go together; one as good plain cook, the other as chamber-maid; or would do the work of a small family between them; good reference. Call at No. 296 1st av., between 17th and 18th sts.

**COOK.**—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; is a good plain cook; excellent bread baker, and would do the coarse washing. Call at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st.

**COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.**—BY TWO Swedish girls; one as good plain cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 300 East 25th st., corner 2d av., second floor.

**COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.**—BY A steady woman to cook, wash, and iron, or do general house-work; City or country; good references. Address or apply at No. 382 Hicks st., Brooklyn.

**COOK.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French, English, and all kinds of family cooking; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 257 West 26th st.

**COOK.**—BY A NEAT, THOROUGH PROTESTANT woman as cook; baking of all kinds; dairy work in cream; City or country; first-class references. Call at No. 590 3d av., second flight, front, all next week.

**DRESS-MAKER.**—WOULD LIKE THE WORK OF a family by the day or week; cuts, fits, and trims evening dresses in the latest Paris style; operates on sewing-machine; all latest Paris fashions. Address A. M., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**DRESSMAKER, &c.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS dressmaker and family seamstress; would work by the month; very desirable; is a good fitter and stylish trimmer. Address A. S., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**DRESS-MAKER.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker; would go out by the day, or take home work; suits made at moderate prices and short notice; best of City reference. Call at or address 259 6th av.

**DRESS-MAKER.**—BY A FRENCH DRESS-maker to go out by the day or week; all kinds of family sewing and repairing neatly done. Call at No. 247 7th av.

**HOUSEKEEPER OR LADY'S COMPANION.**—By a well-educated young German Protestant, with good references, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or lady's companion. Address Housekeeper, Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO IS very active and intelligent; can do light house work or chamber-work and waiting. City or country. Call or address 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Office.

**HOUSE-WORK.**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO house-work in a small private family; good cook, washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 859 3d av., corner 52d st.; ring third bell.

**LADY'S MAID.**—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PERSON of great ability; is a first-class hair-dresser and competent maid; understands dress-making perfectly; only first-class families need answer. Address M. D., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LADY'S MAID, &c.**—BY A COLORED FRENCH girl as lady's maid; understands dress-making in all branches; or work taken home done the neatest and cheapest to be found in the City. Reference from first families. Address E. P., Dress-maker, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LADY'S MAID, &c.**—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, seamstress and hair-dresser; good references. Address Miss C., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress; would do chamber-work and fine washing; has the best of City references. Can be seen at Mrs. Reynolds' new Protestant Agency, No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; has five years' reference; or she would do chamber-work and assist in the washing. Can be seen at J. Morison's, 11th st., corner 6th av.; take particular notice of address.

**LAUNDRESS.**—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS laundress; no objection to City or country; has first-class references. Call at No. 203 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

**NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.**—A LADY leaving for Europe wishes a situation for a Protestant girl who has been living in her family, and whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 31 West 16th st., on Tuesday morning.

**NURSE, &c.**—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDdle aged woman (from Paris) as nurse for young children, and sew; has good references. Address P. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**NURSE.**—BY A PROTESTANT FRENCH NURSE, who has the best of references; is fully capable of taking charge of children of all ages. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

**NURSE.**—BY A GERMAN GIRL, SPEAKS ENGLISH and French, as nurse and to sew; City references. Call for two days at No. 117 West 26th st., third floor, Room No. 10.

**NURSE.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS MONTHLY NURSE, by the week or month; just disengaged; good reference. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**NURSE**—MONTHLY OR INVALID; BY AN INTELligent woman; good references. Call or address Nurse, No. 2,151 2d av.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING wanted by a widow lady, including dress-making by the day or at her own house; accustomed to the finest fabrics; infants' outfits a specialty; was for four years at McCreery's, on Broadway. Apply or address J. D., No. 140 East 121st st.

**SEAMSTRESS, &c.**—BY A PERSON AS SEAMstress or to care growing children; would attend an invalid, or do any light work; is a neat plainsewer; can be well recommended. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A GOOD OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine; all kinds of family sewing, and to assist with chamber-work; best reference. Call at No. 27 West 26th st.

**SEAMSTRESS.**—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress and nurse, or seamstress and chamber-work. Call at No. 865 6th av.

**USEFUL WOMAN.**—BY A LADY FOR A YOUNG married woman, with one child, a year old; can highly recommend her as a most valuable servant, and she would be willing to take any position where she could be of use. Call or address No. 574 Madison av., one door above 56th st.

**USEFUL GIRL.**—BY A NEAT, OBLIGING, YOUNG American girl, very tidy and willing to be generally useful; has lived as chamber-maid and nurse, and is fully competent for either position. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

**WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.**—BY A neat and competent young girl; two years' City references from last employer. Address Waitress, Box 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WAITRESS.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG WAITress; has references to be seen for nineteen months; City. Call at 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

**WASHING, &c.**—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN SOlicits gentlemen's and families' washing, or will go out by the day; is a good house-cleaner; good references. Address B. A., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**WASHING, &c.**—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

### MALES.

**BUTLER — COOK — COACHMAN.** — AN ENglish gentleman, breaking up his establishment, desires to find situations for three first-class English servants, butler and cook, (man and wife,) and coachman. A dress personally or by letter, T. K., No. 33 West 42d st.

**BUTLER.**—IN A FAMILY, OR STEWARD IN CLUB or otherwise; good references; a Swede by birth. Address Swede, No. 207 East 15th st.

**COOK.**—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCHMAN AS cook in a hotel or private family; good reference. Address G. N., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.**—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging, and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A MARRIED man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of a gentleman's establishment; best City references. Call or address Mr. Wright's harness store, No. 311 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

**COACHMAN AND GROOM.**—BY A REspectable young man as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M. K., No. 1,251 Broadway, in the office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### MALES.

**COACHMAN, &c.**—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS ENGlish coachman; understands gardening, milk, and a thorough horseman, a first-class man in every respect. Address Veitch, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employ for six years; he is a thorough horseman; I will give all satisfaction to any one that will call on me. Address D. S. L., Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

**COACHMAN.**—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; can be highly recommended. Call or address No. 6 East 27th st.

**FOOTMAN AND SECOND WAITER.**—BY A young man; two years' of first-class reference. Address T. Norris, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**GROOM.**—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who understands his business and is willing to oblige; best of reference can be had from last employer by calling or addressing D. H., No. 239 West 26th st.

**PORTER.**—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IN STORE OR warehouse, as porter or to drive; understands horses; good rough carpenter; low wages. Address G. H., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

**STENOGRAPHY.**—M. H. LUTHER, STENOGRApher, No. 29 Weybosset st., Providence, R. I., is at present open to an engagement. Address by telegraph or mail.

**TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, LAWYERS,** &c.—A gentleman, graduate of an American and a European university, with some experience as a journalist, desires literary work of any kind; compensation not so much an object as a good connection and permanent work. Address F. R., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

**USEFUL MAN.**—BY A SWEDE TWENTY-EIGHT years old; has been ten years with one of the largest auction commission houses in this City; in any business where his services would be appreciated; best of references. Address Charles, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

**WAITER.**—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; good City reference. Address J. R., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## HELP WANTED.

**AGENTS WANTED, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY,** to sell our pure teas to families, hotels, and large consumers; best terms and largest stock in the country. Apply to the WELLS TEA COMPANY, No. 201 Fulton st., between Church and Greenwich sts., New-York.

**DRY-GOODS SALESMEN WANTED FOR** near-by trade, also Western and South-west; must be energetic, and control their own trade.
ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

**WANTED**—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, WHO can come well recommended. Call at No. 33 West 18th st.

## SHIPPING.

### FLORIDA LINE.

**FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,**
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
**GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.**
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
**J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.**
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,**
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

**WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.**

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

| | |
|---|---|
| First-class passage to Fernandina | $20 00 |
| First-class passage to Jacksonville | 22 50 |
| First-class passage to Augusta | 20 00 |
| First-class to Albany | 22 50 |

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
**FOR HAVANA DIRECT.**

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF NEW-YORK | Thursday, Dec. 16 |
| CITY OF MEXICO | Tuesday, Dec. 28 |
| CITY OF VERA CRUZ | Thursday, Dec. 30 |

**FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,**
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF MEXICO | Tuesday, Dec. 28 |
| CITY OF HAVANA | Tuesday, Jan. 18 |

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

***NEW-YORK AND HAVANA***
**DIRECT MAIL LINE.**
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| COLUMBUS | TUESDAY, Dec. 14 |
| CRESCENT CITY | THURSDAY, Dec. 23 |

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

**WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.**
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OTHELLO | Dec. 18 | COLOMBO | Jan. 15 |
| HINDOO | Jan. 1 | NAVARINO | Jan. 29 |

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

**REMOVAL.**—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 14, THE OFfices of the White Star Line will be transferred to No. 37 Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

**PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD,** AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON** Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

## PROPOSALS.

**BOARD OF EDUCATION.**

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1875, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M. on said day, for carpenter's work and materials to be furnished for the Male and Female Grammar Departments of Grammar School No. 3, corner of Hudson and Grove sts.

Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks and seats for four class-rooms for the school above named.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the superintendent of school Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

CHARLES S. WRIGHT,
DAVID M. EARLE,
E. DENNISON, M. D.,
HENRY DAYTON,
WILLIAM H. ELY,
Board of School Trustees, Ninth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1875.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEERS,
FOURTH DISTRICT,
No. 532 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4, 1875.

**TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.**—SEALED PROposals (in duplicate) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876, for furnishing the material complete of the iron superstructure light-house on Ship John Shoal, Delaware Bay.

Drawings and specifications can be had on application at this office.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Ship John Light-house," and conform in all respects to the requirements of law and regulations, and the right to reject all bids is reserved.

By order of the Light-house Board.
W. F. REYNOLDS,
Engineer Fourth Light-house District.

## FINANCIAL.

**FIRST-CLASS**
INVESTMENT BONDS.
**BROOKLYN CITY 7s,**
**BUFFALO CITY 7s,**
**ROCHESTER CITY 7s,**
**CLEVELAND CITY 7s,**
**CHICAGO CITY 7s,**
**CINCINNATI CITY 7s,**
AND TOWNS OF
**EASTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER, MAMARONECK,** } **WESTCHESTER COUNTY;**
**MOUNT MORRIS, LIVINGSTON COUNTY;**
**ITHACA, TOMPKINS COUNTY;**
**HAMLIN, MONROE COUNTY;**
**KENDALL, ORLEANS COUNTY.**
FOR SALE BY
**DANIEL A. MORAN,**
NO. 40 WALL ST.

**JAMES T. BATES & CO.**
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
**NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.**
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH
No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

**JAMES T. BATES & CO.**
**BANKERS,**
**PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.**
Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

**HATCH & FOOTE,**
BANKERS,
**No. 12 Wall st., New-York,**
OFFER FOR SALE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE **BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.**
Road completed and in operation. Total mortgage, $500,000, *being only $10,000 per mile.*

*KOUNTZE BROTHERS,*
*Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.*

**NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST IN CALLS BEFORE ALL STOCKS ADVANCE. TO-DAY CALLS ISSUED 30 DAYS AGO ON UNION PACIFIC ARE WORTH $1,500, AND COST ONLY $100. THE PROFITS PAID ON THE STOCK RANGE FROM $200 TO $700 FOR EACH $100 INVESTED. WE ANTICIPATE LARGE FLUCTUATIONS DURING THIS MONTH, CONSEQUENTLY LARGE PROFITS WILL BE PAID. BOOK AND FINANCIAL WEEKLY REPORT SENT FREE.**
**ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO.,**
**NO. 12 WALL ST.**

**SENT** **EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR** how **$10 TO $500** **$10 TO** invested in **Stock Privileges** has paid and **will Pay Large Profits.** Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on **Margins. Interest Six Per Cent.** allowed on deposits subject to sight drafts. **FREE** **$500.**
**Buckwalter & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 10 Wall st., New-York. P. O. Box 4,317.**

**THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST** Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

**PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.**
Adjourned meeting. The stockholders of this road are invited to meet at No. 25 William st.; Room No. 9, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., to hear the report of a committee appointed at a former meeting, and to consult as to what measures to take to prevent a foreclosure and sale of their railroad. At request of committee.
JENKINS VAN SCHAICK, Chairman.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.
**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS** of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.
**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-**holders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.
**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN** Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. M. HARD, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.
**THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS** of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.
**ELECTION.**—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

**10 PER CENT. INTEREST**
will be paid by good borrowers, FIRST MORTGAGE, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least three times the amount borrowed. Call and examine full description of property, at office of
THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY,
No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

**WANTED**—A LOAN OF $5,000 ON FIRST MORTgage on property at Roselle, valued at $21,000. Principals only address HAIST, Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**AT REASONABLE RATES**—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.
**THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND** of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.
The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
**THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS** of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1875.
**THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE** bonds due the first Monday of January, 1876, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 3d to the 20th of January, inclusive.
THOS. S. RIDGEWAY,
State Treasurer.

## INSURANCE.

**QUEEN**
***FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,***
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
**CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.**
**ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,**
**$1,264,965.**
**OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,**
**Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.**
**WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.**

## FINE ARTS.

**LESSONS IN MODELING AND SCULPTURE.**—Those wishing to join Mr. MacDonald's class in modeling should apply immediately by letter for terms and particulars at No. 1,298 Broadway.

## STATIONERY.

**SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 FULTON ST.**—Special attention given to ordered work.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.**

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

**FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE,** NO. 206.—Elegant parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, second story, with first-class board and appointments; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

**FORTY-SECOND ST., NO. 213 NEAR** BROADWAY.—A refined private family offers a home of comfort and elegance to families or single gentlemen, with board, at moderate rates. References exchanged.

**ANY RESPECTABLE PARTY OF NOT** more than four persons who are willing to pay for superior accommodations, with board, in a private family, (three adults,) may address D. H., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT** A FEW rooms containing all conveniences, and with first-class board, at from $6 to $9 per week; references exchanged. No. 214 West 11th st., corner Waverley place.

**NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.**—FRONT ROOMS, communicating, containing large closets and every convenience; also, rooms suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board; location, house, and all its appointments, superior. References.

**ONE LARGE SECOND-FLOOR** FRONT ROOM, sunny exposure, $18; back room, $14; front room and alcove, third floor, sunny exposure, $17, for two each; fire, gas, excellent board; all conveniences; near Elevated Railway. No. 347 West 21st st.

**MAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLEMEN** can have a very fine second-story room, with board; all conveniences of home; location best in Harlem; terms will be low to good party.
HAMILTON, No. 137 Elm st.

**TO LET.**—LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room on second floor, with first-class board, with or without connecting hall-room; large closets; single room for a young gentleman; references. No. 272 Madison av.

**THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 67, BETWEEN** 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—An unusually handsome upper floor, also front hall-room on third floor, in a first-class family house; private tables only; unexceptionable references given and required.

**SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 146, EAST.**—A handsomely-furnished second floor, consisting of three rooms, with strictly first-class table, in a refined private family; also a third floor alcove room. References exchanged.

**NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.**—BRIGHT, NEWLY furnished and painted front rooms, third and fourth floors; table and appointments first class; house 28 feet wide. References required.

**NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.**—REDUCED PRICES; second floor large and hall rooms, en suite or singly; single room, with board; house unexceptionable; references.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 307.**—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor, six rooms, with or without private table; appointments and table the very best; location unexceptionable; reference.

**MOST BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE** APARTMENTS on 5th av., near 48th st.; private table only. Address A. P., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

**NO. 56 9TH ST., SEVEN DOORS WEST OF** BROADWAY.—Two large rooms, handsomely furnished, to gentlemen, at reasonable rates; breakfast, if desired; first-class conveniences.

**NO. 75 EAST 10TH ST., CORNER 4TH AV.** Large, well-furnished rooms for gentleman and wife; good board, also, for one or two gentlemen; prices reasonable.

**NO. 165 EAST 33D ST., BETWEEN LEX-INGTON AND 3D AVS.**—A French widow lady has a furnished front hall room, with closets, to let to a gentleman, with or without board, at moderate terms.

**PARLOR FLOOR AND SECOND STORY** front rooms to rent, with board or private table; also single rooms; reference. Nos. 106 and 108 East 23d st.

**WINCHESTER HOUSE, CORNER** BROADWAY AND 31ST ST.—European Plan. Centrally located, and one of the pleasantest hotels in the City for families; restaurant first class.

**NO. 15 WEST 20TH ST.**—DESIRABLE HALL rooms, front and rear, on third floor; also, front basement, suitable for Doctor's office or a party of two, with board; price to suit.

**NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.**—HANDSOMELY-FURnished second and fourth floor front rooms to let, with board; also, hall room; best references given and required.

**NO. 151 WEST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS.**—One or two elegantly-furnished rooms to let, with or without first-class board, in private English family.

**NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.**—One handsome square room and one small room, with excellent board, at moderate prices; location unexceptionable.

**NO. 106 MADISON AV.**—NEWLY FURNISHED and in perfect order, a few elegant rooms, single or en suite, with private table or board; references required.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 208,** (MADISON PARK)—A handsome second floor; also one parlor and bedroom and one single room, with board.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

**NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.**—TO LET, A SUITE of three nicely-furnished rooms on third floor; board unexceptionable; references exchanged.

**NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.**—MISS LUDLOW has rooms to rent, with board, en suite or separately; unexceptionable references given and required.

**NO. 49 EAST 21ST ST.**—ONE LARGE-SIZED hall-room, with first-class board; references exchanged.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 81,** ONE DOOR BELOW 16TH ST., M. E. GAGE.—Two or three rooms, second floor, to let with board; references exchanged.

**NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST.,** FOUR DOORS WEST of Broadway—An elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor, with private table; references exchanged.

**A PARTY CAN OBTAIN SECOND FLOOR,** with owners, of a nicely-furnished house up town; no other boarders. Apply to S. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

**TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 46, EAST.**—Large fourth story room, (southern exposure,) just vacated, to let, with board; references.

**LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV., HAS A** few rooms to rent, with or without board, at very low prices.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 297.**—A VERY PLEASANT suite of rooms on second floor; private table; also rooms for gentlemen; reference.

**NO. 31 WEST 18TH ST.**—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms on parlor and second floors, with first-class board; references.

**HANDSOME FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH** or without board, first-class house, No. 55 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.**—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at reasonable prices.

**NO. 178 MADISON AV.**—MRS. R. H. JENKINS has desirable rooms to rent, with board; private table, if desired.

**THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109 EAST.**—Desirable rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or gentlemen.

**NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.,** BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—A nicely-furnished second floor to let en suite or separate, with board.

**NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.**—TWO SUNNY rooms on second floor; also, hall room, fourth floor, with board.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 341.**—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent very desirable apartments, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

**NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.**—ROOMS with or without board for gentlemen. No. 36 West 31st st.

**NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.**—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class table; references exchanged.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 341.**—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent very desirable apartments, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 351.**—SECOND STORY, newly furnished, to let, with board; terms moderate; small family.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 314.**—PLEASANT FOURTH floor room, with board; grate fire; for gentleman and wife or gentleman.

**NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.**—HANDSOME SECOND floor, together or separate; also two upper rooms, with board; terms low to suitable parties; references.

**FIFTH AV., NO. 291.**—ONE SUPERIOR SUITE of apartments, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

**THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161, EAST.**—Nicely-furnished rooms to rent, with board, at reasonable terms.

**NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.**—FAMILY SUITE, four connecting rooms, entire first floor; also, rooms on third floor; strictly first-class board.

**NO. 19 WEST 24TH ST., OPPOSITE** FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL—New and elegantly furnished rooms to let, with or without board; transients taken.

**NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.,** NEAR BROADWAY.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, en suite or divided, with board.

**NO. 434 5TH AV.**
WITH ELEVATOR.
One elegant suite of apartments, with private table.

**NO. 109 EAST 16TH ST.**—ROOMS ON SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

**NO. 137 WEST 13TH ST.**—CONNECTING AND single rooms; excellent table; references.

## ROOMS WANTED.

**WANTED**—AN UNFURNISHED HALL BEDROOM, without board, by a single gentleman. Address J. S. H., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

## WINTER RESORTS.

**ST. AUGUSTINE HOTEL,**
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.
This hotel having been doubled in size and entirely refurnished, is now the largest hotel in Florida. A dining-room, seating 350, has been added; gas, electric annunciator, bath-rooms, telegraph office, &c.
E. E. VAILL, Proprietor.

**ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.**—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**PARK THEATRE.** UNTIL FRIDAY.
MIGHTY DOLLAR.
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE.
Mr. Stuart has to announce that on MONDAY, the 13th, will be celebrated the
100TH NIGHT
of the MIGHTY DOLLAR. On this auspicious occasion a satin programme will be presented to the holder of each ticket, and Mr. and Mrs. Florence will in addition ask their guests to accept each a medal commemorative of the event.
SPECIAL.
"—Uno avulso
Non deficit alter."
ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,
after careful preparation, the collaborated melodrama,
CRUCIBLE.
ACT I.—INGREDIENTS.
ACT II.—FUSING.
ACT III.—WHITE HEAT.
ACT IV.—METAL.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.** Fechter as Armand Duval.
FECHTER MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
This week, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30, positively last appearances of Mr.
CHARLES FECHTER,
in his original character, Armand Duval, in Alexandre Dumas' world-renowned comedy,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS—CAMILLE—
which must be withdrawn this week on account of the production, next MONDAY EVENING, of
ON DEMANDE AU GOUVERNEUR.
Fechter in his original character, Frederic de Marsan.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.** FRENCH COMEDY.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY NIGHTS, THIS WEEK,
Performances by the distinguished Parisian company.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, positively last time of
LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, second time in America,
LA MAITRESSE LEGITIME.

**PROCTOR**
Will give a course of FIVE LECTURES on Astronomy at STEINWAY HALL, as follows:
Dec. 13, 17, 21, and Jan. 5 and 7.
WITH STEREOPTICON ILLUSTRATIONS.
Subject of lecture, MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 13,
**"The Birth and Growth of Worlds."**
Reserved seats for the course only; price $3.
Tickets for single lecture, 75 cents.
At the office of the AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU, Room No. 26 Cooper Institute, and at the door.
**BROOKLYN ACADEMY**, Dec. 14, 16, 20, and Jan. 4 and 10. TICKETS at CHANDLER'S, Montague st., Brooklyn.

**CHICKERING HALL.**
THREE EVENINGS OF ENGLISH GLEES
will be given.
On THURSDAYS, Dec. 16, 1875, and Jan. 6, 1876, at 8 o'clock.
Vocalists.
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Miss LOUISE FINCH, Miss ANNA E. HOLBROOK, Mr. J. R. NILSEN, Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD, Mr. W. C. BAIRD, Mr. G. E. AIKEN.
Subscriptions at $3 for the course, (with reserved seats) will be received by Mr. G. E. Aiken, No. 194 Broadway; Mr. G. G. Rockwood, No. 839 Broadway; Mr. W. C. Baird, No. 7 Wall st., and single tickets may be obtained at the door on each evening, price $1, with reserved seats.

**PARISIAN VARIETIES,** 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONS.
EVENINGS 8 o'clock. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEES 2 o'clock. Resort of fashion—Realm of beauty—Palace of pleasure. 20 Acts. Dramatic Sensation of the Season. 20 Acts. Olio extraordinary, Blandowski's Ballets, Dances, and Living Statues. Misses Rosie Keene, Minnie Hall, Allie Drayton, Ella Arlington, Montague Forrester, Arnolds, Elviro, and a host of artists in varieties. Vassar Outdone, 4 Johns. $ Mighty $, Colored Citizens.

**BROOKLYN THEATRE.**
Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, } Mr. LESTER WALLACK in HOME and A REGULAR FIX.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday Matinée, and Saturday Evening, } Mr. LESTER WALLACK in OURS.
MONDAY, Dec. 20, Mr. GEO. RIGNOLD as HENRY V.
Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

**EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.**—J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th st., open day and evening. Boxing, fencing, Turkish bath, private training, &c. The second grand sparring, fencing, wrestling, and athletic entertainment will take place THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 30.

**COL. MONSTERY'S SPARRING, FENCING, AND SHOOTING ACADEMY, NO. 619 6TH AV.**—Boxing taught in twenty-four lessons. Importer and dealer in superior fencing apparatus and boxing-gloves. Send for circular.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

**A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT** two large comfortably furnished rooms (front and rear) on third floor; water, gas, and closets, to gentlemen without board. Apply at No. 133 East 34th st., north-west corner Lexington av.

**HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS,** IN genteel house, No. 302 West 56th st., one door west of 8th av.; fire, gas, hot and cold water included in rent; terms moderate.

**NO. 21 WEST 24TH ST., NEARLY OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.**—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly, to let to gentlemen only, without board; references.

**NEAR THE ST. CLOUD HOTEL.**—TWO DEsirable elegantly-furnished apartments, second floor, in a first-class private house, with home comforts. No. 140 West 42d st.

**A FURNISHED FLOOR.** — FIVE ROOMS, bath, grate fires, and attendance; parties desiring can market for themselves and have meals served. Apply to S. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

**A LARGE, SUNNY, FRONT ROOM,** NICELY furnished; large closet, hot and cold water, gas, and fire; terms, $6 a week; reference. No. 743 6th av.

**NO. 33 WEST 23D ST.**—A HANDSOME SUITE, second floor, in private family for gentlemen; without board.

**TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 100.**—A beautiful suite of rooms on parlor floor; also, rooms on fourth floor.

**NO. 4 EAST 20TH ST.**—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly. References exchanged.

**NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.**—DOUBLE AND SINgle rooms on upper floor, without board, for gentlemen; fair prices.

**A BACK PARLOR TO LET TO GENTLEMEN.**—Apply at No. 525 Lexington av.

**NO. 18 EAST 29TH ST.**—ROOMS TO LET. References given and required.

## AUCTION SALES.

**ART.**

- WATER COLORS.

Sale and exhibition of a fine collection of first-class water-color drawings, representing the works of some of the greatest living artists. In the collection will be found choice examples of the following artists:

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|---|---|
| B. C. KOEK-KOEK, | MACARRI, |
| H. TEN KATE, | CIPRIANI, |
| N. DIAZ, | AGROSOT, |
| BELLANGE, | IMINEZ, |
| BACKALOWICZ, | ROSSI, |
| BOMELED, | SIMONETTI, |
| SAUNIER, | ZENARO, |
| COMPTE CALIX, | CODINO LANGLIN, |
| BARON, | PEREGO, |
| BEAUMONT, | ANDREAUX, |
| GEORGE WASHINGTON, | LANJALLEY, |
| BRISSOT, | WHETMORE, |
| PAUL MARNY, | P. MORAN, |
| T. C. FARRER, | A. COX, |
| SKINNER PROUT, | CHARLES TAYLOR, |
| J. PRICE, | T. C. DIBDEN, |
| G. HALL, | J. SALMON, |
| T. L. ROWBOTHAM, | B. EVANS, |
| COPLEY FIELDING, | ELIZABETH MURRAY, |
| T. B. HARDY, | J. DAMPIER, |
| JOHN FAULKNER, R.H.A., | J. ABSOLOM, |
| J. DRUMMOND, | NOTTINGHAM, |
| E. D. LEWIS, | EDWARD RICHARDSON, |
| E. LAIT, | F. MEDI. |

Also some of the finest works of the late WILLIAM CRAIG.

The whole now on exhibition, and to be sold, without reserve, to close a partnership, at the Art Rooms, No. 60 Liberty st., THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 16 and 17, at 12 o'clock each day.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
**GREAT HOLIDAY SALE**
OF
IMPORTER'S STOCK OF RICH AND ELEGANT
PARIS FANCY GOODS
just landed and specially adapted for holiday presents, comprising.
REAL BRONZE, MARBLE, AND GILT CLOCKS,
ARTISTIC BRONZES, NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS,
in Groups, Statuettes, Game Pieces, Vases, Candlesticks, &c.
DRESSING CASES and TRAVELING BAGS
IN RUSSSIA LEATHER.
Handkerchief, Glove, Odeur and Cigar Cases.
SUPERB DECORATED VASES,
entirely new styles, some very large,
ALSO,
REAL BOHEMIAN AND CRYSTAL GLASSWARE,
In punch, dinner, and dessert sets.
Elegant Card Tables, Jardiannieres, &c.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Dec. 11, 13, and 14, at 8 o'clock,
At the new and spacious store,
No. 956 BROADWAY,
East side, one door south of 23d st., diagonally opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

**ART SALE**
AT THE KURTZ ART GALLERY,
No. 6 East 23d st.
SALE OF PAINTINGS, STUDIO EFFECTS, &c.
Mr. Robert Somerville begs to call the attention of the public to the sale of paintings, studies from nature, sketches, studio effects, &c., belonging to the late well-known artist WILLIAM F. HAYS, animal painter, together with contributions from the following members of the Artists' Mutual Aid Society:

| | |
|---|---|
| BROWN, J. G. | HART, JAMES M. |
| BEARD, W. H. | IRVING, J. BEAUFAIN, |
| CROPSEY, J. F. | LAMBDIN, GEORGE C. |
| COLMAN, S. | McENTEE, JARVIS, |
| DARLEY, F. O. C. | WHITTRIDGE, W. |
| DEHAAS, M. F. H. | WOOD, J. W. |
| GUY, SEYMOUR J. | WEIR, J. F. |
| HART, WILLIAM. | WARD, J. Q. A. |

And others.
The whole of which will be sold by auction for the benefit of his family.
Free exhibition now open, day and evening, until time of sale, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

## AMUSEMENTS.

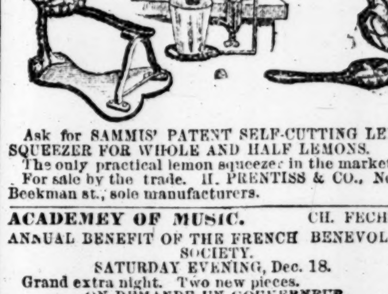
**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**
IRISH PEASANT LIFE.
The renowned and inimitable impersonators of Irish peasant life, Mr. and Mrs.
**BARNEY WILLIAMS,**
for twelve nights only, in their grand romantic Irish drama,
**THE CONNIE SOOGAH,**
produced with SCENERY OF REMARKABLE BEAUTY, painted from sketches made in the most romantic regions of the beautiful Emerald Isle.
CONNIE SOOGAH, with songs, "Limerick Races," and "Gramachree. Welcome."
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
NELLY NOLAN, with the charming ballad, "Pretty Girl Milking Her Cow," and the great Irish jig, "Connaught Man's Rambles."
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
*** SPECIAL MATINEE on next Saturday, when Mrs. WILLIAMS will give one of her world-famous YANKEE GIRL impersonations.

Dec. 27.—A remarkable spectacular production of **JULIUS CÆSAR** with a rare congregation of Shakespeareans in the cast, including Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. F. C. BANGS, and the entire great company of Booth's Theatre, together with Mr. MILNES LEVICK especially engaged to assume the title part. A multitude of chosen auxiliares.

**MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.**
**BOOTH'S THEATRE.**
TO-MORROW
(MONDAY) EVENING, DEC. 13,
in their grand Irish drama,
☞ THE CONNIE SOOGAH, ☜
produced with new scenery of remarkable beauty, taken from original sketches made in the most romantic regions of the Land of the Shamrock, and including
**THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY,**
**THE OCEAN AT SUNSET,**
**DUNLUCE CASTLE,**
**SEA GULL'S NEST,**
**THE DEVIL'S BASIN,**
**THE WATER FALL,**
**ILLUMINATION of BERRYSFORD CASTLE**
*** Seats may be secured in advance. The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS is for TWELVE NIGHTS only.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.** WACHTEL.
EXTRA SEASON
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director......AD. NEUENDORFF
Commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, when will be presented, with entire new scenery, new costumes, increased chorus and orchestra, Richard Wagner's romantic opera, in three acts,
LOHENGRIN.
WACHTEL (first time in America) as......LOHENGRIN
Mme. Wagner......as......Elsa of Brabant
Mme. Clara Perl (her first appearance) as......Ortrud
Mr. Fassbender......as
Henry the Fowler, King of Germany
Mr. Guenzburger......as...Frederick of Teramund
Mr. William Formes......as......The King's Herald
The four Pages by Miles. Goldberg, Kuster, Beckmann, and Romanus.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
LOHENGRIN.
SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock,
GRAND WACHTEL MATINEE,
IL TROVATORE.
WACHTEL in his great rôle of......MANRICO
Sale of seats commences THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock at box office of Academy of Music and No. 114 Broadway. Scale of Prices—General admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $3; admission family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats family circle, 50 cents extra.

**WALLACK'S.**
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. WALLACK is happy in being able to chronicle
ANOTHER MARKED SUCCESS
in the production of the four-act comedy entitled
BOSOM
FRIENDS,
Which will be presented
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
Until further notice.
Characters by Mr. H. J. Montague, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Mr. Edward Arnott, Mr. C. A. Stevenson, Mr. W. Herbert, Mr. E. M. Holland, Miss Ada Dyas, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Geraldine Maye, Miss Blaisdell, and Miss Ethel Thornton.
Carriages may be ordered 10:45.
Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.



Ask for SAMMIS' PATENT SELF-CUTTING LEMON SQUEEZER FOR WHOLE AND HALF LEMONS.
The only practical lemon squeezer in the market.
For sale by the trade. H. PRENTISS & CO., No. 48 Beekman st., sole manufacturers.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.** CH. FECHTER.
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.
Grand extra night. Two new pieces.
ON DEMANDE UN GOUVERNEUR,
the great Parisian success, in which
Mr. CH. FECHTER
appeared for two hundred successive nights at the Paris Vaudeville.
The performance to begin with Meilhac and Halévy's (authors of "Frou-Frou,") new celebrated comedy,
LES BREBIS DE PANURGE,
in which will appear
Mme. JULIETTE CLARENCE.

**GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT TO**
MR. GEORGE F. BRISTOW,
STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5.
On which occasion many eminent artists will assist, including the very successful oratorio and concert Prima Donna,
MRS. EMILY BUTMAN,
and
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
of over
400 PERFORMERS,
IN A MOST BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.
Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Sale to commence on Monday morning at all the music stores and ticket offices, and at Steinway Hall.

**STEINWAY HALL.** SUNDAY.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, DEC. 12,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
by the renowned
GERMAN MILITARY BAND,
expressly selected from the best bands of Germany to compete for the grand prize at the
☞1876 CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION. 1876.☜
Director, Herr F. GAST.
This justly celebrated band achieved the most unqualified and brilliant success at its grand Matinée on Saturday, indorsed by a crowded and brilliant audience. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1.

**HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.**
GILMORE'S GARDEN,
Open from 1 to 11 P. M., except on Friday, when it closes at 4 o'clock and reopens at 6:30 o'clock on Saturday evening.

**CHICKERING HALL.** POPULAR CONCERTS.
CARRENO-SAURET, Senor WHITE, Senor CERVANTES, M. SAURET, Herr WERNER, CARYL FLORIO.
FIRST CONCERT, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 17.
Reserved seats, $1; at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway.

**ASSOCIATION HALL, TO-NIGHT.**
READINGS BY PROF. LOCKE RICHARDSON,
of Syracuse University.
His seventh appearance before the Y. M. C. A. Programme: Dickens' moral ghost story "The Christmas Carol," in five staves: 1. Marley's Ghost. 2. Ghost of Christmas Past. 3. Ghost of Christmas Present. 4. Ghost of Christmas Future. 5. The End of It. This beautiful story which Prof. Richardson has condensed for himself, will be given entirely from memory. He will also read "A Personal Confession" and Mark Twain's "Tale of Horror."
Admission by membership tickets only.

**THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,**
BETWEEN 30TH AND 31ST STS.
SIX NEW STARS.
The Ainsleys, Thomas Granger, J. D. Roome, Miss Kittie Sharpe, Miss M. Fleetwood, Foy Sisters, and the best minstrel troupe in this City.
Reserved seats, 75 cents. Orchestra, 50 cents. Parquet, 35 cents.

**SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.**
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
THE GREAT NONSENSICAL ABSURDITY. | THE JERSEY FOX HUNT. THE JERSEY FOX HUNT. THE JERSEY FOX HUNT.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE,** NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE......Manager
BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA
IN A NEW PROGRAMME.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

**THE DANCE OF SOCIETY.**
By WM. B. DE GARMO.
For sale at
WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

## DANCING.

**ALLEN DODWORTH'S**
DANCING SCHOOL,
**NO. 212 FIFTH AV.**
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

**DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES.**
No. 55 West 33d st.
Mornings and afternoons for ladies and children.
Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

**AT MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY** OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, 6th av., Reservoir square, pupils can begin and attend at their convenience. Receptions dansante every Friday evening.

## FURNITURE.

**AT NO. 218 WEST 37TH ST. WE MANUFACTURE** the Pickhardt champion parlor and sofa bedstead, with a full spring and hair mattress. All goods made out of the best material. Price from $65 up to $350. PICKHARDT & CO.

## STORAGE.

**STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS,** baggage, &c., in separate rooms, at lowest rates in the City; buildings have every convenience, and rooms are always accessible; elevator; watchman; furniture boxed. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38 40 and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.**
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TUESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 14, 1875,
FIRST PRODUCTION on any stage of AN ENTIRELY NEW DRAMA, in five acts, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, author of "Divorce," "Under the Gas-light," "The Big Bonanza," "Man and Wife," &c., and entitled
**PIQUE,**
A PLAY OF TO-DAY.
Matthew Standish, the Massachusetts mill-owner, whose word was law......Mr. CHARLES FISHER
Arthur Standish, U. S. N., his son...Mr. D. H. HARKINS
Dr. Gossett, with his hands full...Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Mr. Raymond Lessing, who found the ways of false love and true love equally rough,
Mr. MAURICE BARRYMORE
Sammy Dymple, in want of something his million couldn't buy......Mr. JAMES LEWIS
Thorsby Gyll, his chum, with an eye for number one,
Mr. JOHN DREW
Ragmoney Jim, tramp......Mr. F. HARDENBERG
Padder, his mate, equally deep in the job,
Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL
Rattlin, Boatswain......Mr. W. BEEKMAN
Captain Spears, Metropolitan Police......Mr. I. DEVEAU
Little Arthur......BELLE WHARTON
Guests, Tramps, Police, Sailors.
Mabel Renfrew, idol and victim,
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT
Lucille Renfrew, the banker's pretty foreign widow, stepmother and rival......Miss EMILY RIGL
Mary Standish, "who was passed by,"
Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS
Aunt Dorothy, everybody's aunt...Mrs. G. H. GILBERT
Raitch, a waif from the slums...Miss SYDNEY COWELL
Mother Thames, the tramp's house-keeper,
Miss KATE HOLLAND
Sylvie......Miss LOUISE GRIFFITHS
TABLEAUX.
PIQUE.
FIRST—THE CONSERVATORY AT GRASSMERE on a night in August, (by JAMES ROBERTS.) The soft passion in every form. The choice of a husband from many lovers!
THE TWILIGHT BEFORE NIGHT!
SECOND—THE OLD PURITAN HOME AT DEERFIELD, (by CHARLES W. WITHAM.) How the bride was brought home, but something was left behind!
THE PRISONER AND HER CHILD.
THIRD—THE SAME. A mad resolve, and its consequences!
SEARCHING FOR THE LOST.
FOURTH—THE DOCTOR'S STUDY, (by LOUIS DUFLOCQ.) Dymple unravels a riddle deeper than the Sphinx.
FIFTH—BEHIND TRINITY CHURCHYARD, (ROBERTS.) The under side of a great City.
THE RIVER ATTIC.
SIXTH—BEGGARS' PARADISE—THAMES STREET, (by DUFLOCQ.) Lured to the den. The great web spun by guilt, and a struggle in its meshes. A HAT WANTED!
NIGHT AND MORNING.
SEVENTH—PARLORS AT THE RENFREW CITY RESIDENCE, (by ROBERTS.) Love ends where love began.
First matinee of PIQUE, SATURDAY, at 1:30 o'clock.
*** Seats may be secured ten days ahead.

**EAGLE THEATRE.** BROADWAY
EAGLE THEATRE. and 33d st.
MONDAY, Dec. 13, AND DURING THE WEEK,
Will be produced at this theatre the comic opera, altered and rearranged into one act, entitled
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
GIROFLE-GIROFLA,
Girofle, (her unequaled character.)
Miss JULIA MATHEWS
Bolero......Mr. G. H. MACDERMOTT
Marasquin......Miss LOUISE FRANKLIN
Second week and grand success of the beautiful Ethiopian sensational sketch, entitled
FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW-ORLEANS,
FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW-ORLEANS,
introducing a panorama representing the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, in which will be sung a new song—music by Dave Braham, words by G. L. Stoute—entitled
EMANCIPATION DAY.
A new melange of acts, songs, sketches, &c., in which the following star artists will appear: Jolly Nash, Wild, Kernell, Schoolcraft, Coes, White, Bradley, Crossen, and the entire company.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

**UNION SQUARE THEATRE,**
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SCANLON and CRONIN,
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INAUGURATION OF THE NEW HOME OF COMEDY,
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.
When a new, original, eccentric, satirical, comical, whimsical, quizzical, domestic comedy in five acts will be presented, entitled
THE FLATTERER. THE FLATTERER.
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He loves the fat women.
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He adores the thin women.
THE FLATTERER.
He oils everybody.
THE FLATTERER.
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ELEGANT STAGE SETTINGS. BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
The opening address will be delivered by
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Secure seats early. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

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MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, 1875, at 8 P. M.,
at
CHICKERING HALL, CORNER 18TH ST. AND 5TH AV.
A meeting of the society will be held to discuss
Mr. STANLEY'S EXPLORATIONS IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.
Among those who will participate in the discussion will be Chief Justice DALY, Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR, Rev. Dr. PINNEY, Ex-Governor of Liberia; Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, and Dr. GEO. B. WALLIS.
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ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Recording Secretary.

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**WOODHULL,**
the talented and accomplished "Queen of the Rostrum," will deliver her new and startling oration, THE TRUE AND THE FALSE, SOCIALLY, at Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Sale of seats will be duly announced.

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"Christmas Chimes of St. Thomas," with beautiful illustrated title page, Warren, 75 cents; "Christmas Awake," anthem, G. W. Warren, 85 cents; "Love Divine," hymn, Warren, 50 cents; "White Rose Waltzes," Bernstein, 75 cents; "God bless the Dear Ones at Home," Blake, 40 cents; "Waltz Quadrille," Allen, 50 cents; "Embarrassment," Abt, 30 cents; "Calendar Galop," A Typo, 40 cents; "Gliding Down the Stream," Braham, 30 cents; "Rose Michel Galop," Pease, 60 cents. Copies mailed. WILLIAM A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway. Branch store, No. 39 Union square.

**GRAND SACRED CONCERT.**—CHURCH OF the Anthon Memorial, West 48th st., THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16. The programme will include Gounod's "Messe Solenelle." Second part miscellaneous. Soloists, Miss Emma Thursby, Mlle. Marguerite Selvi, John Garner, W. B. Forman, George F. Le Jeune, Organist and Conductor.
TICKETS......ONE DOLLAR.
At Pond's Music Store.

**LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT,** BY PROF. PHILIP LAWRENCE and 200 of his pupils, at Masonic Hall, 23d st. and 6th av., TUESDAY EVENING, 21st December. Tickets at Institute of Elocution, No. 46 East 10th st.

## LECTURES.

**REVIVAL WORK IN NEW-YORK CITY.**
Rev. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., at the invitation of many Christian workers, will deliver a course of lectures on successive evenings, (except Saturday,) at 8 o'clock, in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
TOPICS:
MONDAY, Dec. 13—"The Need for revival work in this City."
TUESDAY, 14th—"We must meet failure here without individual work."
WEDNESDAY, 15th—"The sort of preaching and prayer needed for success."
THURSDAY, 16th—"What can Sabbath-school teachers do in this work?"
FRIDAY, 17th—"How to labor successfully with anxious souls."
Pastors and Christian workers in the City are cordially invited to attend. All are welcome.

**MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY'S LECTURES.**
Dec. 12.—Oriental Religions; their origin and present condition (with diagram.)
MASONIC TEMPLE, 23d st. and 6th av. 8 P. M. 50 cts.

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## THE LATE VICE PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON'S PARENTAGE AND BIRTH-PLACE.

A resident of Rochester, N. H., writes that the great-grandfather of Henry Wilson, James Colbath, was an English emigrant, and the great-grandmother, Olive Laighton, an Irish lady. The Laightons of Appledore, Isles of Shoals, are of the same family. In 1730 James Colbath was doing business in Portsmouth, where he continued to reside until 1783; he removed to Rochester (now Farmington,) subsequently to Middleton, where both himself and wife died in 1800. The father of Wilson, Winthrop Colbath, was born in Rochester, 1784. The mother was born in Kittery, Me., in 1786, her parents removing from that place to Farmington. Their first born, Jeremiah Jones Colbath, was named for Jeremiah Jones, the father of "Clara Augusta," the authoress, whom the father held in high esteem. In after years the nickname of "Jed" was so distasteful, he determined when of age to change his Christian name, which so displeased his father he said, "If you change a part change the whole," and he did. Strange to say, the man for whom he was named was the one who assisted him in the change. On being asked why he chose the name of Wilson, he replied, "Well, aunt, you know old Elder Wilson. I remember how he used to pat my head and tell me to be a good man—I thought it a good name." There is no truth whatever in the report that he assumed his mother's name, or made the change to please the fancy of a young lady. Four brothers still survive Mr. Wilson. One a farmer in Canada, another in Bingham, Mass., a third in the Custom-house, Boston, and the fourth holds a position under Government in Washington.

The Portsmouth (N. H.) *Chronicle* adds this incident, which, if correctly reported, would seem to settle the disputed question of Mr. Wilson's birth-place: "On the morning of Aug. 31, 1874, a large company left the Oceanic Hotel at the Isles of Shoals in the steamer Major. Among them was Mr. Wilson. As the steamer neared Port Constitution, he said to a lady near him, 'Where is Kittery?' On her pointing out the place to him, he said 'There is where I first saw the light.'"


**Excursion to the Tropics.**

The City of Mexico offers for tourists, and especially for invalids, a most desirable climate, the temperature seldom varying from 60 to 65 degrees. Excursion steamers from New-York for Vera Cruz stop at Havana about two days. Progreso about a day, and Campeachy several hours; or, leaving from New-Orleans, the steamers arrive in Vera Cruz in about four and one-half days, having stopped several hours at Tuxpan and Tampico. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

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## ANOTHER BIOMETRICAL YEAR, 1875.

### ANOTHER TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

### *QUARTERLY REPORT*

OF

MOREAU MORRIS, M. D., Surgeon in Chief

OF THE

AMERICAN POPULAR

LIFE

Insurance Company,

PRESENTED TO THE DIRECTORS, OCTOBER 28, 1875, AND ORDERED TO BE PUBLISHED.

**"There is a destiny made for a man by his ancestors, and no one can elude, were he able to attempt it, the tyranny of his organization."**

**"No mortal can transcend his nature."**—*Maudsley.*

### REPORT.

To the claims of Biometry, as a practical science in its applicability to the business of Life Insurance, and even in its relations to medicine, there exist in the minds of those who have not devoted to it any special attention, great doubts of its practicability.

With those who have both made it a study and applied its principles, there remains no doubt nor question of its entire reliability or adaptability.

An insurance journal, in a recent issue, under the head of Biometry, discusses the subject, saying that "the subject is an interesting one, hoping it will continue to receive the attention of scientific men;"—that "when Biometry, reduced to clearly-defined laws and principles, becomes an accepted standard for the measurement of the duration of human life, the existing tables of mortality in use by life insurance companies will become comparatively valueless, for vital force, its volume and duration, have not been considered in their compilation;"—that the "vital force may and undoubtedly does exist, but so long as it cannot be measured, it cannot enter into the computations of life actuaries, and it will not disturb the law of average under which the business of life insurance is now conducted;"—that "it is only when such a test as Biometry can be successfully applied, and individuals desiring insurance can compute the probable length of their own lives, that the companies will be forced to take a new departure, or labor under serious disadvantages."

That the "vital force" can be estimated and measured so as to be one of the most important elements in life insurance, this Company, The American Popular, has abundantly and most conclusively demonstrated. That a departure from long-used methods in the conduct of any business, or any new idea, should meet with derision and opposition is but the old story of prejudice and ignorance *versus* truth and science. However, it is respectfully submitted, that for nearly ten years this Company has been practising, advocating, and maintaining the doctrine of Biometry as the true science in the proper estimation of a life expectation, and that this is the key-note, the foundation-stone of the business of life insurance; also that actuarial computations, as deduced from life tables, upon the *average* mortality of each age, is neither the reliable, safe, nor equitable method of computing the premiums chargeable to each *individual* risk.

Whether the claims of Biometry be true or false, there is one great and undisputed fact, that the small mortality ratio which this company has exhibited, and continues to exhibit, is exciting both the wonder and astonishment of insurance officials, as well as of insurance journalists. No greater proof could be offered than the actual result exhibited by this Company, which have followed the persistent application of the principles, measurements, and deductions of Biomerty, for upon it alone does this Company rely, and base, and adjust the premiums properly chargeable to each individual risk. So long as we cannot expect to insure the great majority of mankind, so long will the actuarial "general average" basis of computation be defective, delusive, inequitable, and unjust. And we predict with much assurance that long before this generation shall have passed away individuals desiring insurance will be able to compute the probable duration of their own lives more accurately than any mathematical actuary can do, and that life insurance companies "*will* be forced to take a new departure," in order to maintain their own vital condition; since the laws of Biometry predict surely the rapid dissolution of that great body corporate which ignores its indications and relies only upon "general averages." The acute intuition of short-lived men, accelerated by the advanced knowledge afforded by Physiology and Biometry, will surely make the selection against the "general average."

On the other hand, this Company was founded upon the basic idea that all men are not physiologically equal in the duration of their life-times, although they may be equally healthy and robust during its probation. It has always claimed that there should be an allotment of premiums proportionate to the risk incurred upon each *individual* life, without respect to the general average duration of life of all mankind of the same age, which is the idea usually estimated upon and assumed by the various life-tables adopted by all other life insurance companies for their basic working plan. It needs no argument at the present time, at least among intelligent insurance men, to convince them that it is possible, even without expert knowledge, for an observing person to select from among a thousand, yea, even a hundred, persons of the same age a certain number whose external appearance, casually glanced at, would warrant the assertion that the probability of a high longevity in them was far greater than in another equal number selected from the same one hundred.

Any person can readily apply this test among his fellow men, when he can easily appreciate how plainly the fact appears. He will intuitively select the long-lived, robust, and healthy from the short-lived, weakly, and inferior.

If, then, such selection can be made by uneducated intuition, the very pertinent question arises: Is there not some system or method by which what appears to be the result of intuition can be so systematized that the natural signs and indications of longevity, by which a naturally long and a naturally short life are indicated, can be differentiated? Here we find the first step in the practical study of Biometry. By massing into distinct classes the records of family histories, and applying the laws of heredity to the probable tendencies of diseases of a constitutional character, or perchance discovering the fact that none such has existed in the family history, is it not possible justifiably to prognose, or estimate, the probable life expectation in any given case with much greater accuracy than can be claimed from the usual statistics of life tables? To do this requires, in fact, but little study. The greatest difficulty lies in obtaining sufficient data to establish a uniform rule.

Herein seems to be the chief stumbling-block with all other life-insurance companies. Their incomplete forms of application, and want of appreciation of the importance of distinguishing the true life expectation of individuals, each by himself, as contra-distinguished from the general average death-rate, constantly leads them into the error of insuring the indifferent, the bad, and the good, indiscriminately, simply according to the average mortality of the given age of each.

The second step in the application of this most interesting science is in the study of the impairments caused by the constitutional tendencies, habits, occupation, residence, intelligence, health, or any extraneous condition or circumstance which may influence the natural longevity. These are more or less medical facts. When to this study, and to histology and symptomatology, is added the information afforded by certain *measures* which have been established by long observation, and by which the genealogy is corroborated or disproved in any given case, we have a system perfected which renders the "existing tables of mortality comparatively valueless" for the purposes of *correct* life insurance.

Possessed of this Biometrical knowledge, which I claim is not an occult science, the originators and abettors of this Company did not hesitate to strike out boldly into the unbeaten track, and show, by actual practical test and experience, that the Biometrical idea was not a chimera, but was based upon good physiological law and fact.

The old-plan insurance multitude have been looking on in astonishment now for ten consecutive years, supposing that the American Popular was pursuing an *ignis fatuus*, which would surely lead to destruction, but more and more to their astonishment they discover not only that it "still lives," but is leading them in all the sound roads to a successful business, and is now outliving many of those whose general average bottom-stone has already crumbled into dust.

Of what use is it to boast of large assets when the liabilities far exceed them, and the death-ratio to policy-holders shows a rapidly accumulating liability that is seriously interfering with the much-promised "dividends?"

Of what avail is it that the companies attempt to revise the medical department to save them from their dying hosts? It is not in that direction that safety is to be looked for. The whole system of insuring upon the general average mortality, without reference to the individual risk, has the tendency to accumulate inferior cases in any company, and the selection by the "old plan," instead of being in favor of the company, is made, by the shrewdness of the insured, to tell against it.

With the present methods of the old plan no amount of scientific ability, honesty, or care upon the part of medical examiners can secure those companies from many losses, which are to be borne alike by the best as well as by the interior risks.

As has been heretofore expressed, the fundamental difference between our methods and those of the average-plan companies lies in the fact that our premium, age, and risk are calculated from the *probable death period* rather than from the period of the birth of the individual. From this stand-point the cost of the risk becomes a fixed and equitable item.

Whereas, when the risk is calculated, as is done by all other companies, simply from the lapse of time since the birth period, all men of the same age become equal as insurable risks, provided they may pass the examiner as sound at the moment. It hardly needs any argument to show the injustice and inequity to the best grade policy-holder of this method of insurance, or its danger to the company, yet true life insurance has been so mystified and surrounded with actuarial formulas that the otherwise intelligent can hardly understand it.

That the people who appreciate and feel the need of insurance are becoming educated to be aware of these facts, is daily evident to us by the numbers who call at our office for some explanation of the exceedingly low price at which we offer to insure best grade risks; while the rapidly-increasing number who appreciate and secure policies from us, and who, in a majority of instances, come from among those insured at (to them) high rates in other companies, attests the truth of our principles, and the confidence with which the intelligence of the best grade risks leads them to avail themselves of the benefits which we offer. Many ask—and the question is a natural one—How can it be afforded? Can such insurance be warranted safe? We reply: Look at our mortality records. If these do not average one loss per year among the "Best Grades," is not the cost merely nominal? With scarcely any losses to pay in that class, is not the premium large enough to pay them all which we assure upon them? Higher premiums are charged for risks that are not first grade, and even among the second and the third class grades the losses are reduced to far smaller proportion than the average in all other companies.

No *assumptions* are admitted in our calculations of the cost of a life-risk, but each *individual* applicant immediately becomes a study; all his antecedents, histologically and Biometrically, are weighed; his own personal conditions, past and present, are critically recorded and examined; his impairment, or probable tendencies thereto, as affecting his future vital force, are estimated, and his probable life expectation, as deduced from all these considerations, is thereby arrived at, not only approximately, but with very great certainty. It is no mere guesswork; it is the result of well-established principles founded upon physiology and general science.

The true status of a company cannot be looked for among its assets only, but also among its liabilities; and its liabilities will be found in its mortality record. We do not blush in boasting of ours. For where is the company that can show so small a percentage of mortality among its insured for any year, or for any number of consecutive years? Our low mortality is not a mere accident, but, as the records and annual reports show, has been steadily decreasing for several years, as the experience of its officers has succeeded in perfecting the grand principles, by the application of which it is governed.

Again, the close of another mortality year brings us the percentage of less than four losses per thousand policies—being even below that of last year—about 3 6-10 per thousand this year. This result is accomplished by strictly adhering to the principles of Biometry.

Because others have not availed themselves of these aids to correct estimates in life's probabilities, gives no reason to doubt nor cavil at the truth or falsity of the system. We are satisfied; and as year after year only confirms the truth of the principles of Biometry in its application to this business, it only remains a question of time when it must force "a new departure" in other companies that desire to compete with this in its low rate of mortality among Best Grades.

It is by the application and practice of the principles of Biometry, as applied to life insurance, that I am able to say to you, gentlemen, that during the four years I have now had the honor of holding the office of your Surgeon in Chief, among all who have been insured during that time, there have occurred but two deaths among those insured under my supervision. In a former report I made the remark that our methods were not yet perfect, and as time and experience suggested improvements they would be made. We do not yet claim perfection, but can clearly foresee that it is only in the details of our working system that any further improvement need be anticipated.

The mortality of three, or four, or five per thousand per year, among all grades taken together, is sufficiently low for the assurance of a prosperous business.

*** For new documents, further explaining, illustrating, and demonstrating the truths of Biometry applied to life insurance, to the practice of medicine, and otherwise,

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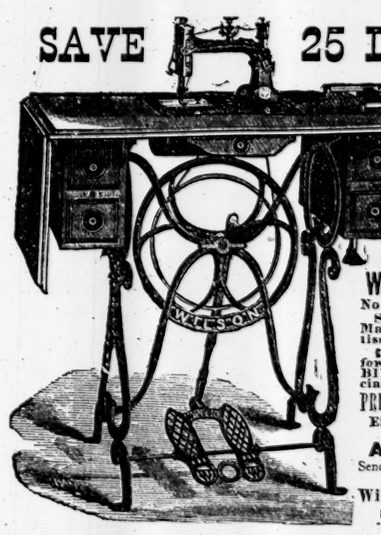


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